

**Fifth report of the Somerset County Asylum, for insane paupers : from 1st January to the end of the year 1852.**

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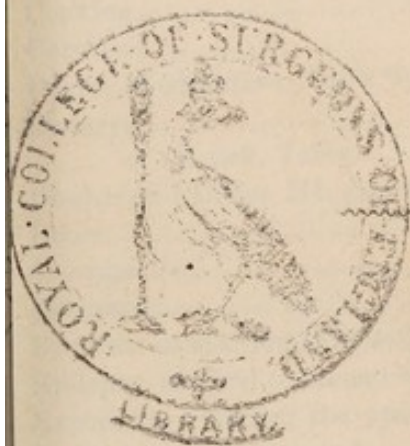
# FIFTH REPORT

OF THE

## SOMERSET COUNTY ASYLUM

FOR INSANE PAUPERS.

FROM 1<sup>ST</sup> JANUARY TO THE END OF THE YEAR



1852.


PRESENTED-B

*Dr Robert Bayly*

WELLS:

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ERRATUM.—Page 19, Paragraph 3, line 6, after “distilled water” read  
acidulated with eight minims of Hydrochloric Acid.

Page 22, for *Bayera*, read *Brayera*.

A LIST OF THE  
COMMITTEE OF VISITORS  
OF THE  
**SOMERSET COUNTY PAUPER  
LUNATIC ASYLUM.**

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CHAIRMAN:

CHARLES AARON MOODY, Esq., M.P.

---

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CAPTAIN GILES, Stuckey's Bank, Wells.



REPORT  
OF THE  
VISITING JUSTICES  
OF THE  
SOMERSET COUNTY PAUPER  
LUNATIC ASYLUM.

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*To the Magistrates assembled in Quarter Sessions  
at Wells.*

*January 4th, 1853.*

THERE are now in the County Lunatic Asylum 342 patients, of whom 155 are males, and 187 females; 35 males and 23 females have died, and 28 males and 40 females have been discharged either cured, or so far relieved as to render their restoration to their friends safe and advisable.

The proportion of deaths during the year, and especially of men, has been unusually large, and the Medical Superintendent has reported to your Committee that this has been occasioned by the weak and declining state in which the majority of them were brought to the Asylum. Fifteen died within three months from the time of reception, 2 within four days, 1 on the 13th, 1 on the 17th, 1 on the 18th day; the others at different periods within one, two, and three months.

Your Committee feel called upon to animadvert upon this practice of deferring till so late a period to send such persons to the Asylum. It is frequently an unjustifiable infliction of pain to remove them in so weak a condition; it is imposing an unnecessary charge upon parishes to subject them to the costs of



the removal, when death may be expected soon to ensue; and it is unjust to the Medical Officers of your Asylum to swell the numbers of deaths by the transmission of patients, of whose recovery in many instances so little hope can have existed.

It has been stated to your Committee that this has in some instances arisen from ignorance of the mode of procedure on the part of those whose duty it is to see that pauper lunatics are sent to your Asylum, and a request has been made that some information should be given on this point in their Report. The Lunatic Act renders it imperative that the Medical Officer of any Union, under a penalty of ten pounds for neglect of such duty, shall give notice, in writing, within three days after he has obtained knowledge of the case, to the Relieving Officer, of any *person*, chargeable to any parish within such Union, whom he deems to be *lunatic*; and the Relieving Officer, under a like penalty for his neglect, must within three days after his receiving such notice, give notice of it to some Justice who, by his order, will require the Relieving Officer to bring the lunatic before him or some other Justice, that he may with the assistance of some medical man, not a medical man of the Union, satisfy himself of the state of the reported lunatic, under the Act as directed by the 48th section of the 8 & 9 Vict. C. 126. The 49th section points out the mode of dealing with wandering lunatics and those not chargeable to any parish, but it is not necessary to enter into that here. Where the lunatic cannot be taken before a Magistrate, the officiating Clergyman of the parish may examine him and act instead.

It is, however, obvious that all persons deemed lunatics are not by the legislature intended to be sent to County Lunatic Asylums. Among the 610 reported as such in this County by the Commissioners in Lunacy in 1847, many are Idiots, and some labouring under aberration of mind, but harmless, and safely kept and well attended to at home; and to many such it might be an aggravation rather than an alleviation



of their complaint to be subject to the confinement and painful scenes which must necessarily take place in an Asylum.

If all such were forced into the house, it must be more than doubled in size.

Already it has in it within seven of the number which it was intended to accommodate ; but by a recent arrangement made by your Committee, they still hope to receive as many patients as may reasonably be expected to require admission for some time without that addition to the building alluded to in a previous Report, and which must hereafter be made.

Your Committee are glad to be able at the conclusion of another year to report favourably of the Medical Superintendent and the other Officers of the establishment.

During the year four patients have been transferred from this to other Counties ; the fact of their not belonging to this County should have been made known to the Clerk of the Asylum on their admission, that the extra charge for patients not belonging to the County might have been made ; and, upon adjudication of their settlements in other Counties, all expences incurred within twelve months previous, for their conveyance to and maintenance in the Asylum, may be recovered by the Parish or Union from which they have been sent.

C. A. MOODY, *Chairman.*

H. W. BARNARD.	RALPH NEVILLE.
F. H. DICKINSON.	WILLIAM MILES.
R. C. TUDWAY.	G. T. SCOBELL.
ROBERT CLERK.	J. C. SOMERVILLE.



# FIFTH REPORT

OF THE

## SOMERSET COUNTY PAUPER LUNATIC ASYLUM.

BY ROBERT BOYD, M.D., SUPERINTENDENT.

### PART I.

The number of patients remaining in the asylum at the end of the year 1851 was 340, as stated in the last Report. No. remaining previous year.

The number of admissions in 1852 was 128, of these 62 were males, and 66 females; 35 males and 23 females have died; 28 males and 40 females were discharged, leaving 342 in the asylum, of which 155 are males and 187 females. Admissions. Discharges. No. remaining.

The mortality amongst the males has been greater than in any previous year; which appears to have been owing to the feeble and hopeless state in which a great number were admitted. Nearly one half of the deaths were from among the admissions of the year; and there are still a great number of infirm cases remaining. Mortality.

Coroner's inquests were held in four cases of sudden death, three of which were epileptics; and one a case of fracture of the leg, in which death occurred from inflammation of the lungs twelve days after the accident. Casualties.

Five accidents occasioning fractured bones happened during the year, and four of them in the course of a few weeks. The first was that of a male patient, who had been at work whitewashing, and got out and attempted suicide by throwing himself before a waggon, containing four tons of coals, which was passing on the road. The front wheel passed over him, breaking all the ribs and the collar bone on the left Accidents.



side ; the lung also was wounded, as air could be felt beneath the skin externally ; he was cold, and when placed in bed the pulse was scarcely perceptible. But no unfavourable symptom afterwards appeared ; his recovery proceeded rapidly, and at the end of a few weeks he was able to resume his work as a mason. This man is a determined suicide, as he has lately attempted to force his way into the boiler in the wash-house, in presence of the laundress and several patients.

The second was the case of a female whose arm was fractured from being thrown from her seat by a violent push from another patient ; the bone united and in a short time she recovered the use of her arm.

The third was the case of a woman, aged 70, who had been recently admitted and who was also pushed down by a violent patient, and had her arm broken. From her age and infirm state her recovery was much slower than the others.

The fourth was that of a male patient who had a part of one of his fingers nearly severed, in feeding the chaff cutter, an employment at which he had been injudiciously placed ; the wound soon united.

The fifth was the case of a man of 58 years of age, who had his leg fractured by the overturning of a ladder and a fall of not more than three feet. He was in indifferent health ; the fracture gave him but little pain ; on the ninth day after the accident his lungs became affected, and in three days he died from congestion and inflammation of their lower lobes. No case of fracture had occurred in any previous year.

Additional  
accommodation  
for females

The number of females so far exceeds the males that arrangements have been made by which from 12 to 15 more females can be accommodated, and at the same time a subdivision made in the classification of the curable and industrious, as recommended in the previous Report. Still further room for females will probably soon be required. One of the laundry rooms might be adapted for the use of 15 or 20 additional female patients.

The attention of the Visitors has been directed to this subject ; and it is expected that a small cost will suffice for the required addition, as it can be made gradually with the available labour of the inmates and with building materials on the spot.

Building  
fund.

This fund was formed at the commencement of 1849, from the extra charge for patients from other counties, and from boroughs which had not contributed towards the erection of the asylum. A large proportion of the fixtures and



additions, since the opening of the asylum, have been paid for out of this fund. The garden wall, the new cottage, and several storehouses for roots have been completed; and there will be a considerable balance, under ordinary circumstances, for any additional offices that can be hereafter required, as well as for the proposed addition for patients. The money derived from this reserved fund has amounted to £2100, of which about £1600 have been expended in improvements, leaving a balance to credit of about £500.

The wages of a mason, a carpenter, a quarryman and lime burner, have been paid from this fund. The mason has been occupied in clearing occasional stoppages in drains and flues, in resetting stoves, furnaces and retorts, and in repairing the roof and walls; during the year, he has also, with the assistance of three other masons, and two or three masons' labourers, all of them patients, enclosed a large yard for store pigs, and erected seven store houses, each of them 13 feet by 12, for roots. There are two carpenters, one being also an attendant, whose wages have not been charged to the building fund; they have prepared the timber, fitted up the new buildings, made carts, hand carts, besides all crib-bedsteads, benches, tables, arm-chairs, implements of various kinds, coffins, and done all repairs which have been required since the opening of the asylum. The carpenters are generally assisted by four patients.

The quarryman and lime-burner, with the assistance of six and sometimes more patients, have raised the stones for burning lime and for building; the greater part of these stones were the refuse of the excavations made for the foundation of the buildings, and this refuse, in some places 9 feet deep, was spread over several acres of the ground in front. The limestone collected has kept the lime-kiln at work for nearly five years; and a large quantity of the stone was given to raise the turnpike road and improve the approach to the asylum. The best of the building stones have been used in the garden and other walls, and the refuse in road making; the clay has been used in levelling, and then covered a sufficient depth with the vegetable mould found in removing the rubbish. In this way some acres of ground have been reclaimed. There is still much ground in front to be cleared; but it will not require so much labour as formerly. The value of the labour of the patients has been calculated, but no credit has been taken for it from the building or any other fund.

The cost of maintenance for the last two years has been 7s. a week for patients belonging to the county, and 10s. 2½d. Weekly charge.



a week for patients from other counties, and for boroughs which had not contributed to the erection of the asylum.

This extra charge of 3s. 2½d. a week, as fixed by the Visitors, should be made by the clerks of the different poor law unions in the county, for all patients made chargeable to other counties. It has been found that several patients not belonging to this county, have been maintained here for some time at the same charge as the patients of parishes in this county ; and it is only in the power of clerks of the unions to prevent such an abuse by sending the annual return of their pauper lunatics to the Visitors, pursuant to the Act.

No reduction in the weekly charge can at present be recommended ; and it may rise with the increasing price of provisions and the decreasing value of money. More than half the labour of the male patients employed out of doors is still expended in quarrying, levelling, and road making ; which, although necessary, have no direct tendency to diminish the cost of their support, as would be the case if expended on the cultivation of the land, and as will be done more and more in each succeeding year.

An application was made by the Chairman for the remission of the government duty on the fire assurance, which has been obtained and the duty paid for the year returned.

Farm.

About two thirds of the land can only yet be said to be under proper cultivation ; in time it may be expected to be nearly all under garden culture. Four acres, which had hitherto been almost unproductive, have been reclaimed during the year ; sufficient vegetables, and 6537 gallons milk, 142 quarts of cream, 1151 lbs. butter, 5747 lbs. pork, 2147 lbs. beef, have been supplied from the farm during the year. Owing to the increased produce of the dairy, and the more general use of milk, the cost of groceries has been considerably lessened ; and a further increase to the number of cows next season is recommended, for which some addition to the farm buildings will be required.

Recreations.

The patients continue to enjoy the dances and excursions as in previous years, and a very tolerable band is now formed. Several maps have been placed in the day rooms and corridors. and a considerable addition has been made to the books.

Religious service.

Upwards of 200 patients, besides attendants and servants, attend chapel regularly every morning, and the greater part of them take an interest in the service and answer the responses in a marked and reverential manner, some of them also take much pleasure in the musical part of the service. About fifty of them usually attend the parish church on sundays.



## CONSTRUCTION AND GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

As inquiries respecting the ventilation, heating, drainage, and general arrangements of this asylum, are frequently made by visitors and persons interested in the erection of asylums in other counties, and as these inquiries require consideration, and occupy much time to answer in detail, it may not be out of place here to make some remarks upon these subjects, from the experience which this institution has afforded.

The Commissioners in Lunacy have in their Report\* given rules to be observed with reference to the *site* for an asylum, and respecting plans, drawings and particulars, which are required to be submitted to them. There are also suggestions to architects respecting the general form for asylums, and general arrangements of buildings, size of rooms, stair cases, ventilation, and water supply.

These matters are no doubt kept in view, and the architectural appearance is almost certain to meet with due attention; but it sometimes happens that minor details which embrace interior comfort and convenience are lost sight of, and that alterations and additions have subsequently to be made at considerable cost, and less effectually than if attended to in the original construction.

Particular attention ought to be paid to the making of drains in the first instance, so as to prevent the necessity of breaking through walls and floors for alterations afterwards. The plan so well carried out here, by which all the sewage is conveyed into a large reservoir, has allowed of trunk drains being made through the land with hatches in them at certain intervals for the purpose of irrigation, and these drains are again carried into tanks or small reservoirs from which the sewage can be pumped or drawn as required. By "a double barrel liquid manure lifting pump," the sewage can be raised and the tanks in the garden supplied. The sewage thus made available, at a very moderate outlay, for fertilizing the land should not, if possible, be diluted with rain water; but the rain water might be collected in tanks\* and used for washing, baths, and brewing, for which rain is generally to be preferred to spring water.

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\* 1847. p. 323-6. Appendix E.

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\* At Shepton Mallet House of Correction about one third of the rain water is collected for the use of the laundry and kitchen, in a large tank capable of holding about one thousand hogsheads, and if the whole were collected it would be nearly sufficient for the wants of that establishment for 3 or 400 persons.



## Heating.

The method of heating (Messrs. Haden's) in use here is considered generally satisfactory; it consists of four stoves in the sub-basement, two on each side of the house for heating the fresh air which passes into them some distance from the outside by a shaft; in each stove are three retorts containing hot water, which is conveyed through iron pipes along brick flues containing the heated air; and there are openings in the flues at certain distances for the escape of the hot air into the corridors. There are other flues with openings from the bedrooms for the escape of the foul air. In a heating apparatus-room on either side of the house, there is a boiler for the purpose of supplying hot water to the lavatories and to the baths. In the day rooms in cold weather there are fires which add to the cheerfulness and assist ventilation. The fire places are quite open and unprotected, except in the usual way by a common fender.

