

**Third report of the Somerset County Asylum, for insane paupers : from 1st January to the end of the year 1850.**

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84  
THIRD REPORT

OF THE

SOMERSET COUNTY ASYLUM,

FOR INSANE PAUPERS,

From 1st JANUARY to the end of the Year



1850.

PRESENTED-BY

*the medical officer,  
Dr Boyd.*

WELLS :

PRINTED BY THOMAS GREEN, HIGH STREET.

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## ERRATA

PAGE 32 under column HEAD AND SPINE second word in second paragraph—for *heart* read *brain*.

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

---

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---

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WILLIAM PINNEY, Esq., M.P., Somerton.

JAMES CURTIS SOMERVILLE, Esq., Dinder.

TREASURER;

CAPTAIN GILES, Stuckey's Bank, Wells.

COMMITTEES OF VISITORS

OF THE

SOMERSET COUNTY ASYLUM

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

CHAIRMAN.

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OF THE WILLIAM MILLS, Esq., M.P., Bath.

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WILLIAM PINNEY, Esq., Bath.

JAMES CURTIS SOMERVILLE, Esq., Bath.

TREASURER.

CAPTAIN GILKIN, Esq., Bath.



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

*December 31st, 1850.*

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THE COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM has now been opened for the reception of patients three years, and your Committee can speak from experience of its beneficial effects to that afflicted class of persons for whose good the legislature ordered such buildings to be erected. It is gratifying also to the Committee to believe, that its advantages are appreciated by the public. Many persons from different parts of the County have visited it, and their entries in the Visitors' book show their satisfaction at the comforts afforded to the patients, and the manner in which the establishment is conducted.

The expenditure has been regulated with as much economy as is consistent with the requirements of such an institution, and they are glad to be able to announce a further reduction in the charge to the parishes for their paupers.

The number of the inmates is gradually increasing, while the number of cures and discharges in proportion to those remaining in the house is annually decreasing; proving that the incurable form a large majority, and that eventually they must occupy much of that room which might be more



advantageously appropriated to recent cases of disease, in which there might be great hope of recovery under the remedies applied. During the first year 284 were received, of whom 51 were discharged off the books at its close. In the second year, with those remaining and the new patients, the number was 381, of whom 95 had been discharged off the books at the end of the year; and during this year the united number has been 417, of whom 319 are still on the books. This is within 31 of the number, 350, for which the asylum was originally intended. By subsequent arrangements, increased accommodation, without crowding the patients, or diminishing their comforts, can be provided; but if each year brings with it such an access, an addition to the building must be made in the manner pointed out by the architect on first explaining his plan. This may be done at a comparatively little expense, and will, it is hoped, be in a great measure met by the building fund, which is annually augmented by the payments from the foreign or Borough patients. Out of this fund, with the aid of some of the patients, the garden and boundary walls have been advanced, and a cottage has been built for the control of the higher entrance, and superintendence of the weigh bridge, giving additional security to the premises, and lodging rooms to attendants.

A large proportion of the debt has been paid off since the last annual report was printed, leaving still £19,000 of the principal due. A detailed statement will be published in the general report.

C. A. MOODY.  
F. H. DICKINSON.  
RALPH NEVILLE.  
J. HIPPISELY.  
J. C. SOMERVILLE.

ROBERT CLERK.  
J. M. CARROW.  
W. F. KNATCHBULL.  
W. H. M. COLSTON.  
H. W. BARNARD.



THIRD REPORT  
OF THE  
SOMERSET COUNTY PAUPER  
**LUNATIC ASYLUM,**

*For the Year 1850.*

~~~~~  
BY ROBERT BOYD, M. D., SUPERINTENDENT.  
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PART I.

In again presenting the annual report to the Visitors, the Superintendent is happy to be able to state, that the onerous duties of the institution have been carried on throughout the year in so satisfactory a manner, that there is little to call for any particular observation, increased experience being only required to ensure still further improvement.

It will be unnecessary here to enter into any details of the general mode of treatment, as it has been already fully indicated in the former reports, and the same plan is still pursued, with only such modifications as special cases may require.

The general health of the patients throughout the year has been good, and no epidemic has appeared.

A few patients have been again admitted in the last stage of bodily disease, who might better have been permitted to have died at home, without undergoing the pain and fatigue of a long journey; one of them, aged 83, lived only three weeks after he was transferred to this asylum.

On the 31st December, 1849, the number of patients remaining in the house was 286, since then 131 have been admitted; 117 of these have been new cases and 14 re-admissions; 64, discharged, and 34 have died; there are now 319 remaining. Average number in the asylum during the year 294; 136 males, and 158 females. One convalescent patient is out with his friends, for one month, on trial, at the expiration of which time he will be discharged, if his convalescence should continue.



Nothing is more conducive to the quietude and order of the establishment than the general employment of those inmates who are able to work ; for this purpose the cultivation and improvement of the land has afforded the most extensive and profitable occupation for the males, and a few of the females have also assisted, during the summer and autumn, in weeding and securing the crops. A great many of the patients are also employed as formerly in assisting the attendants and tradesmen ; also in the officers' apartments ; in the laundry, kitchen, bake house and dairy ; and in making and repairing the bedding, clothing and other articles used by the inmates : employment being an important part of the treatment in the recovery of patients, and in many cases essential to it. Thus the patients and the asylum are mutually benefited.

With the sanction of the Visitors, a new arrangement has been made with regard to the out-door labor ; instead of committing the charge of patients to day labourers, three persons have been hired, to reside in the asylum, who perform the duties of attendants and who are employed with and have charge of the patients out of doors during the day. By this means the attendants become better acquainted with the management as well as with the habits and temper of the insane, and have also a greater interest in encouraging them to work. This plan has been in operation for six months, and has been found satisfactory.

The levelling and clearing the ground still engages much time and attention ; upwards of one acre has been reclaimed and turned into excellent arable land, making altogether about  $8\frac{1}{2}$  acres of arable land, and 6 of grass, in front of the house.

The liquid manure has proved valuable ; the crops produced by it having been most exuberant, especially the cabbages, some of them being five feet in diameter and upwards of 40lbs. in weight, the average weight being 26lbs. each, and the quantity at the rate of 56 tons an acre. This food for the cows was found to improve the quality and increase the quantity of the milk. It was ascertained that the quantity consumed by one cow, on each day respectively, for four days, was 150 lbs. of cabbage, 1st day ; 160 lbs. of turnips, 2nd day ; 40lbs. of hay, 3rd day ; and 155 lbs. of mangold wurzel, 4th day.

A pump worked by a capstan with six arms for 24 men, has been erected, by which the liquid manure is to be raised to the garden. The tank which receives the whole of the sewage of this building, containing 360 individuals, is 141 yds. distant from the house, and considerably below its level ; the house being on sloping ground is well adapted for drainage,



and shows the advantage of choosing such sites for the erection of public buildings. It has not yet been found necessary to cover the tank, no unpleasant smell being perceptible either from it or from the liquid on the land,\* except when you are close to it, and then only occasionally. An eminent physician in London has lately referred to my experience having been consulted with regard to a low fever, which prevailed in an establishment, and which was supposed to have been caused by the effluvium from lands on which liquid manure had been used: in that case the nuisance complained of was much nearer to the house, which was on a much less elevated situation.

A new lodge at the north west entrance and in connexion with the new weighing engine has been built entirely by the house