## Ventilation.

Lofty ceilings, especially in the dormitories, and windows made to open, are essential to secure good ventilation; openings into the roof through the ceiling have been found very efficacious in summer in promoting a free circulation of air; but in winter it may be necessary to close these openings. In places difficult to ventilate a free current of air admitted on a level with the floor is the best remedy.

## Lighting.

This building is well lighted by gas, which is supplied from works erected on the ground at an expense of nearly £800 including the fittings; four or five lights are sufficient for a corridor and a day room of about 180 feet in length. The gas is only made from October until May, and it is turned off as soon as the patients have retired to bed, with the exception of three or four lights kept burning on each side of the house for the convenience of the night attendants. It is calculated that the gas costs 5s. per 1000 cubic feet, which includes making and interest at 5 per cent of money expended on the works.

## Chapel.

The Chapel, situated in the centre building over the store rooms, surgery, and clerk's office, is 41 feet 6 inches by 30 feet 9 inches, the side walls are 19 feet high, it is lighted by two gothic windows 17 feet high, with 4 lights each 19 inches wide and cross munnions 6 feet 6 inches from the sill. There are 20 cross seats 30 inches wide and 22 inches between, and two seats at end walls along the passages. The passages are 3 feet 2 inches wide. It will accommodate 250 persons.

## Cooking.

The kitchen is at the back of the centre building; it is large, very lofty and well lighted. The cooking is principally done by steam; there are five large cast iron vessels



with copper lids on hinges, and three of the vessels are boilers and two steamers; they are all heated from a steam boiler in the sub-basement, and the store room and entrance hall can be heated by steam pipes connected with this boiler. In the kitchen there is also an open fire place with smoke jack for roasting, with a boiler, oven and closet attached. There is a covered way from the kitchen, store-room, and laundry, leading to the day rooms on either side for the conveyance of stores without passing through the corridors.

Hewed stone is used in the most frequented passages. Flooring.  
The tile floors answer and look well in the corridors on the ground floor; where the tiles are laid in cement and oiled occasionally, they do not absorb the water used in washing, which they otherwise will do. In bath rooms, lavatories, and water closets, the tiles answer well if laid in cement mixed with oil. In all the single sleeping rooms, dormitories, and throughout the upper story, the floors are of wood. When oiled before the wood has become stained by use, it looks well, and is easily kept clean, and seldom requires washing; two coats of oil will last for two years. When accidental spots occur they can be oiled again; it only requires to be occasionally washed with cold water, and no soap or soda should be used. A medical friend of great experience has written to me that he considers the system of *dry rubbing* floors is a very good one; and much less liable to prove injurious to health than the too frequent washing formerly in use in public institutions, and for which he believes dry-rubbing is now generally substituted in military and naval hospitals. Much labor is saved in washing by these oiled floors, and the patients are less subject to the inconvenience and injury sometimes caused by damp floors, especially in winter when they are slow in drying and the patients are kept mostly in the house. In laying the floors the admission of air beneath them should be attended to, to prevent the dry rot in the wood.

The windows have freestone frames with cross Windows.  
munnions 3 ft. 9 in. from the sill, and cast iron sashes, and the size of each pane is 8 inches by 5; about one third of the upper sashes open by means of a lever and slide.

At the end of each corridor and passage there are Doors.  
slate doors, fire proof. The doors of the bed rooms, closets and bath rooms open outwards, and the bed room doors lie back to the wall; the side posts should be firmly fixed into the masonry, especially at the top, otherwise the doors will be frequently out of order.



## Corridors.

The corridors are  $11\frac{1}{2}$  feet wide and  $11\frac{1}{2}$  feet high and would be better if 2 feet higher; they are well lighted, having windows 6 feet 9 inches high, and 3 feet 3 inches from the floor; the windows are quite unprotected, and in many of them there are flower pots, and several birds are kept, some of which are so tame that they live principally out of the cage. In a corridor and day room 177 feet long there are four single light windows 6 feet 9 inches by 2 feet, two treble light windows 6 feet 9 inches by 6 feet, two quadruple light windows 6 feet 9 inches by 8 feet 5 inches; in the day room one treble light window 6 feet 9 inches by 6 feet, and at the end of the day room a bay window with 6 lights 7 feet high by 14 feet wide. There are *double* and single light windows in the dormitories. The corridors are generally preferred by the patients to the day rooms; and those in the front are better lighted and more cheerful, with the exception of the day rooms in the infirmaries. If these corridors were loftier and a little wider the day rooms might be dispensed with.

## Single bedrooms.

The single bed rooms are  $9\frac{1}{2}$  feet by 7, each has a single light window 4 feet by 3 splayed internally, the sash is of cast iron and the panes 7 inches by 4, and one or two panes are fitted with sheet iron which can be removed for ventilation. There is an air grating above communicating with the corridor and admitting the heated air in winter, and a second grating below for the escape of the foul air into a flue in the outer wall. The quantity of air in each single room is 777 cubic feet, and the air in the adjoining corridor and day room is of equal bulk.

## Dormitories.

The large dormitories are  $17\frac{1}{2}$  feet wide and admit of a double row of bedsteads with a sufficient space between them. There are gratings over the doors 3 feet by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet communicating with the passages, which are 6 feet wide, admitting a free circulation of air, and allowing upwards of 600 cubic feet of air, for each patient. Pieces of coir matting have been laid in the bed rooms, and also on some of the passages on the male side, to save the deal floors which are already much worn.

## Infirmaries.

The infirmaries are on the upper story and are adapted for fifteen patients each, being  $8\frac{1}{2}$  per cent for 350 patients; the number for which the house was intended. This proportion is too small; the infirmary ought to be sufficient for 20 to 25 patients, not less than 12 per cent for the intended number of patients. There are two dormitories, one containing six and the other seven beds, and two single rooms in each infirmary. There is a free circulation of air between the dormitories, passages, and day rooms, which allows upwards of 1060 cubic feet of air within the building for each patient.



There is a padded room on either side fitted up in the simplest manner in panels covered with bed tick and stuffed with straw; these rooms are not very often required. Padded rooms.

For each class of patients there are separate baths, lavatories, and other conveniencies in sufficient number, but the lavatories are small and not well situated. There are five bath rooms on either side, the baths are of galvanized iron, and if properly fixed in brick and cement would last a long period without repairs; the baths require occasionally to be painted, and if they were of enamelled metal they would be more durable. There are cupboards in each corridor for the convenience of the attendants to secure utensils and stores and to prevent them leaving their charges. Baths, &c.

Wooden crib bedsteads (which are made here of American birch with deal bottoms) are generally preferred, but especially for the infirm and imbecile, as there is less chance of the bed clothes falling off them, a very common occurrence when the iron single bedsteads without sides are used. For epileptics and some of those who are affected with paralysis, the bottoms of the bedsteads are boarded to maintain warmth, and a canvass stretcher covered with a blanket doubled is placed for the patient to lie on. A moveable canvass stretcher is let into the bedstead and forms a sacking bottom, when the thinner hair mattress is used. Lath bottoms to the bedsteads are in common use, as dust is less liable to collect in them and they answer as well for the thicker coir mattresses. Bedsteads.

The mattresses are for the most part filled with coir, which is picked and prepared by the patients; about twenty-five pounds weight of this coir is sufficient for one mattress; it costs  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. a pound, and requires to be repicked every three or four months and four or five pounds weight to be added for waste. Hair mattresses containing about fourteen pounds each of horse hair at 1s. per pound, are used in the infirmaries. The pillows are filled with flock, except those which are made of canvass stretched over a wooden wedge shaped frame, to admit the passage of the air and lessen the chance of suffocation in bed to which epileptic patients are liable. Bedding.

The furniture of the day rooms is of the plainest description, consisting of deal tables of various sizes, forms, benches, settles, and a few arm chairs. The utensils are such as are in common use, with the exception of the knives and forks, which are made expressly for the use of the insane; the knives are short, blunt-pointed, and a portion of the edge Furniture and utensils.



only is sharp enough to cut. The three prongs of the forks, which are made of mixed white metal, are short and broad. Some wooden utensils are in use for the helpless and destructive.

#### Clothing.

The materials for the clothing are obtained from the manufacturers, and are entirely made up by the patients. As a general rule, the outer clothing is fitted to each individual, which appears to have the effect of making some of them more careful in preserving it. Some clothing has also been made here for one of the new County Asylums; and no doubt much more needlework could be done than is required for the wants of this institution.

All the straw bonnets and straw hats have been made by the patients. A few stockings have been knitted by them. The boots and shoes are all made in the house, and principally by the patients.

#### Attendants and Servants.

The number of attendants is upon an average about one for every fifteen male patients, and one for every eighteen female patients. On the male side one half of the attendants work with the patients, and some are tradesmen who are engaged all or the greater part of the day at their trades, and only assist with the patients at meal times or when they are going to bed or getting up. The female attendants have the assistance of one of the laundresses and the kitchen maid at meal times. Twenty of the patients work with the two laundresses during the day, and five or six occasionally assist in the kitchen. The night watching is taken by the attendants in turn. Besides attendants there is an engineer, bailiff and gardener, assistant gardener, carter, cowman, a baker and brewer, cook, and a porter.

#### Offices.

The offices extend behind the centre building, and are convenient; a larger brewhouse is however required, and there is sufficient space in the same yard to build another one. By a little change in the other offices a laundry room, as before stated, might be adapted for the use of about 15 additional female patients, at an inconsiderable expense, and the necessity of additional buildings for patients might be deferred for another year or longer. This would be a great advantage, as it would afford time to build a more commodious brewhouse and complete the work still unfinished at the farm yard.



## PART II.

## MEDICAL TREATMENT.

Of those accidents which have been already mentioned as having occurred during the year, the only one that terminated fatally was that of the old man whose leg was broken by a fall from a ladder. The cause of death was found to be congestion and inflammation of the lungs, the symptoms of which appeared suddenly, with entire prostration of strength, three days before death. The occurrence of pneumonia in persons who are for a time constantly confined to the recumbent position, from any cause, is so common, that it is to be expected more especially in the old and infirm. In this case no opportunity was allowed, from the suddenness and severity of the symptoms, of applying starch bandages to the limb and placing the patient in an upright position.

In four instances, patients were found loosening and removing their bandages, to prevent which, one wrist was fastened by a handkerchief to the side, for some hours; and in three of these cases no further attempts of the kind were made.

In epilepsy the tincture of sumbul still seems to mitigate the severity of the fits. In some cases attended with twitchings of the muscles of the face and neck, a solution of atropine applied endermically, after a blister on the front of the neck, has lessened the number of the fits; the strength of the solution was four grains to one ounce of distilled water. Attention has been paid to keeping the bowels open by medicine when the fits are likely to recur, and also to raising the heads of those patients who are subject to fits at night. The relative frequency of fits in the male and female patients, and also during the day and night, may be seen by referring to Table 3 annexed to this Report. 5 male and 7 female patients have been admitted, and 3 male and 5 female epileptic patients have died during the year.

In the previous reports I have mentioned that the fatal cases in which *general paralysis* was the diagnostic symptom were found on examination after death to be accompanied by disease of the spinal cord, the result of inflammation in which the ventricles and membranes at the base of the brain were generally implicated. Further experience corroborates this statement; and it has rarely happened that there could not be detected a sufficient amount of disease in the spinal cord or base of the brain to lead to the fair presumption that the

Epilepsy.

General  
Paralysis.



symptoms were dependent on this cause. In addition to the evidence afforded by a post mortem examination, a portion of the diseased parts was in most instances subjected to a microscopical examination by my experienced friend Mr. Gulliver, who found that the "exudation corpuscles" were most frequently present in the spinal cord itself, and were similar to those delineated and described by \* Dr. Bennett in his paper on inflammation of the nervous centres. In the treatment of such cases, attention has been mainly directed to checking the inflammation, with which view the *Liquor Hydrargyri bichloridi* has been given to eight male patients, two of whom are better now than they have been; and one who was confined for several weeks to the web bed, with sores and in a very helpless state, is now able to sit in a chair, and to feed himself, which at one time he was quite unable to do. Another, who was of dirty habits, after taking this medicine for some time, became cleanly, and gained in weight 21 lbs. in six months: two of the cases are gradually becoming worse, and four appear to be stationary.

Two male patients in a state of raving madness, destructive in their habits, and upon whom medicine had no good effect, derived benefit from being frequently placed in a warm bath for several hours, and the application of cold occasionally at the same time to the head. Dr. Junot's very effective instrument for dry cupping had been tried on a lower extremity of one of those patients, and only quieted him for a short time. Two males and one female had serous tumours of their ears, appearing like wind galls, which afterwards discharged a glairy fluid, accompanied in two of them with slight ulceration.

The average weight of the brain has this year been  $47\frac{1}{3}$  ozs. in the males, and 42 in the females, which in the males only exceeds the average weight of the brain in the sane, which was given in former reports.

The insane are as subject as others to the ordinary diseases, while in them, for obvious reasons, they are more difficult to detect; and the practitioner will find an intimate knowledge of the general characteristics of disease peculiarly requisite in an asylum, where he has in most instances to form his diagnosis without the assistance of his patient. Fatal cases of inflammation either in the chest or abdomen often occur, of which there is no suspicion until perhaps a few hours (10 or 12) before death, and in which the precise nature of

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\* Edin. Med. and Surg. Journ. Vol. lvi. p. 367.



the disease is only ascertained by dissection. More than half of those who died were found to have had disease of the lungs, most commonly in an acute form with low symptoms, and the immediate cause of death. In about one-fifth of those who died there was disease in the abdomen, chiefly from inflammation and ulceration of the stomach and intestines, affecting the mucous tissues chiefly. Other incidental cases, not of a fatal nature, have occurred, some of which may here be shortly mentioned as having been benefited by certain treatment.

A male patient in a state of dementia\* or incoherence, who is in the habit of working at his trade as a painter, was easily affected by the carbonate of lead used in painting, which often produced colic, attended with constipation of the bowels, loss of appetite and general debility. The usual remedies in such cases were administered and always found sufficient to relieve the symptoms. He was for some time after his last attack, which occurred eighteen months ago, kept on the use of the pyroligneous acid, in half drachm doses, diluted with water twice a day, which has been quite effectual as a prophylactic; it has been discontinued for the last seven months, and he has followed his trade without since suffering in the slightest degree. Two cases in young persons of paralysis from lead, rapidly recovered under the use of this remedy, and one old case was benefited. The salutary action of the acetic acid is explained on chemical principles; it is supposed to convert the insoluble and poisonous carbonate of lead into the soluble and comparatively harmless acetate of lead.

In several obstinate cases of rheumatism, with redness and swelling of the joints, about half an ounce of nitrate of potash in powder, on a piece of *spongio-piline* moistened with warm water, after Dr. Basham's formula, and applied round the part was found, after a short time, to afford relief. The efficacy of this kind of remedy in subduing inflammation

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\* "It was termed by Pinel *démence* or *dementia*, and that designation has been adopted by many late writers. Pinel complains of the poverty of the French language in words fit for denoting the different varieties of mental disorder. We have no reason for bringing a similar imputation against our own, or for adopting, in this or in other instances, Latin terms. There are many reasons which render it advisable to adopt English rather than Latin technical expressions, as far as the former are available. For example, if a physician informs a jury summoned in an inquiry "*de lunatico*" that the person who is the subject of examination is in a state of dementia, he will probably convey no information, and must be prepared with a definition of the term which involves a discussion. By using the term incoherence he will convey a correct idea, if not a complete one, of his meaning."—Dr. Prichard's *Treatise on Insanity*, p. 84.



may be ascribed, according to Mr. Gulliver,† to the effect of alkaline and earthy neutral salts in thinning the blood and keeping asunder the red corpuscles, so as to prevent their accumulation in and obstruction of the minute vessels. Saline purgatives were also given when required; and in some cases a solution of fifteen grains of citric acid and four of hydriodate of potash two or three times a day.

In the case of a male patient in a state of melancholia, and suffering from tape worm, one dose of the *Kousso*, or *Bayera anthelmintica*, was found effectual in expelling the worm although the head was not attached to the expelled part. This man is improved in the state of his mind.

The Tables and Obituary furnish a view of the particular occurrences of the year.

In conclusion, the superintendent again begs to thank the Visitors for their unvaried kindness and support in the discharge of his responsible duties.

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† The Works of Wm. Hewson, F.R.S.; with notes by G. Gulliver, F.R.S. notes XXIII and CXIII. and on Buffy Blood, Edin. Med. and Surg. Journal, No. 165.

## ORDINARY DIETARY.

*Breakfast hour, 8 o'clock.*—For breakfast one pint of coffee\* or new milk, half a pound for the males, and seven ounces for the females, of bread with half an ounce of butter, is allowed for each patient, those who have milk have no butter.

*Dinner hour, 1 o'clock.*—On Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, and Sundays, the third of a pound of uncooked meat free from bone, with one pound of vegetables and half a pint of beer or cider is allowed for each patient; and on Tuesdays and Fridays one pint and a half of stew† and four ounces of bread and half a pint of beer or cider.

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\* The coffee is made by boiling 6 lbs. of ground coffee with 6 lbs. of sugar in 32 gallons of water for ten minutes, to which is added  $2\frac{1}{2}$  gallons of new milk. The tea is made by substituting 2 lbs. of tea for 6 lbs. of coffee.

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† The stew is made by boiling the bones, which are pounded, for seven hours in twenty gallons of water, with the addition of four shins and twelve pounds of stickings of beef, six pounds of rice, three quarters of a pound of pepper, one pound of salt, six sticks of celery, a bunch of sweet herbs, three pecks of onions, four pecks of carrots, four pecks of white turnips, four or five white cabbages, and a few potatoes, occasionally fourteen pounds of flour is added. This quantity is sufficient for 300 persons.



*Supper hour, 8 o'clock.*—The allowance for supper is the same as for breakfast, substituting one pint of tea in place of coffee; and about the same number of patients have milk as in the morning.

For lunch the working patients have each at 11 o'clock, two ounces of bread, and three fourths of an ounce of cheese, and half a pint of beer or cider, and the same allowance of beer or cider in the afternoon. About half a pound of rag tobacco is distributed each day amongst the working male patients; to those who have been accustomed to it, it is necessary to their comfort and is a great inducement to them to occupy themselves,

Disease of the		Number of the		Time occupied in the treatment of the	
Disorder		Cases		Disease	
		M.	F.		
1 Week		3	0		
2 Weeks		3	0		
3 Weeks		3	0		
4 Weeks		3	0		
5 Weeks		3	0		
6 Weeks		3	0		
7 Weeks		3	0		
8 Weeks		3	0		
9 Weeks		3	0		
10 Weeks		3	0		
11 Weeks		3	0		
12 Weeks		3	0		
13 Weeks		3	0		
14 Weeks		3	0		
15 Weeks		3	0		
16 Weeks		3	0		
17 Weeks		3	0		
18 Weeks		3	0		
19 Weeks		3	0		
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27 Weeks		3	0		
28 Weeks		3	0		
29 Weeks		3	0		
30 Weeks		3	0		
31 Weeks		3	0		
32 Weeks		3	0		
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35 Weeks		3	0		
36 Weeks		3	0		
37 Weeks		3	0		
38 Weeks		3	0		
39 Weeks		3	0		
40 Weeks		3	0		
41 Weeks		3	0		
42 Weeks		3	0		
43 Weeks		3	0		
44 Weeks		3	0		
45 Weeks		3	0		
46 Weeks		3	0		
47 Weeks		3	0		
48 Weeks		3	0		
49 Weeks		3	0		
50 Weeks		3	0		
51 Weeks		3	0		
52 Weeks		3	0		
Total		150	0		



# TABLES.

TABLE I.

Showing the time that each of 47 cases, (24 males and 23 females) required for its treatment to effect recovery; arranged in a line, with the length of time the disorder had existed prior to admission.

Duration of the disorder prior to admission.	No. of cases.		Time occupied in the treatment to effect recovery.									
			MONTHS.									
	M.	F.	M.					F.				
1 Week ..	5	2	3	4	4	6	23	2	6	1	..	..
2 Ditto ..	5	3	2	10	9	9	25	7	3	4	..	..
3 Ditto ..	3	5	6	13	10	..	..	15	25	4	3	2
4 Ditto ..	2	2	14	4	..	..	..	6	12	..	..	..
5 Ditto ..	1	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Ditto ..	3	..	6	7	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Months..	1	2	17	..	..	..	..	10	5	..	..	..
3 Ditto ..	1	2	15	..	..	..	..	30	5	..	..	..
4 Ditto ..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	10	7	..	..	..
7 Ditto ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..
12 Ditto ..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	9	..	..
3 Years ..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Ditto ..	1	1	45	..	..	..	..	50	..	..	..	..
Not known	1	..	14 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL ..	24	23										

*Of these 47 recoveries, the form of the disorder was;—*

	M.	F.
Acute Mania .....	2	2
Ordinary Mania .....	6	12
Periodical Mania .....	7	1
Monomania .....	2	0
Melancholia .....	5	8
Moral Insanity .....	1	0
Delirium Tremens .....	1	0

TOTAL..... 24 23

*The exciting causes were:—*

	M.	F.
Hereditary predisposition	4	2
Grief .....	1	2
Intemperance .....	6	2
Destitution .....	2	1
Religious excitement .....	1	2
Previous illness .....	5	3
Superstition .....	0	1
Fright .....	0	1
Injury to head.....	1	1
Mental anxiety .....	3	1
Not known .....	1	4

TOTAL.. 24 23



TABLE II.

Showing the numbers of patients admitted from each Union during the year 1852, distinguishing between those brought from their own Homes, the Workhouses, and Asylums, with the results.

UNIONS.	Homes.		Workhouses.		Asylums.		Total.		DISCHARGED.				Died.		Remaining.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Not improved		Recovered.		M.	F.	M.	F.
									M.	F.	M.	F.				
Axbridge .....	7	3	..	3	7	3	..	..	1	..	..	4	..	2	3	5
Bath .....	5	3	1	6	10	3	..	..	1	..	..	3	1	6	5	11
Bedminster.....	0	1	1	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	2
Bridgwater.....	3	2	1	..	4	2	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	2	2
Chard .....	..	4	..	6	..	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	4	9
Clutton .....	4	4	2	1	6	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dulverton ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	4
Frome .....	2	4	1	1	3	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Keynsham .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Langport .....	2	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Mere .....	1	1	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1
Shepton Mallet	3	2	1	1	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	2	6
Sherborne .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Taunton .....	4	6	2	2	6	9	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	4	4	8
Wellington.....	4	4	..	1	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	7
Wells .....	8	8	..	..	8	8	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	6	3	9
Williton .....	1	1	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2
Wincanton .....	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Yeovil .....	3	4	..	1	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	4	6
County Somerset	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL .....	47	49	12	12	62	66	2	2	9	13	13	10	38	41	79	



TABLE III.  
Showing the principal occurrences of each Month.

	Jan.		Feb.		March		April		May		June		July		August		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		Total on 31st Decem
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
No. of Patients admitted .....	5	9	3	1	11	5	5	9	7	1	4	6	6	8	5	7	3	7	5	5	3	5	5	3	128
Do. discharged recovered .....	2	2	1	1	4	1	2	2	2	2	3	2	3	2	2	4	4	4	1	1	1	6	6	47	
Do. do. relieved .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	4	4	1	17	
Do. do. not improved .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	
Do. of deaths .....	5	1	7	1	5	3	4	5	2	2	1	1	4	1	5	2	1	3	3	4	1	2	1	58	
Do. of Patients remaining .....	154	189	149	187	151	188	152	190	159	186	160	189	158	194	158	197	156	194	158	193	159	191	155	187	342
Do. of Epileptics .....	13	16	16	16	12	14	14	19	15	16	13	16	13	15	12	15	14	18	12	16	15	15	13	18	40
Do. of Fits by day .....	43	106	106	161	52	171	42	128	68	86	51	94	57	66	65	72	48	124	35	53	73	72	35	154	1962
Do. do. by night .....	24	106	35	179	49	112	23	35	42	31	41	31	24	32	27	35	57	72	50	30	54	38	28	85	1240
Do. of violent Patients .....	2	2	1	3	2	3	4	3	5	2	4	4	3	3	2	3	2	2	3	2	2	4	4	1	25
Do. dirty do. ....	6	9	5	13	7	13	7	14	5	13	6	11	5	8	7	13	6	9	5	13	4	3	6	3	40
Do. destructive do. ....	2	5	1	4	2	6	3	5	4	4	7	3	1	1	1	2	4	4	5	7	4	6	6	5	57
Do. of panes of glass broken .....	8	8	1	3	10	10	12	2	16	16	11	11	4	1	7	24	10	10	26	17	13	13	37	6	237
Do. of Patients in seclusion .....	3	4	2	5	4	10	2	7	3	4	4	7	3	8	6	11	3	15	6	6	2	8	3	5	125
Aggregate hours of do. ....	73	54	8	101	16	172	20	54	162	87	78	126	56	158	110	231	19	203	71	24	42	20	57	1938	
Average hours of do. ....	24	13	4	20	4	17	10	8	54	22	19	18	18	19	18	21	6	13	12	12	5	6	11	15	
*No. of Patients under Medical treatment	38	43	49	38	44	38	49	37	47	38	48	32	39	33	44	30	34	37	36	43	35	37	38	32	78
+ Do. attending Chapel on Sundays . . .	95	100	95	101	94	100	95	101	96	85	98	99	94	92	96	107	95	121	100	115	106	136	105	136	208
Do. do. daily mornings, week days .....	87	86	84	87	87	89	88	86	92	89	99	88	90	84	90	103	96	119	97	104	99	121	96	130	192
Do. Evening Prayers .....	87	87	88	88	72	72	60	60	87	6	83	6	83	6	85	6	63	5	5	5	89	89	89	82	
Employed .....	96	123	94	129	97	115	95	139	95	127	93	139	98	136	100	135	88	137	92	141	92	115	91	127	220
Not employed .....	40	39	39	37	54	34	37	28	40	32	44	27	41	37	40	38	50	36	47	28	46	63	43	43	80

Number.

Greatest weekly







TABLE V.

Showing the occupations of 128 Patients admitted during the year 1852.

MALES.				FEMALES.			
Agriculture .. ..	14	Miners .. ..	2	Agriculture .. ..	4		
Bakers .. ..	2	Newsvender .. ..	1	Charwomen .. ..	4		
Blacksmith .. ..	1	Ostler .. ..	1	Dressmaking and			
Boatman .. ..	1	Painter .. ..	1	Needlework .. ..	6		
Brewer .. ..	1	Paper maker .. ..	1	Factory .. ..	2		
Butcher .. ..	1	Parish clerk .. ..	1	Glovers .. ..	2		
Carpenters .. ..	4	Schoolmaster .. ..	1	Household work ..	10		
Drapers Assistant	1	Shoemakers .. ..	5	Lace workers .. ..	2		
Farmers .. ..	4	Soldiers .. ..	3	Laundress .. ..	1		
Gardeners .. ..	2	Stone breaker .. ..	1	Paupers .. ..	4		
Glover .. ..	1	Tailors .. ..	5	Schoolmistress ..	1		
Innkeepers .. ..	3	Wagoner .. ..	1	Servants .. ..	15		
Mason .. ..	1	None .. ..	1	Shoemaker's widow	1		
Miller .. ..	1	Criminal Lunatic	1	Tradesmen's wives	9		
				None or unknown	5		
Total ..				62	Total ..		
					66		

TABLE VI.

Showing the bodily health of 128 Patients on admission, contrasting it with the present condition of those remaining.

	Bodily health on Admission.				Bodily health at present, of those remaining.		
	Good	Indifferent.	Bad.		Good	Indifferent.	Bad.
62 Males.	18	22	22	38 Males.	17	15	6
66 Females.	25	24	17	41 Females	22	17	2

TABLE VII.

Showing the Religion and the degree of Education, with reference to the admissions, in 1852.

	RELIGION.				DEGREE OF EDUCATION.				
	Church of England.	Dissenters.	Wesleyans.	Roman Catholics.	Good	Read and Write.	Read only.	Neither read or write	Not known
62 Males *	46	9	4	1	7	27	15	12	1
66 Females†	46	6	9	2	7	23	23	10	3

\* Two Males and † three females, religion not known.



TABLE VIII.

Showing the probable causes of the Disorder in the 128 patients admitted.

MORAL.	M.	F.	PHYSICAL.	M.	F.
Anxiety .....	1	1	Congenital .....	3	3
Despondency .....	0	1	Critical period .....	0	2
Disappointment in Love .....	3	2	Decay of nature .....	1	0
Embarrassed circumstances .....	1	2	Disease of nervous centres .....	1	1
Fright .....	2	3	Exposure to the sun ....	1	0
Grief .....	2	7	Hereditary disposition ..	9	12
Loss of property .....	2	1	Injury to the neck ....	1	0
Loss of employment ....	4	1	Intemperance .....	9	1
Over study .....	2	0	Previous illness .....	8	7
Poverty .....	1	3	Puerperal disease .....	0	2
Pride .....	0	1	No cause assigned .....	9	8
Religious excitement ..	2	2			
Remorse .....	0	3			
Superstition .....	0	3			
TOTAL .....	20	30	TOTAL .....	42	36

TABLE IX.

Showing the forms of the Disorder in the 128 patients admitted in 1852.

FORMS OF DISORDER.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Mania .....	17	26	43
Ditto, Periodic .....	14	10	24
Ditto, Puerperal .....	0	2	2
Monomania .....	1	1	2
Melancholia .....	10	15	25
Dementia .....	4	2	6
Congenital Imbecility .....	1	1	2
Ditto, Idiocy .....	0	1	1
Epilepsy .....	5	7	12
General Paralysis .....	7	1	8
Delirium Tremens .....	3	0	3
TOTAL .....	62	66	122



TABLE X.

Showing the duration of the existing attack in those admitted, with reference to the result.

Duration of the existing attack.	Admit- ted.		Recover- ed.		Relieved.		Not improved		Died.		Remain- ing.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 month.	18	18	5	7	..	..	1	..	3	2	9	9
2 months	15	5	4	..	..	..	1	..	2	2	8	3
3	3	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	4
4	2	9	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	6
5	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	2
6	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
8	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
9	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
12	3	7	..	3	..	1	..	..	1	2	2	1
18	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
2 years.	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
5	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
6	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
8	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
10	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
12	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
15	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
20	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
From childhood	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	5	3
Unknown ....	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
TOTAL ....	62	66	9	13	..	1	2	1	13	10	38	41



Showing the annual Admissions since the opening of the Asylum on the 1st March, 1848, with the Discharges and Deaths, and the number remaining on the 31st December in each year.

[illegible]







## ANALYSIS OF THE TABLES.

The recoveries amounted to 47 during the year as shown in the *1st table*, and of these 24 were males and 23 females. The disorder in 15 males and 12 females was of less than four weeks duration previous to their being sent to the Asylum; the aggregate time occupied in their treatment was 202 months or an average of nearly 7 months for each; in 6 males and 10 females, who were sent at periods varying from five weeks to one year after the first appearance of the disorder, the aggregate time occupied in their treatment was 176 months or an average of 11 months for each; in 2 males and 1 female who had been ill from three to four years, the aggregate time was 98 months and the average 32 months. One male recovered who had been for fourteen years in asylums; he has since had a relapse caused apparently by exposure to the heat of the sun and over exertion in hay making, and is again in a convalescent state. About two thirds of the recoveries were cases of the different forms of mania. The principal supposed exciting causes were hereditary predisposition in 9, intemperance in 8, previous bodily illness in 8, grief and mental anxiety in 7, religious excitement and destitution 3 each.

Those sent from their own homes amounted to 75 per cent, from workhouses to  $18\frac{3}{4}$  per cent, and from other asylums to  $6\frac{1}{4}$  per cent on the admissions of the year as calculated from the *2nd table*. The discharges recovered, relieved and not improved, amounted to  $20\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, the deaths to  $17\frac{3}{4}$  per cent, and those remaining to  $61\frac{3}{4}$  per cent.

The number admitted (*3rd table*) were nearly equal in the first three quarters of the year, being respectively 34, 32, 36, and in the last quarter 26. The recoveries were in the first quarter 11, in the second 9, in the third 13, and in the fourth 14. There were 17 discharged relieved, principally females during the year, and 4 not improved. The deaths were more numerous in the first quarter and amounted to 22, in the second quarter to 11, in the third to 14, and in the fourth to 11.

The average number of patients remaining in the house was in the first quarter 339, in the second 345, in the third 350, and in the fourth 348: average number during the year  $345\frac{1}{2}$ . The female epileptics have this year for the first time exceeded the males by about 3, and the fits as usual were much more frequent amongst the females; the aggregate number of fits by day during the year was 1962, and by night 1240; in the first quarter 1144 fits occurred, in the second 672, in the third 679, and in the fourth 707, making the total 3202. The number of violent patients during the year was 12 males and 13 females; the number of dirty 22 males and 18 females; the number of destructive 28 males and 29 females; the number of panes of glass broken 237, which is less than in the pre-



ceding year. The aggregate number of hours of seclusion was also less than in the preceding year. About two thirds of the patients attended prayers daily in the chapel, and a similar number were also regularly employed.

From the *4th table*, the number of those admitted under 30 years of age was 31; between the ages of 30 and 50, 69; between the ages of 50 and 75 the number was 28. Of these,  $44\frac{1}{2}$  per cent were single,  $45\frac{1}{2}$  per cent were married, and 10 per cent were widowed. The greater number, 71 per cent, were suffering from a first attack, 22 per cent from a second attack, and 7 per cent from a third or more attack.

The greater number admitted belonged to the labouring class, as shown in the *5th table*.

In the *6th table* it appears that the bodily health on admission, was good in one third, indifferent in one third, and bad in nearly one third. The bodily health was good in one half of those remaining at the end of the year.

The religion and degree of education are shown in the *7th table*; 92 were of the Church of England, 28 Dissenters, 3 Roman catholics, and 5 religion not known. More than half had received an education, and about a fourth were without education.

By the *8th table* it is shown that the probable causes of the disorder, were in nearly 40 per cent attributable to moral, and in 60 per cent to physical causes.

The *9th table* shows the form of the disorder to have been in  $54\frac{1}{3}$  per cent some form of mania, in  $19\frac{3}{4}$  per cent melancholia, in  $9\frac{1}{2}$  per cent epilepsy, in  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent general paralysis, and in  $10\frac{1}{2}$  per cent are included the remaining forms.

In the *10th table* it is shown that the existing attack in 64 or exactly one half of those admitted, was of less than three months duration, 17 of these were discharged recovered and 2 not improved, 10 died, and 35 still remain; in the other half, where the attack was of more than three months duration, 5 only were discharged recovered, 1 relieved, and 1 not improved; 13 died, and 44 remain.

From the *11th table* it appears that the total number admitted since the opening of the asylum has been 813, of these 399 were males and 414 females; almost 93 per cent were new cases, 7 per cent relapsed cases. The relapsed cases have been 2 per cent more amongst the males than the females. The discharges during the year on the average number in the asylum were nearly 20 per cent, and the mortality nearly 17 per cent. On the total number under treatment during the year the discharges were  $14\frac{3}{4}$  per cent, and the mortality  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. For the entire number of years the discharges have been nearly  $34\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, the mortality  $23\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, and the number remaining 42 per cent.



APPEARANCES AFTER DEATH,  
With the weight of the principal Organs in Ounces Avoirdupois.

Date of Death. 1852.	Date of last admission.	Age at Death. Civil State.	Mental state and Bodily condition on admission.	Duration of Disorder.	Assigned cause of Death.	With the weight of the principal Organs in Ounces Avoirdupois.		
						HEAD AND SPINE.	CHEST.	ABDOMEN.
Jan. 5. 270	November 28, 1850.	59 Wid- ower.	Dementia, general paralysis, suicidal, from religious despondency; bad bodily health.	16 months.	Gangrene of the left lung, inflammation of the brain and spinal cord, bedsores.	The brain was unusually firm, the lateral ventricles were dilated and contained about one ounce of clear fluid; weight of the brain 48. There was distinct and characteristic inflammatory softening of the spinal cord. The brain was softer than natural, this did not appear to arise from disease; weight of the brain 43½. The upper portion of spinal cord appeared soft, but not from inflammation.	Recent lymph on, and inflammation of the lower lobe of the lung, and also a gangrenous slough size of a penny piece; the right lung emphysematous, weight 19½, left 31½, heart 10.	The intestines natural; weight of the stomach 7½, spleen 4½, pancreas 3½, liver large 58, each kidney 5; weight of the body 85 lbs., height 5 ft. 9 in.
Jan. 8. 54	May 29, 1848.	55 Single.	Dementia, from religious despondency; indifferent health.	6 years.	Pulmonary consumption.		Old pleuritic adhesions on both sides, a mass of white miliary tubercles on the upper lobe of the right lung, weight 19½; tubercles and tuberculous cavities in the upper lobe left lung weight 32; heart 8.	A patch of ulceration the size of a crown piece on the transverse arch of the colon. Viscera small, weight of the stomach 6½, spleen 4½, pancreas 3½, liver 37½, right kidney 4½, left kidney 5½; weight of the body 88 lbs., height 5 ft. 6 in.
Jan. 9. 214	January 19, 1850.	56 Wid- ower.	Mania 2nd attack; indifferent health.	16½ years.	Inflammation of the lungs, and cerebral membranes.	The dura mater was firmly attached by old adhesions to the skull, congestion of the brain, the brain large 53½. The spinal cord natural.	Oedema and partial hepatization of the right lung, weight 29½, left lung 25½; heart large, weight 11½.	Stomach large, weight 10, spleen 3, pancreas 4½, liver 53, right kidney 4½, left 4½; weight of the body 109 lbs., height 5 ft. 9½ in.



# OBITUARY *continued* — MALES.

APPEARANCES AFTER DEATH, With the weight of the principal organs in Ounces Avoirdupois.									
Date of Death. 1852.	Date of last admission.	Age at Death. Civil State.	Mental state and Bodily condition on admission.	Duration of Disorder.	Assigned cause of Death.	HEAD AND SPINE.	CHEST.	ABDOMEN.	
Jan. 18. 319	September 11, 1851.	54 Wid- ower.	Recurrent insa- nity, 3rd attack, hereditary ten- dency, intempe- rance; bad health.	6 months.	Asthma, conges- tion of the right lung and of the brain, cachexia.	The cerebral veins congested; there were also numerous red points on the cerebral structure when divided, weight of the brain 47½.— Spinal cord slightly soften- ed at one small portion near the middle of the back.	Pleuritic adhesions with emphysema and muco- purulent matter in both lungs, congestion of the lower lobe of the right, weight 25½, left lung 15½; heart weighed 10½.	The intestines natural; the organs generally small; weight of the stomach 4½, liver 31, pancreas 2½, spleen 6, each kidney 4. Weight of the body 63lbs. Height 5ft. 4in.	
Jan. 30. 299	June 2, 1851.	39 Mar- ried.	Monomania, ge- neral paralysis, hereditary; bad health.	4 years.	Inflammation of the lungs, and of the brain and spinal cord, bed sores.	Congestion of the cerebral veins, the medullary portion of the brain unusually dark coloured, the lateral ventri- cles contained ½ oz. of serum, weight of the brain 47½. Inflammatory soften- ing in the upper portion of the spinal cord.	Brown and grey consolida- tion in the lower lobes of both lungs, the weight of the right lung 22, the left 18½; the heart small 7½.	Viscera natural Weight of the liver 37, stomach 5½, spleen 2½, pancreas 3, right kidney 3, left 3½. Weight of the body 71 lbs. Height 5ft. 7in.	
Feb. 2. 227	April 24, 1850.	51 Mar- ried.	Melancholia, first attack, from losses in trade; indifferent health.	13 months.	Pleurisy, chronic inflammation of the cerebral membranes.	Cerebral congestion, the arach- noid membrane thickened, and that lining the ventri- cles unusually tough, the brain very large, weight 54. Slight softening in spinal cord.	The pleura of right lung coated with lymph, some recent lymph also on left side, weight of right lung 22½, left 20; heart rather large 11.	Weight of the stomach 5½, spleen 5, pancreas 4½, liver large 57½, right kid- ney 4½, left 5. Weight of the body 106 lbs. Height 5ft. 6in.	
Feb. 12. 338	January 8, 1852.	42 Wid- ower.	Dementia, paraly- sis agitans; he- reditary tenden- cy and grief for his wife.	5 months.	Inflammation and gangrene of the lungs, bed sore on sacrum.	The brain appeared rather wasted, the weight 43½; the spinal cord natural. In very bad bodily health on admission.	Pleuritic adhesions on both sides, inflammation of the lower lobes of both lungs, and gangrene in the right, weight 20, left 15½; heart small 5.	Weight of the stomach 5½, spleen 4½, pancreas 3½, liver 50½, right kidney 4½, left 5½. Weight of the body 102 lbs. Height 5ft. 10½ in.	



APPEARANCES AFTER DEATH,  
With the weight of the principal organs in Ounces Avoirdupois.

Date of Death. 1852.	Date of last admission.	Age at Death. Civil state.	Mental state and Bodily condition on admission.	Duration of Disorder.	Assigned cause of Death.	APPEARANCES AFTER DEATH.		
						HEAD AND SPINE.	CHEST.	ABDOMEN.
Feb. 17. 322	September 24, 1851.	50 Wid- ower.	Mania, hereditary tendency and dissipation; in- different bodily health.	6 months.	Inflammation of the membranes of the brain and of both lungs.	The dura mater firmly adherent to the skull, the arachnoid thickened, the cerebral convolutions pale, weight 44½; about two inches of the upper portion of the spinal cord softer than natural.	Red hepatization of the middle lobe of the right lung and a part of the lower lobe of the left; weight of the right 44, left 25¾; heart large 11½.	Some dark specks (melanosis) in the stomach, weight 6, liver large 59½, spleen 3¾, pancreas 4, right kidney 5½, left 6. Weight of the body 107 lbs. Height 5 ft. 7 in.
Feb. 19. 63	June 6, 1848.	52 Mar- ried.	Dementia; good bodily health.	20 years.	General dropsy.	The brain was paler and softer than natural, the weight 44½. The spinal cord was also softer, some fluid in spinal canal.	Much fluid in both sides, lower lobe of right lung compressed, weight 21½, left lung 30½, emphysema of the upper lobe; heart 8¾.	Full of fluid, the organs very pale and generally small, weight of the stomach 7¼, spleen 2, pancreas 4, liver 40¾, right kidney 3¾, left 4. Weight of the body 128 lbs., and after the fluid was evacuated 93 lbs. Height 5 ft. 8¼ in.
Feb. 19. 329	November 6, 1851.	59 Wid- ower.	Mania, distress from losses in business; indif- ferent health.	5 months.	Inflammation of the membranes of the brain, and pulmonary tu- bercles.	Opacity of the arachnoid mem- brane, and fluid in the cere- bral ventricles in unusually large quantity, weight of the brain 46¼. The spinal canal was also filled with fluid.	Several miliary tubercles in both lungs, but none of them softened, each lung weighed 16½; heart 8½.	The organs small; weight of the stomach 6½, spleen 2, pancreas 3, liver 46, each kidney 4¼. Weight of the body 84 lbs. Height 5 ft. 7½ in.



OBITUARY continued.—MALES.

Date of Death. 1852.	Date of last admission.	Age at Death. Civil state.	Mental state and Bodily condition on admission.	Duration of Disorder.	Assigned cause of Death.	APPEARANCES AFTER DEATH, With the weight of the principal rgans in Ounces Avoirdupois.		
						HEAD AND SPINE.	CHEST.	ABDOMEN.
Feb. 20. 326	October 20, 1851.	64 Single.	Melancholia, hereditary, suicidal; indifferent health.	2½ years.	Inflammation of the membranes of the brain, cachexia.	The dura so firmly adherent to the skull that it could not be separated without tearing, much fluid in the cerebral ventricles, the brain weighed 48½. Fluid also in spinal canal.	Emphysema of the upper lobes of both lungs, redness of the bronchial lining membrane, weight of right lung 18½, left 17¾; heart small 8.	Organs small generally, weight of the stomach 6, spleen 3½, pancreas 3, liver 46, each kidney 3¾. Weight of the body 90 lbs. Height 5 ft. 6 in.
Feb. 29. 334	December 15, 1851.	66 Married.	Melancholia, hereditary, loss of work; indifferent health.	5 months.	Apoplexy and softening of the brain, paralysis of the right arm, inflammation of the lungs.	The dura mater firmly adherent to the skull, the left hemisphere flattened and yellow at top, beneath, softened to the corpus striatum, in which was the remains of a clot of blood, size of a bean, much fluid in the ventricles and spinal canal; brain large 52½.	Inflammation of both lungs, most extended in the right weight 52. left 40; heart large 12¾, the valves thickened.	Organs natural, weight of the stomach 6, spleen 4½, pancreas 2½, liver 44¾, right kidney 4½, left 4. Weight of the body 95 lbs. Height 5 ft. 9 in.
March 1. 30	April 19, 1848.	28 Single.	Epilepsy, hereditary, had a fall of 20 feet; bad health.	11 years.	Inflammation of the centre of brain, of the right lung, and of the intestines.	The brain very large, the pons varolii softened, the arachnoid and pia mater preternaturally adherent at that part, weight of the brain 55½; spinal cord natural.	Pleuritic adhesions on the left side only, the lower lobe of right lung in second stage of pneumonia, weight 27, left 13¾; the heart very small, only 6.	The lining of stomach and small intestines red, apparently from inflammation, the organs small, weight of the stomach 4½, spleen 3¾, liver 36¾, pancreas 2½, right kidney 3, left 4. Weight of the body 88 lbs. Height 5 ft. 6½ in.



APPEARANCES AFTER DEATH,  
With the weight of the principal organs in Ounces Avoirdupois.

Date of Death. 1852.	Date of last admission.	Age at Death. Civil state.	Mental state and Bodily condition on admission.	Duration of Disorder.	Assigned cause of Death.	With the weight of the principal organs in Ounces Avoirdupois.		
						HEAD AND SPINE.	CHEST.	ABDOMEN.
March 2. 329	November 8, 1851.	37 Single.	General paralysis; bad health.	5 months.	Inflammation of the brain and spinal cord, and lungs.	Remarkable flattening of right hemisphere, it was also larger than left, redness of cerebral structure, fluid in ventricles, weight of brain 53½. The two upper thirds of spinal cord softened.	Inflammation of both lungs, most extensive in the right, the weight 38½, left 27½; heart 9½.	Weight of the stomach 6½, spleen 3½, pancreas 3½, liver large 59½, right kidney 4½, left 4½. Weight of body 95 lbs. Height 5 ft. 5 in.
March 17. 265	November 4, 1850.	49 Married.	Mania, general paralysis, from intemperance & distress of mind; indifferent health.	2 years.	Inflammation of the membranes of the brain, of the spinal cord, and both lungs.	The dura mater firmly adherent to the skull, weight of the brain 46½. The upper portion of the spinal cord much softened.	Slight pleuritic adhesions on the right side, the lower lobes of both lungs in the first stage of pneumonia, weight of the right 39½, left 31½; heart large 14½.	Weight of the stomach 6½, pancreas 3½, spleen 4½, kidneys large, the right 6, the left 6½. Weight of the body 104 lbs. Height 5 ft. 9 in.
March 17. 276	June 14, 1851.	36 Married.	Mania, general paralysis, from bad health and poverty; second admission.	2½ years.	Inflammation of the spinal cord and lungs, with gangrene; enlarged heart.	The right cerebral hemisphere was larger than the left, weight of the brain 43½. The spinal canal filled with fluid, the pia mater and arachnoid both red, softening of the upper portion of the spinal cord.	Pleuritic adhesions on both sides, the lower lobes of both lungs in first stage of pneumonia, a portion of the right in a state of incipient gangrene, weight of each lung 28½; heart much enlarged 16½.	Lining of stomach red, the weight 6½, spleen 5½, pancreas 4, liver 56½, right kidney 5½, left 4. Weight of the body 104 lbs. Height 5 ft. 7 in.
March 20. 332	November 29, 1851.	30 Married.	Mania, from intemperance; indifferent health.	16 months.	Inflammation of the spinal cord and left lung and intestines; ulcer in the stomach.	The brain exanguinous, the weight 43½. About 1 ounce of fluid in the spinal canal, the upper portion of the cord slightly softened.	Weight of the right lung 17, left 19, a portion of the lower lobe in first stage of pneumonia; heart very small 6½.	An ulcer at lesser curvature of stomach 3½ by 2½ inches, weight 6½, spleen 2½, pancreas 3½, liver 38½, each kidney 4; the lining membrane of duodenum and colon red and thickened. Weight of the body 78 lbs. Height 5 ft. 6½ in.



# OBITUARY continued.—MALES.

Date of Death, 1852.	Date of last admission.	Age at Death. Civil state.	Mental state and Bodily condition on admission.	Duration of Disorder.	Assigned cause of Death.	APPEARANCES AFTER DEATH, With the weight of the principal organs in Ounces Avoirdupois.		
						HEAD AND SPINE.	CHEST.	ABDOMEN.
April 6. 353	March 23, 1852.	67 Married.	Melancholia, suicidal; hereditary, bad health.	1 month.	Inflammation of the membranes of the brain, congestion of the lungs.	The dura mater firmly adherent to the skull, the brain exanguinous, the lateral ventricles filled with fluid; weight of the brain 42 $\frac{3}{4}$ .	Slight pleuritic adhesions, congestion of the lower lobes of both lungs, weight, the right 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ , left 22 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; heart 9.	Organs small, weight of stomach 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ , spleen 3, pancreas 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ , liver 48, right kidney 5, left 6. Weight of body 87 lbs. Height 5 ft. 3 in.
April 8. 340	January 21, 1852.	29 Married.	Dementia, general paralysis; bad health.	1 year.	Inflammation of the brain, dysentery.	The lateral ventricles distended with fluid, softening of the portion of corpus striatum bounding the ventricles; weight of the brain 48 $\frac{1}{4}$ . Fluid in the spinal canal.	Congestion of the right lung, the weight 24 $\frac{1}{4}$ , left 19 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; redness of the bronchial lining membrane in both lungs; the heart enlarged, weight 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ .	Ulceration and thickening of the mucous membrane of the colon. Weight of the spleen 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ , pancreas 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ , liver large, 58, right kidney 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ , left 6. Weight of the body 93 lbs. Height 5 ft. 10 in.
April 21. 110	September 1, 1848.	44 Single.	Monomania, from love; good health.	19 years.	Empyema, pulmonary tubercles.	The brain natural, weight 47. Spinal cord natural.	An opening in front above 7th rib, left side, from which pus escaped for last 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ years; the left lung compressed, about $\frac{3}{4}$ pint of pus in the left pleura; tubercles in right lung; weight 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ , left 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; heart large, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ .	Weight of the stomach 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ , pancreas 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ , spleen 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ , soft, liver very large, nutmeg, 66 $\frac{3}{4}$ , right kidney 5, left 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ . Weight of the body 101 lbs. Height 5 ft. 7 in.
April 24. 359 July 22. 339	April 20, 1852. January 15, 1852.	36 Married 28 Single.	Mania; bad health Melancholia, from religious excitement; indifferent health.	1 month. 11 months.	Sudden death. Inquest case. Pulmonary consumption, cachexia.	In a fit. Verdict of the jury—Died by the visitation of God. The brain exanguinous, weight 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Fluid in the spinal canal.	No post mortem; the friends removed the body. A few tubercles in the right lung, 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; the left lung contained numerous masses of tubercles and ca-	Congestion of lining of intestines, organs small, stomach 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ , spleen 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ , pancreas 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ , liver 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ , right



APPEARANCES AFTER DEATH, With the weight of the principal organs in Ounces Avoirdupois.									
Date of Death, 1852.	Date of last admission.	Age at Death. Civil state.	Mental state and Bodily condition on admission.	Duration of Disorder.	Assigned cause of Death.	HEAD AND SPINE.		CHEST.	ABDOMEN.
July 22. 375	July 14, 1852.	33 Married.	General paralysis; very bad health.	16 months.	Inflammation of the membranes of the brain, spinal cord, and of the lungs.	Thickening of the arachnoid, more fluid than usual in the lateral ventricles and spinal canal, congestion of the brain, weight 48 $\frac{3}{4}$ . The spinal cord pale and indurated.	Recent lymph on the lower lobes of both lungs, which were also in a state of hepatization, most in the right, weight 33 $\frac{3}{4}$ , left 25 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; heart 11.	Weight of the stomach 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ , spleen 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ , pancreas 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ , liver 51, right kidney 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ , left 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ . Weight of the body 114 lbs. Height 5 ft. 9 in.	
July 24. 370	June 8, 1852.	54 Married.	Mania; very bad health.	3 months.	Inflammation of the membranes of the brain and spinal cord, dysentery.	Opacity of the arachnoid, much fluid in the lateral ventricles. weight of the brain 47 $\frac{1}{4}$ . Adhesions in the arachnoid of the spinal cord.	Old pleuritic adhesions, weight of the right lung 16, left 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; heart large, 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ . Atheromatous and bony state of aorta.	Lining of colon thickened and ulcerated, weight of stomach 7, spleen 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ , pancreas, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ , liver 54, right kidney 6, left 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ . Weight of body 108 lbs. Height 5 ft. 10 in.	
July 31. 371	June 10, 1852.	42 Married.	Melancholia, suicidal; indifferent health.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ months.	Inflammation of the brain and spinal cord; pleurisy.	The cerebral ventricles contained fluid, the brain softened, weight 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ . The spinal cord was also somewhat softened.	Recent lymph on both sides, the right lung weighed 19, the left 19 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; heart 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ .	Weight of the stomach 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ , pancreas 3, spleen large, 7, liver 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ , kidneys large, right 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ , left 7. Weight of the body 97 lbs. Height 5 ft. 7 in.	
August 4, 360	April 21, 1852.	56 Widower.	Mania, from intemperance; indifferent health.	6 months.	Inflammation of the cerebral membranes.	Thickening of the arachnoid membrane, the ventricles distended with clear fluid, congestion of the brain, weight 42.	Emphysema of the lungs, the lower lobes congested, right lung 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ , left 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; heart enlarged, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ .	Weight of the stomach 5, pancreas 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ , spleen 6, liver large, 58 $\frac{3}{4}$ , right kidney 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ , left 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Weight of the body 102 lbs. Height 5 ft. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.	



# OBITUARY continued.—MALES.

Date of Death. 1852.	Date of last admission.	Age at Death. Civil state.	Mental state and Bodily condition on admission.	Duration of Disorder.	Assigned cause of Death.	APPEARANCES AFTER DEATH, With the weight of the principal organs in Ounces Avoirdupois.		
						HEAD AND SPINE.	CHEST.	ABDOMEN.
August 6, 321	September 20, 1852.	23 Single.	Epileptic mania; indifferent health.	11 years.	Pulmonary consumption.	The brain exanguinous, unusually large, weight 55½. The spinal cord exanguinous.	Tubercles and tuberculous cavities in both lungs, weight, right 31½, left 40½; heart 9¾.	Old peritoneal adhesions, liver large, 66½, stomach 6½, spleen 5, pancreas 4½, right kidney 4½, left 6½; congestion of small intestines. Weight of the body 88 lbs. Height 5 ft. 7½ in.
August 17 378	July 31, 1852.	36 Married.	Mania; bad bodily health.	13 months.	Dysentery.	Congestion of the brain, weight 44½. The spinal cord appeared somewhat softer than natural.	Some recent lymph at the lower part of right lung, weight, each lung, 19¾; heart 9.	The mucous membrane of the colon red and thickened; weight of the stomach 5½, liver 53½, spleen 5½, right kidney 4½, left 5½. Weight of the body 101 lbs. Height 5 ft. 11½ in.
August 23. 342	January 29, 1852.	22 Single.	Dementia, from a fright in a coal-pit; bad bodily health.	13 months.	Fluid in the brain, inflammation of the colon.	The brain unusually small, weight 36, about 4 ounces of clear fluid in the lateral ventricle, the spinal canal contained fluid.	Organs natural, weight of the right lung 16, left 13½; heart 8¼.	Weight of stomach 4½, liver 60½, right kidney 4½, left 5. Lining membrane of colon inflamed. Weight of the body 87 lbs. Ht. 5 ft. 5 in.
August 28. 77	July 8, 1848.	53 Married.	Epilepsy; good bodily health.	About 14 years.	Sudden death, inquest case; apoplexy, enlarged heart.	About half a pint of blood escaped when the skull cap was removed, the brain congested, weight 48½.	Old pleuritic adhesions, emphysema of the lungs, right lung 25½, left 23½. Heart much enlarged, weight 15½.	Weight of the stomach 7½, spleen 3½, pancreas 4, liver 55½, right kidney 3½, left 4. Weight of the body 128 lbs. Height 5 ft. 5 in.
October 1. 383	August 29, 1852.	33 Married.	Mania, from illness and pecuniary distress; bad health.	2 months.	Paralysis of the lower extremities, cachexia.	No post mortem examination.		



APPEARANCES AFTER DEATH,  
With the weight of the principal organs in Ounces Avoidupois.

Date of Death, 1852.	Date of last admission.	Age at Death. Civil State.	Mental state and Bodily condition on admission.	Duration of Disorder.	Assigned cause of Death.	With the weight of the principal organs in Ounces Avoidupois.		
						HEAD AND SPINE.	CHEST.	ABDOMEN.
October 13. 366	May 12, 1852.	49 Married.	Mania, hereditary, intemperance; bad bodily health.	7 months.	Inflammation of the brain and right lung.	The upper portions of the cerebral hemispheres were indurated, the outer portions congested, presenting numerous red points, brain large, 52½. About ¾ of a pint of blood escaped when the skull cap was removed, brain congested, large, 50¾. The spinal canal contained more fluid than natural.	The lower lobe of right lung in the 2nd stage pneumonia, weight 35½, left lung natural 16½; heart 9.	Weight of the stomach 5, pancreas 4½, liver 49½, each kidney 4½. Weight of the body 105 lbs. Height 5ft. 7in.
October 17. 313	August 9, 1851.	67 Single.	Congenital imbecility; bad bodily health.	From birth.	Apoplexy, enlarged heart, chronic asthma.	About ¾ of a pint of blood escaped when the skull cap was removed, brain congested, large, 50¾. The spinal canal contained more fluid than natural.	Emphysema of both lungs, congestion in the right, weight 21¾, left 16½; heart very large, weight 16¾.	Weight of the stomach 6½, spleen large 10, pancreas 4½, liver 49½, right kidney 4¾, left 5. Weight of the body 132 lbs. Height 5ft. 8in.
Nov. 17. 250	September 4, 1850.	65 Married.	Dementia, from a fall; indifferent health.	5 years.	Paralysis, softening of the brain.	No post mortem examination—the body removed for interment.		
Dec. 12. 286	March 1, 1851.	58 Married.	Mania, hereditary; indifferent health.	3½ years.	Fractured leg, inquest case; pneumonia.	Not examined.	Congestion of the lower lobes both lungs, and inflammation also of lower lobe left lung.	Not examined.



## OBITUARY.—FEMALES.

Date of Death, 1852.	Date of last admission.	Age at Death. Civil state.	Mental state and Bodily condition on admission.	Duration of Disorder.	Assigned cause of Death.	APPEARANCES AFTER DEATH, With the weight of the principal Organs in Ounces Avoirdupois.		
						HEAD AND SPINE.	CHEST.	ABDOMEN.
January 13. 181	July 24, 1849.	37 Single.	Dementia, general paralysis; bad bodily health.	3 years.	Inflammation of the brain and spinal cord.	The brain unusually firm, the ventricles dilated with fluid, the left cerebral hemisphere larger than the right, weight of brain 39½. Good example of inflammatory softening of upper half of spinal cord. The cerebral meninges thickened, the ventricles dilated, the brain unusually firm and pale, weight 37¾. The spinal cord natural except one point where it was softened.	Weight of the right lung 16, left 13; heart 7. Bed-sores on hips and right knee.	Weight of the stomach 7, spleen 4, pancreas 3½, liver 49, right kidney 6, left 5, uterus 1½. Weight of the body 58lbs. Height 5 ft.
Feb. 20 298	March 13, 1851.	68 Widow.	Dementia; bad bodily health.	13 months.	Inflammation of the brain and membranes, asthma.	The posterior portion of left cerebral hemisphere wasted and softened, small cavities in each corpus striatum, weight of the brain 40½. Spinal cord rather soft.	Emphysema of lungs, thickening of the bronchial lining membrane, right lung 15, left 10½; heart 8¾.	A tape worm 3 feet long in the small intestines, redness of the mucous membrane, weight of stomach 5, pancreas 3, spleen 2½, liver 35½, right kidney 2½, left 3½. Weight of the body 75 lbs. Ht. 5 ft. 3 in. Melanosis of stomach, weight 6½, spleen 2½, pancreas 8, liver 32, each kidney 3½. Weight of the body 94lbs. Ht. 5 ft. 3 in.
March 21. 265	September 30, 1850.	77 Married.	Dementia, fatuity; good bodily health.	2 years.	Softening of the brain, enlarged heart.	Dura mater firmly adherent to the skull, a cavity size of a split bean and lined by a thin membrane in the right corpus striatum, right hemisphere smaller than the left, weight of the brain 48¾. Fluid in spinal canal.	Old pleuritic adhesions, the right lung 15½, left 22, a portion of the lower lobe red and soft; heart enlarged, 12½.	Fluid in peritoneum, an ulcer 1½ by ¾ inch, at great end of stomach, a metal button ejected the day before death redness of lining of small intestines; stomach 7½, spleen 5, liver large, 55½, pancreas 4½, each kidney
March 25. 54	May 29, 1848.	64 Widow.	Mania; bad bodily health.	5 years.	General dropsy, enlarged heart, diseased brain.		Pleuritic adhesions on the left side, about two pints of fluid in the right side, weight of right lung 20, left 19½, congestion of lower lobes and bronchial membrane; heart enlarged, dilated, and valves	



APPEARANCES AFTER DEATH,  
With the weight of the principal Organs in Ounces Avoirdupois.

Date of Death, 1852.	Date of last admission.	Age at Death. Civil state.	Mental state and Bodily condition on admission.	Duration of Disorder.	Assigned cause of Death.	With the weight of the principal Organs in Ounces Avoirdupois.		
						HEAD AND SPINE.	CHEST.	ABDOMEN.
March 31. 338	October 1, 1851.	35 Single.	Dementia, general paralysis, from pecuniary loss; bad health.	2½ years.	Inflammation of the arachnoid of brain and spinal cord, and softening of the cord, bed sores.	The lateral ventricles contained one ounce of fluid, their lining membrane rough from crystals and also that of the 4th ventricle, the brain wasted and small, 34½. Inflammatory adhesions between the spinal cord and membrane, and softening of the upper portion of cord, which was unusually pale.	Pleuritic adhesions on both sides, the right lung weighed 13¾, the lower lobe of the left lung in the first stage of hepatization, weight 19¾; heart contained pale fibrine, weight 7¾.	Weight of the stomach 6, spleen 5½, pancreas 2¾, liver large, 59, right kidney 5¾, left 6¾, uterus 1¾. Weight of the body 70lbs. Height 5 ft. 2 in.
April 5. 8	March 21, 1848.	31 Single.	Epilepsy, imbecility; indifferent health.	Several years.	Sudden death, from suffocation in bed in a fit; inquest case.	General congestion of the brain, in the fold of the dura mater, the falx, were 4 bony plates; the largest size of a 4d.; the right hemisphere larger than left, weight of brain 45¾.	Congestion of the lower lobes and back part of both lungs, the right 22½, left 20¾; heart 9, filled with pale clots.	Stomach and spleen each weighed 7, pancreas 4, liver 50, right kidney 4¾, left 6¾, uterus 3. Weight of the body 123lbs. Ht. 5 ft. 5 in.
April 8, 289.	December 20, 1850	60 Wid- ow.	Mania, hereditary; bad health.	4 months.	Inflammation of the membranes of the brain, cachexia.	The dura mater adherent to the skull, the lateral ventricles filled with fluid, weight of the brain 44¾. The spinal canal contained an unusual quantity of fluid.	Pleuritic adhesions on both sides, the lungs collapsed, the right weighed 7, the left 10; heart 7¾, filled with fibrine.	Weight of the stomach 7¾, spleen 4, right kidney 3¾, left 4, uterus 1¾. Weight of the body 61lbs. Ht. 5 ft. 2 in.
April 14. 364	April 10, 1852.	36 ?	Hemiplegia of right side, delirium, from diseased brain; very bad condition.	1 week.	Inflammation of the brain and lungs.	General softening of the brain, greater at the centre and in the left hemisphere, which was infiltrated with blood, and was heavier than the right, weight of the brain 37½.	Lower lobe right lung congested, weight 20¾, lower lobe of left in first stage hepatization, weight 25¾; heart 9¾.	Weight of the stomach 4¾, spleen 3½, liver 44¾, pancreas 3, right kidney 5, left 5½, uterus 2½. Weight of body 106lbs. Height 5 ft. 6½ in.



## OBITUARY continued.—FEMALES

Date of Death. 1852.	Date of last admission.	Age at Death. Civil state.	Mental state and Bodily condition on admission.	Duration of Disorder.	Assigned cause of Death.	APPEARANCES AFTER DEATH, With the weight of the principal organs in Ounces Avoirdupois.		
						HEAD AND SPINE.	CHEST.	ABDOMEN.
April 18. 102	July 28, 1848.	42 Single.	Epileptic mania; bad bodily health	10 years.	Epileptic fits; inflammation of the membranes of brain.	The dura mater firmly adherent to the skull, the brain not congested, rather soft, weight 42½. The upper part of spinal cord softer than natural.	Cadaveric congestion of lower lobes of lungs, weight of the right 19, left 20; heart small, 6¾.	Viscera small, weight of the stomach 4¾, spleen 2¼, pancreas 2½, liver 36, each kidney 4¼, uterus 1½. Weight of body 70 lbs. Height 5 ft. 6 in.
April 27. 197	September 19, 1849.	32 Single.	Epilepsy; health indifferent.	Childhood.	Inflammation of the lungs.	Dura mater firmly adherent, congestion of the brain, weight 39¾.	Pneumonia lower lobe right lung, weight 23, left 16½; congested — bronchitis; heart 9½.	Stomach weighed 5¾, liver 46¾, spleen 4¼, pancreas 4½, right kidney 6, left 5¼, uterus 2¼. Weight of the body 93 lbs. Ht. 5 ft 3 in.
May 3. 243	May 10, 1850.	48 Married.	Mania, paralysis; bad bodily health.	2 years.	Atrophy of the brain, fluid in the spinal canal, pulmonary tubercles, bed-sores.	The brain wasted and unusually pale, a considerable quantity of fluid in the spinal canal, the cord unusually pale.	Pleuritic adhesions, tubercles and small cavities in the upper lobe of the right lung, weight 14¾, congestion left lung, weight 19½; heart 8½.	Weight of the stomach 4½, pancreas 3, spleen 5½, liver large, 52½, right kidney 4½, left 4½, uterus 1½. Weight of the body 67 lbs. Height 5 ft. 2 in.
May 21. 259	July 15, 1850.	32 Single.	Mania, from fever; indifferent bodily health.	2½ years.	Pulmonary consumption, chronic peritonitis.	The brain unusually pale, weight 46¾. The spinal cord was also pale.	Old pleuritic adhesions on both sides, the left lung contained tubercles and cavities in the upper lobe, weight 28, right 14; heart 7¾.	Some pus on the peritoneum which was coated with lymph, weight of the stomach 4, pancreas 3, spleen 7½, liver 48½, right kidney 4, left 5. Weight of the body 67 lbs. Ht. 5 ft. 6 in.
August 2. 385	July 12, 1852.	66 Widow.	Melancholia, suicidal, from grief; bad health.	13 months.	Inflammation of the membranes of the brain, cachexia.	Dura mater so firmly adherent that it was torn in removing the skull-cap, the brain rather congested, weight 48.	Organs natural; weight of right lung 12½, left 11¾; heart 8½.	Stomach small; weight of spleen 2, pancreas 2, stomach 2¾, liver 27, right kidney 4, left 5, uterus 1½. Weight of the body 61 lbs.



APPEARANCES AFTER DEATH, With the weight of the principal organs in Ounces Avoirdupois.							
Date of Death, 1852.	Date of last admission.	Age at Death. Civil state.	Mental state and Bodily condition on admission.	Duration of Disorder.	Assigned cause of Death.	APPEARANCES AFTER DEATH.	
						HEAD AND SPINE.	ABDOMEN.
August 3. 369	April 26, 1852.	63 Married.	Melancholia, suicidal, religious despondency; bad bodily health.	7 months.	Pulmonary consumption and gangrene.	The brain natural, weight 4½. More fluid than natural in the spinal canal.	Stomach weighed 3¾, pancreas 2½, spleen 3¾, liver small, 26, uterus 1½, right kidney 3½, left 3¾. The body much wasted, weight 52lbs. Height 5 ft. 1 in. Weight of the stomach 6½, pancreas 3½, spleen 4½, liver, nutmeg appearance, 48½, right kidney, 4, left 4½, uterus 2½. Weight of body 128lbs. Ht. 5 ft. 5 in.
Sept. 5. 29	May 2, 1848.	55 Married.	Remittent mania, 4th attack, hereditary; indifferent health.	4½ years.	General dropsy, enlarged heart.	The brain natural, weight 40½. The spinal cord natural.	Contained a quart of fluid; "paracentesis thoracis" performed, affording only temporary relief, weight right lung 16, left 15; heart much enlarged and valves thickened, weight 14½.
Sept. 11. 381	July 9, 1852.	48 Married.	Melancholia, hereditary; indifferent health.	3½ years.	Paralysis, diarrhoea, bed-sores.	No post mortem examination; removed for interment.	
Sept. 22. 378	June 24, 1852.	48 Single.	Dumb idiot; bad health.	From birth.	Inflammation of the membranes of brain, erysipelas right arm.	The skull thick and dura mater adherent, brain small, structure natural, weight of the brain 34¾. The spinal cord natural.	Stomach elongated, weight 8½, liver 52½, spleen 7, pancreas 3½, right kidney 4½, left 5½, uterus 1¾. Weight of the body 88lbs. Height 5 ft. 6 in.
October 2. 387	July 29, 1852.	42 Widow.	Mania, general paralysis, epilepsy; bad bodily health.	5 months.	Inflammation of the brain, spinal cord, and left lung.	The right cerebral hemisphere flattened, larger & 1½ oz. heavier than the left, the brain large, congested, 1 oz. clear fluid in lateral ventricles, 5½. Spinal cord inflamed.	Stomach weighed 4½, liver 48, spleen 2¾, pancreas 3½, right kidney 4, left 4½, uterus 2½. Weight of the body 83lbs. Ht. 5 ft. 3 in.



# OBITUARY continued.—FEMALES.

Date of Death. 1852.	Date of last admission.	Age at Death. Civil state.	Mental state and Bodily condition on admission.	Duration of Disorder.	Assigned cause of Death.	APPEARANCES AFTER DEATH, With the weight of the principal organs in Ounces Avoirdupois.		
						HEAD AND SPINE.	CHEST.	ABDOMEN.
October 12. 65	June 2, 1848.	23 Single.	Epileptic mania, hereditary; good bodily health.	From birth, idiotic.	Sudden death, inquest case; apoplexy.	Much blood in the scalp, and some effused on the upper surface of brain; the brain congested, the left cerebral hemisphere larger (2 oz.) than right, weight of brain 41½.	Old pleuritic adhesions, the lower lobes of both lungs congested, the right 12, left 12½; heart 8.	Stomach distended with food, weight 5½, liver 41½, spleen 4, right kidney 4½, left 3¾. Weight of the body 87 lbs. Ht. 4 ft. 11 in.
October 20. 398	September 13, 1852.	44 Married.	Melancholia, from sudden death of her 1st husband; bad health.	?	Inflammation of cerebral membranes, diarrhoea	The arachnoid membrane thickened, the ventricles & spinal canal contained more fluid than usual, weight of the brain 47¾.	Old pleuritic adhesion, cavities of right lung, weight 15½, left 9¾; heart 8½.	Stomach weighed 4¾, liver large, 54½, spleen 7½, pancreas 3¾, kidneys large, right 6½, left 6½. Weight of body 109 lbs. Height 5 ft. 3 in.
October 24. 347	December 10, 1851.	35 Married.	General paralysis, dementia, from an injury to her back; bad health	2 years.	Atrophy of the brain, induration of the spinal cord.	Dura mater flaccid, the wasting of the brain greatest on the left side, the left hemisphere 1 oz. lighter than the right, weight of the brain 34½. Fluid in the ventricles and spinal canal, and induration of the spinal cord.	Old pleuritic adhesions, weight of the right lung 19, left 17; heart 7½.	Large omentum; stomach weighed 4½, liver 47, spleen 4¾, pancreas 3½, right kidney 5½, left 5½, uterus 1¾. Weight of the body 100 lbs. Height 5 ft. 5 in.
Nov. 17. 374	June 1, 1852.	13 Single.	Epilepsy, from fright; good bodily health.	6½ years.	Inflammation of the brain.	No post mortem examination; removed for interment.		
Nov. 19. 257	January 28, 1852.	31 Single.	Melancholia, mortified pride; in different health.	13 months.	Pulmonary consumption.	No post mortem examination.		



## SUMMARY OF THE OBITUARY.

In 1852 there have been 58 deaths, 35 males and 23 females. Of these, 17 males and 5 females died in the first quarter of the year, 4 males and 7 females in the second quarter, 9 males and 5 females in the third quarter, and 5 males and 6 females in the fourth quarter; the mortality being greatest in the first quarter, and amongst the male patients. The number of *days under treatment* in the asylum varied in the males from 4 to 1510 days; in the females from 4 to 1586 days; the average duration for the males was 385 days, and for the females 603 days.

With respect to the *ages* of those who died—1 female was under 20 years; 5 males and 1 female from 20 to 30 years; 13 males and 14 females from 30 to 50 years; 17 males and 6 females from 50 to 70 years; and 1 female upwards of 70 years. As to their *civil state*—9 males and 10 females were single; 19 males and 7 females married; 7 males and 5 females widowed; and 1 female not known.

The *mental state* on admission of those who died was as follows:—11 males and 5 females were in a state of mania; 6 males and 5 females in a state of dementia; 6 males and 5 females in a state of melancholia; 7 males and 2 females had general paralysis; in 3 males and 5 females the insanity was complicated with epilepsy; 1 male and 1 female were congenital idiots; and 1 male was in a state of monomania. The *causes*, so far as could be learned, were, in 1 male love, in 2 females pride, in 5 males intemperance, in 1 male and 1 female fright, in 2 males and 2 females domestic grief, in 3 males and 1 female pecuniary losses, in 3 males and 1 female despondency on religious subjects, in 2 males and 1 female bodily injury, in 2 males and 2 females illness, in 10 males and 5 females hereditary predisposition, which was the most frequent cause. 3 males and 2 females were represented as being suicidal. The *bodily condition* on admission of 5 males and 3 females was good; of 13 males and 6 females indifferent; and of 17 males and 13 females bad.

The *duration of the disorder* was, in 3 males and 1 female under three months; in 6 males and 2 females from 3 to 6 months; in 5 males and 1 female from 6 to 12 months; in seven males and 3 females from 1 to 2 years; in 4 males and 7 females from 2 to 4 years; in 2 males and 2 females from 4 to 6 years; in 1 female from 6 to 8 years; in 1 male and 1 female from 8 to 12 years; in 6 males and 1 female from 12 to 20 years; in 1 male and 3 females from childhood; in 1 female not known.

The *assigned cause of death*, as follows—In 2 males apoplexy with enlarged heart in one, and pneumonia in the other; in 8 males and 8 females inflammation of the membranes of the brain, accompanied with epilepsy in two females, pneumonia in two males and two females, pulmonary tubercles in one male, colitis in one male, phlegmanous erysipelas of the arm in one female; in 11 males and 4 females inflammation of the brain and spinal cord, complicated with atrophy of the brain in one female, pneumonia in six males and



one female, pleurisy in one male, enlarged heart in one female, dysentery in two males, and enteritis in one male; in 1 male and 1 female softening of the brain, with enlarged heart in the female; in 3 males and 4 females pulmonary phthisis, complicated with atrophy of the brain in one female, empyema in one male, peritonitis in one female; in 3 males and 1 female inflammation of the lungs, with cerebral congestion in the female, and fracture of the leg in one male, in which case a coroner's inquest was held; in 1 male asthma; in 2 females enlarged heart and dropsy; in 1 male general dropsy; in 1 male dysentery; in 2 males and 2 females sudden death from epilepsy, complicated with apoplexy in one male and one female. No post mortem examination was made in 3 males, 2 of whom were affected with paralysis, nor in 3 females, 1 with epilepsy 1 with paralysis, and 1 with pulmonary phthisis.

APPEARANCES AFTER DEATH AND WEIGHT OF THE PRINCIPAL  
ORGANS IN 31 MALES AND 20 FEMALES.

*Head and Spine.*—The skull was unusually thickened in 1 female; in 2 males and 1 female there was a quantity of blood in the scalp and some on the surface of the brain; in 7 males and 5 females the dura mater was firmly adherent to the skull; in one female epileptic, there were small bony plates in the falx; in 6 males and 2 females the arachnoid membrane was opaque and thickened. There was congestion of blood in the brain in 7 males and 5 females; in 6 males and 3 females it was paler than usual; in 2 males and 2 females it was very firm; in 6 males and 3 females it was softened; in 1 male and 2 females there were remains of a clot of blood and small cavities; in 3 males and 1 female the convolutions were flattened; in 13 males and 6 females the lateral ventricles contained more fluid than natural; in 3 males and 7 females the brain was smaller than natural, and in 9 males and 7 females larger than natural; and in most of the females the enlargement was principally in one hemisphere. The arachnoid membrane of the *spinal cord* was preternaturally adherent in 1 male and 1 female; in 9 males and 4 females there was an unusual quantity of fluid in the spinal canal; in 1 male and 1 female the cord was hardened; in 7 males and 3 females there was inflammatory softening of the cord; and in 7 males it seemed to deviate from the natural state, in being partly and in a slight degree softened. The *weight* of the brain varied in the male from 42 to  $55\frac{1}{4}$  ounces, and in the female from  $34\frac{1}{2}$  to  $51\frac{1}{4}$  ounces; the average weight being in the male 47.3, and in the female 42 ounces, which in the male only is above the healthy average.

*Chest*—Recent pleuritic adhesions were found in 3 males, and pleuritic adhesions of old standing in 5 males and 8 females; in 6 males and 1 female there was pleuro-pneumonia, in the female and in three of the males there was a portion of one lung gangrenous; in 5 males and 3 females pneumonia; in 4 males and 7 females bloody congestion in one or both lungs, and in some it was combined with pneumonia in the first stage; in 2 males and 2 females there was bronchitis; in 6 males and 2 females emphysema;



in 1 male œdema of the right lung ; in 1 male and 2 females fluid in the chest, which compressed the lower lobes of the lungs in a greater or less degree, causing the leathery appearance in the more protracted cases ; in 4 males and 3 females tubercles and tuberculous cavities, and in one male accompanied with empyema. The *heart* was enlarged in 12 males and 3 females ; in 4 males and 6 females it was smaller than natural ; in 1 male and 2 females the valves were thickened ; in 1 male the aorta was in an atheromatous state. The *weight* of the right lung varied in the male from 16 to 52 ounces, and in the female from 7 to 25 ounces, the average weight in the male being 25.75 and in the female 16.4 ounces ; the left lung varied in weight in the male from  $13\frac{1}{2}$  to  $40\frac{1}{2}$  ounces and in the female from  $9\frac{3}{4}$  to 28 ounces, the average weight in the male being 23 and in the female 17 ounces. The weight of the heart varied in the male from 5 to  $16\frac{3}{4}$  ounces and in the female from  $6\frac{3}{4}$  to  $14\frac{1}{2}$  ounces, the average weight in the male being 10.36 and in the female 8.95 ounces.

*Abdomen.*—Omentum enlarged in 1 female ; dropsy in 1 male and 1 female, the quantity of fluid amounted to 35 lbs. in the male ; in 1 male and 1 female inflammation of the peritoneum ; in 1 female the stomach was very large and elongated ; in 1 male and 1 female melanosis ; in 1 male inflammation, and in 1 male and 1 female an ulcer in the stomach ; in 2 males and 2 females congestion of blood in the mucous membrane of the intestines ; in 4 males inflammation of the mucous membrane of the intestines ; in 3 males ulceration ; in 1 female tape-worm ; in 8 males and 3 females the liver enlarged ; in 1 male and 1 female of a nutmeg appearance ; in 2 males and 1 female the kidneys enlarged ; in 2 males the spleen enlarged and in 1 male softened ; in 8 males and 3 females the organs generally were smaller than usual, and in one male with dropsy the organs were excessively pale and blanched. The stomach varied in *weight* in the male from  $4\frac{1}{4}$  to  $7\frac{1}{2}$  oz. and in the female from  $2\frac{3}{4}$  to  $8\frac{1}{4}$  oz., the average weight in the male 6 and in the female 5.4 oz. ; the liver varied in weight in the male from 31 to  $66\frac{3}{4}$  oz. and in the female from 27 to 59 oz., its average weight in the male being 49.7 and in the female 44.9 oz. ; the spleen varied in weight in the male from 2 to 10 oz. and in the female from 2 to  $7\frac{1}{2}$  oz., giving its average weight in the male 4.4 and in the female 4.4 oz. ; the pancreas varied in weight in the male from  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to  $4\frac{1}{2}$  oz. and in the female from 2 to  $4\frac{1}{2}$  oz., the average weight in the male being 3.5 and in the female 3.1 oz. ; the right kidney varied in weight in the male from 3 to  $6\frac{1}{4}$  oz. and in the female from  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to  $6\frac{1}{4}$  oz., the average weight in the male 4.5 and in the female 4.5 oz. ; the left kidney varied in weight in the male from  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to 7 oz. and in the female from  $3\frac{1}{4}$  to  $6\frac{3}{4}$  oz., the average weight in the male 4.9 and in the female 4.7 oz., the average weight of the uterus 1.7 oz.

The *weight of the entire body* varied in 31 males from 63 to 132 lbs. and in 20 females from 52 to 132 lbs., the average weight of the males being 97 and of the females 86.5 lbs. The *height* varied in the males from 5 ft. 4 in. to 5 ft.  $11\frac{1}{2}$  in. and in the females from 4 ft. 11 in. to 5 ft. 6 in., the average height of the males being 5 ft  $7\frac{1}{2}$  in., and of the females 5 ft. 4 in.



## DAILY SUMMARY OF THE SICK AND OTHERS ON EXTRA DIET FOR THE YEAR 1852.

CORRIDOR.	Quarters separately.	Mutton Chops.		Broth or Beef Tea.		Eggs.		Arrow. root or Sago.		Rice.		Ale.		Porter.		Brandy or Gin.		Red Wine		White Wine.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. 1.	1st.	2	5	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2nd.	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	9	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3rd.	5	4	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	8	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4th.	7	3	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total.	17	16	2	6	..	1	..	2	..	..	1	30	7	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
No. 3.	1st.	3	3	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	2	..
	2nd.	3	1	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3rd.	3	1	4	4	3	..	1	1	3	1	1	..	2	2	..	2	..	2	..	..
	4th.	2	2	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total.	11	7	7	14	3	..	2	1	3	3	1	..	10	9	..	..	2	..	4	..
No. 4.	1st.	9	4	..	6	..	1	2	1	..	2	..	4	14	4	..	..	1	..	2	..
	2nd.	10	1	1	9	2	1	6	2	1	2	..	1	7	6	..	..	1	..	..	..
	3rd.	11	4	2	6	1	1	3	2	1	2	..	2	7	6	..	..	1	..	2	..
	4th.	10	4	..	4	..	1	2	..	..	1	..	2	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total.	40	13	3	25	3	4	13	5	2	7	..	9	36	20	..	..	3	..	4	..
Infirmaryes.	1st.	7	8	1	1	..	1	4	6	..	..	4	4	7	..	2	..	2	..	1	3
	2nd.	9	7	1	2	2	..	5	3	..	..	3	4	4	..	3	..	1	..	3	1
	3rd.	10	11	..	1	2	1	6	5	..	..	2	4	7	..	1	..	1	..	2	2
	4th.	6	7	2	1	..	1	7	5	..	..	..	3	4	..	2	..	..	..	1	1
	Total.	32	33	4	5	4	3	22	19	..	..	9	15	22	..	8	..	4	..	7	7

No. 2, for working patients only.

E. M. DUNCAN, House Surgeon.







# WORK DONE BY THE MALE PATIENTS IN THE SHOEMAKER'S SHOP.

Women's shoes .....	prs.	249
Ditto cloth boots .....	do.	39
Men's strong boots ....	do.	73
Ditto light shoes .....	do.	68
Nos. of pairs repaired .....		272
Total..		701

Valuation of work done	£122	2	0
Cost of leather			
and tools ..	46	8	0
Do. attendant's			
salary and			
maintenance	38	0	0
		84	8
		<hr/>	
		£37	14
			0

## HEAD ATTENDANT'S RETURN OF MALE WORKING PATIENTS FOR 1852.

No. of Patients and how employed.	No. of Weeks Labor done during each Month.												Total
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
10 Assisting in Corridors.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	60
3 in Bakehouse & Brewhouse	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	36
3 as Carpenters .....	2	2	3	3	2	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	33
3 „ Coir Pickers .....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	24
2 in Front Ground's and } Roadways .....	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	22
30 „ Farm .....	20	20	20	20	20	20	21	21	20	20	20	20	242
1 at Furnaces .....	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
2 in Foul Linen House .....	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	30
12 „ Garden .....	8	8	10	10	10	10	10	12	12	10	10	10	120
2 „ Kitchen .....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	22
1 at Lime Kiln.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	22
4 as Masons .....	4	4	4	4	4	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	40
2 „ Painters .....	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	20
5 in Quarry .....	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	120
2 „ Stone Shed.....	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	14
3 as Shoemakers .....	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	33
1 in Store Room .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	10
2 as Smiths .....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	22
2 „ Tailors .....	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	2	2	4	42
90	77	78	81	80	78	75	79	81	77	78	76	75	938

There has been an increase of 68 weeks labour this year compared with the previous year.

Taking the value of the labour of 17 artizans at 14s. a week, it amounts to £149 10s. not including 3 shoemakers, the value of whose labour is already given. The value of the labour of 18 male patients engaged in cleaning and other occupations in the house at 8s. a week amounted to £58 for the year. The value of the labour of 6 male patients employed with the quarryman and lime-burner at 8s. a week amounted to £57 12s. The value of the labour of 10 male patients employed on the farm, garden and roadways amounts to £156 8s. The total value of the labour of the male patients during the year, £458 6s.



*Rations for Attendants and Servants.*

## WEEKLY ALLOWANCE.

MALES.				lb.	FEMALES.				lb.
Meat	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Vegetables	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	10
Bread	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
Butter	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Cheese	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Tea	..	..	..	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	..	..	..	..	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Sugar	..	..	..	8oz.	..	..	..	..	8oz.
Mustard	..	..	..	1do.	..	..	..	..	1do.
Pepper	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$ do.	..	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$ do.
Vinegar	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$ pint.	..	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$ pt.
Milk	..	..	..	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.	..	..	..	..	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.
Ale or Porter	..	..	..	14do.	..	..	..	..	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.

## CONTRACT PRICES

*Of the principal Articles of Consumption, from the 1st of January to the  
31st of December, 1852.*

					£	s.	d.
Beef	..	..	..	at per stone of 14lbs.	0	3	6
Mutton	..	..	..	at ditto ditto	0	4	8
Cider	..	..	..	at per hhd.	1	10	0
Malt	..	..	..	at per bushel	0	7	0
Hops	..	..	..	at per lb.	0	1	9
Cheese	..	..	..	at per cwt.	1	8	0
Butter	..	..	..	at ditto	3	10	0
Moist Sugar	..	..	..	at ditto	1	15	0
Lump ditto	..	..	..	at per lb.	0	0	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Black Tea..	..	..	..	at ditto	0	3	3
Pepper	..	..	..	at ditto	0	0	11
Mustard	..	..	..	at ditto	0	0	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Coffee	..	..	..	at ditto	0	0	11
Mottled Soap	..	..	..	at per cwt.	2	3	0
Soft ditto	..	..	..	at ditto	2	6	8
Tobacco	..	..	..	at per lb.	0	3	4
Starch	..	..	..	at ditto	0	0	4
Soda	..	..	..	at per cwt.	0	6	9
Hard Coal..	..	..	..	at per ton	0	11	3
Small do.	..	..	..	at ditto	0	5	9
Coke	..	..	..	at ditto	0	13	0

The consumption of wheat has been 569 $\frac{1}{2}$  sacks, which made 414 sacks of flour and 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  tons of bran. The bran has been valued at £33 10 which is more than the amount paid for grinding. The price of the flour including the carriage to the asylum, amounted to £618 14 9 or £1 9 11 per sack.

*G. W. GUNN, Steward.*



**Dr.***Building Account from the 1st of*

1852.	£	s.	d.
To Balance brought forward from end of year 1851 ...	226	18	7
Additional charge made for patients belonging to Boroughs and Counties not contributing towards the original cost for building the Asylum ... ..	595	11	10
	<hr/> <hr/> £ 822 10 5 <hr/> <hr/>		

**Dr.***Farm and Garden Account from the*

1852.	£	s.	d.
To Salaries paid, viz:—the bailiff and four attendants employed in the farm and garden .. ... *	219	0	0
Cash paid for live stock ... ..	109	12	0
Ditto for corn, straw, meal, seed, and sundry expences ... ..	87	9	6
Ditto for coal for burning lime ... ..	27	10	0
Ditto for proportion of tithes and taxes ... ..	10	6	6
Ditto for tools ... ..	3	10	0
Valuation of the bran from grinding the wheat ..	33	10	0
Rent of land, 30 acres ... ..	60	0	0
Balance ... ..	92	4	9
	<hr/> <hr/> £ 643 2 9 <hr/> <hr/>		

	£	s.	d.
To labour of patients during the year ...	156	8	0
House rent, bailiff valued at ... ..	7	0	0
Ditto carter ... ..	3	0	0
	<hr/> <hr/> £ 166 8 0 <hr/> <hr/>		

\* This sum is included in salaries and wages, page 59.

GEO. WM. GUNN,  
*Clerk and Steward.*



January to the 31st of December, 1852.

Cr.

1852.	£.	s.	d.
By Amount paid for wages, and materials for additional buildings ... ..	303	7	5
Mr. Carver's account for preparing plans and estimate of cost for an increased accommodation for the reception of patients ... ..	13	13	0
Balance ... ..	505	10	0
	<u>£ 822</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>5</u>

*Stones quarried on the ground & lime burnt at the kiln.*

	£	s.	d.
Stone, 1120 yards, at 3d. .. ..	14	0	0
Flags, 50 loads, ,, 2s. 6d. ... ..	6	5	0
Lime, 357 quarters, ,, 1s. 6d. ... ..	26	15	6

*Work done by the horses.*

95 days carting materials at 4s. ... ..	19	0	0
Labour of patients ... ..	57	12	0
	<u>£ 123</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>6</u>

1st of January to the 31st of December, 1852.

Cr.

1852.	£	s.	d.
By Amount for produce supplied to the Asylum, viz:— beef, pork, veal, butter, and vegetables, valued at market prices .. ..	537	19	9
Ditto for lime supplied for building ... ..	26	15	6
Ditto ditto for manure ... ..	6	14	3
Valuation of work done by the horses for the Asylum	33	9	0
Do. timber and fagots cut and used in the house	3	0	0
<i>Cash received.</i>			
For lime ... ..	12	12	9
For stock .. ..	22	11	6
	<u>£ 643</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>9</u>

*Stock, vegetables & roots, valued at, viz:*

	£	s.	d.
By 13 Milch cows .. ..	149	0	0
2 Horses .. ..	50	0	0
37 Store pigs .. ..	40	12	0
4 Fat ditto .. ..	8	0	0
3 Breeding sows .. ..	7	10	0
2 Puts .. ..	12	0	0
1 One-horse cart .. ..	5	0	0
2 Hand carts .. ..	5	0	0
1 Water cart .. ..	1	0	0
1 Light waggon .. ..	11	0	0
2 Ploughs, &c. .. ..	4	0	0
A double barrel liquid manure lifting pump	38	0	0

*Vegetables and roots in Store.*

10 Sacks of potatoes .. ..	4	0	0
5 Tons of carrots .. ..	7	10	0
8 Ditto of parsnips .. ..	16	2	0
5 Ditto of hay .. ..	12	0	0
20 Ditto of swedes .. ..	12	0	0
70 Ditto of mangold wurzel .. ..	42	0	0
114 Pecks of onions .. ..	5	14	0
1 Ton of oats in straw .. ..	2	10	0
	<u>£ 432</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>0</u>



## INCOME.

Heads of Income received and due from Unions for the maintenance of Pauper lunatics	QUARTERS ENDING.				TOTAL	
	March 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30.	Decr. 31.	Received.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s.
To balance in the Treasurer's hands brought forward from the end of year 1851 .....	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	192
Axbridge .....	169 1 0	163 0 6	174 5 0	150 8 6	656 15 0	
Bath .....	363 14 0	358 17 5	363 4 6	366 17 8	1452 13 7	
Bath Council ..	13 5 5	13 5 5	13 8 4	0 0 0	39 19 2	
Beaminster .....	4 11 0	4 11 0	4 12 0	0 0 0	13 14 0	
Bedminster .....	102 18 0	97 3 0	94 3 0	104 9 0	398 13 0	
Bridgwater .....	114 13 6	100 13 6	101 2 6	80 2 6	396 12 0	
Ditto Borough..	22 16 0	20 18 11	20 11 1	18 19 6	83 5 6	
Chard .....	40 8 6	28 17 6	42 7 6	50 12 0	162 5 6	
Clutton .....	97 6 0	94 9 0	121 0 6	105 12 0	418 7 6	
Dulverton .....	18 4 0	18 4 0	17 9 0	13 16 0	67 13 0	
Frome .....	83 4 6	90 3 0	100 5 6	78 11 0	352 4 0	
Keynsham .....	31 17 0	31 17 0	32 4 0	32 4 0	128 2 0	
Langport .....	53 0 0	50 1 0	47 8 6	49 3 6	199 13 0	
Meare .....	15 14 8	21 1 2	23 18 7	21 12 1	82 6 6	
Shepton Mallet..	67 13 0	72 16 0	81 15 6	79 16 6	302 1 0	
Sherborne .....	4 11 0	4 11 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	18 6 0	
Taunton .....	138 6 6	144 19 0	163 14 6	147 11 0	594 11 0	
Wellington .....	94 5 0	112 13 0	107 7 0	105 7 0	419 12 0	
Wells .....	87 5 0	97 2 6	95 6 0	91 4 0	370 17 6	
Williton .....	18 4 0	20 6 6	25 3 0	27 12 0	91 5 6	
Wincanton .....	49 10 6	47 12 6	46 0 0	46 0 0	189 3 0	
Yeovil .....	61 1 0	71 5 6	57 6 6	63 18 0	253 11 0	
The Treasurer of the County ..	9 2 0	9 2 0	9 4 0	9 4 0	36 12 0	
Other Counties.						
Honiton ... }	28 3 1	6 12 8	0 0 0	17 12 11	52 8 8	
Warminster } *	6 14 2	6 12 7	0 0 0	0 0 0	13 6 9	
	1695 8 10	1686 15 8	1746 8 6	1665 5 2	6793 18 2	6793 18 2
ARREARS.						
Beaminster .....	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	
Bath Council ..	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	13 8 4	13 8 4	
Bideford .....	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	4 17 8	4 17 8	
Honiton .....	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	13 6 10	13 6 10	
High Wycombe	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	7 7 3	7 7 3	
				43 12 1	43 12 1	43 12 1
From sales of lime and stock	19 9 0	5 12 0	7 2 3	3 1 0	35 4 3	
From do. of old rags, bottles, & lead, the lining of tea chests ..	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	3 18 6	3 18 6	
					39 2 9	39
To duty of insurance refunded	15 18 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	15 18 0	15 18 0

\*Arrears due on the 31st December, 1851.

GEO. WM. GUNN, Clerk and Steward,

£7084 11



## ANATIC ASYLUM.

of January to 31st December, 1852.

## EXPENDITURE.

PROVISIONS.	QUARTERS ENDING.												TOTAL		
	March 31.			June 30.			Sept. 30.			Decr. 31.			sums paid.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Meat .....	185	1	2	197	12	8	204	0	4	192	4	7	778	18	9
Wheat .....	159	17	0	173	4	0	168	2	0	161	18	3	663	1	3
Grinding do. ....	5	16	5	7	18	0	7	9	0	9	14	0	30	17	5
Groceries .....	128	4	10	114	16	9	103	12	9	96	14	3	443	8	7
Tobacco .....	18	0	0	11	13	4	11	0	11	16	6	8	57	0	11
Rider .....	78	10	0	72	0	0	52	10	0	59	14	4	262	14	4
Rice .....	1	4	0	1	4	0	4	3	5	0	0	0	6	11	5
Butter .....	66	3	0	64	5	9	86	16	0	55	14	0	272	18	9
Cheese .....	22	5	9	23	14	7	15	11	11	14	18	4	76	10	7
Malt and Hops ..	66	9	10	73	17	6	70	2	9	78	14	0	289	4	1
	731	12	0	740	6	7	723	9	1	685	18	5	2881	6	1
Cash on account															
of Farm .....	68	10	0	72	0	0	60	1	3	73	0	0	273	11	3
HOUSE															
EXPENSES.															
Coal and Coke ..	100	18	9	53	15	0	50	11	0	100	13	11	305	18	8
Candles .....	4	0	0	4	6	0	4	14	0	3	9	0	16	9	0
Soap, Starch, Blue															
and Soda ..	18	17	3	23	7	7½	30	15	3	32	9	1	105	9	2½
Printing, Station-															
ery, Postage, re-															
ceipt Stamps, and															
Advertisements..	16	5	3	28	17	8	9	11	10	15	6	4	70	1	1
Attending patients	0	6	0	4	5	7	0	5	0	0	18	0	5	14	7
Insurance .....	23	17	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	17	6
Rates and Taxes ..	5	18	10	5	3	7	0	14	1½	10	6	4	22	2	10½
	170	3	7	119	15	5½	96	11	2½	163	2	8	549	12	11
Furnishing & or-															
inary repairs ..	27	6	7	29	6	4	31	10	6	20	13	5	108	16	10
Fetching and re-															
moving patients	13	0	0	11	0	6	11	1	1	2	16	0	37	17	7
Burials and funerals	6	14	9	13	6	6	11	10	0	7	1	0	38	11	6
Drugs & Instru-															
ments, Wine and	19	14	0	24	7	0	22	11	1	9	17	0	76	9	1
Spirits .....	62	8	1	21	8	2	58	18	10	1	29	3	155	4	4
Oil, Eggs, Arrow-															
root, Sago, &c...	3	14	8	5	4	2	6	7	0	6	10	0	21	15	10
	66	2	9	26	12	4	65	5	10	18	19	3	177	0	2
Salaries & Wages	334	15	0	335	19	2	336	1	7	326	2	6	1332	18	3
Clothing & Bed-															
dging .....	168	12	7	119	18	2	206	15	11	171	0	6	666	7	2
Building account	62	18	3	57	8	4	86	4	3	110	9	6	317	0	4
Incidentals ....	1	1	9	1	2	0	0	15	0	1	10	0	4	8	9
Balance, viz. :—													£	s.	d.
Placed to Building account .....													505	10	1
Do. to maintenance do. ....													191	11	5
														697	1 6
													£	7084	12 4



*General Statement of the Receipts and Payments on Account of the Somerset County Pauper Lunatic Asylum, between January 1st and December 31st, 1852.*

Receipts.		£	s.	d.	Payments.		£	s.	d.
1	To Balance in the Treasurer's hands on the 31st of December, 1851	192	1	4	1	By monies invested during the year	0	0	0
	RECEIPTS UNDER THE FOLLOWING HEADS, VIZ.:					Salaries and wages	1332	18	3
2	From interest of monies invested	0	0	0	3	Provisions	2881	6	1
3	Ditto sales of lime and stock	35	4	3	4	House expenses	549	12	11
4	Ditto old rags, and lead from the lining of tea-chests	3	18	6	5	Surgery and dispensary, wine, spirits, and arrow-root	177	0	2
	MAINTENANCE ACCOUNT, VIZ.:				6	Clothing and bedding	666	7	2
5	Pauper patients	6165	9	4	7	Furnishing and ordinary repairs	108	16	10
6	From additional charge from Borough and Counties not contributing towards the original cost of building the asylum	595	11	10	8	Removing and fetching patients	37	17	7
7	Repayment of expenses of removals & fetching patients	37	17	7	9	Funeral expenses	38	11	6
8	Ditto, ditto, of Funerals	38	11	6	10	Farm and garden	273	11	3
9	From County, and County Treasurer, for building and repairs, furniture, fittings, &c.	0	0	0	11	Building account	317	0	4
	Ditto duty of Fire Insurance refunded	15	18	0	12	Incidentals	4	8	9
						Balance in Treasurer's hands	£ 653	9	5
						Arrears due	43	12	1
							697	1	6
							£ 7084	12	4

Geo. WILLIAM GUNN,  
*Clerk and Steward.*

**SOMERSET COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM LOAN ACCOUNT.**

	£	s.	d.
In the Treasurer's, Mr. Messiter's hands	7936	16	0
Arrears not yet collected	729	8	1
	8666	4	1
Interest ordered to be paid	580	18	4
And of the principal	7000	0	0
And, when arrears are collected	500	0	0
	£ 585	5	9
Debt unpaid to October 19, 1852	11,500	0	0
Ordered to be paid off as above	7,500	0	0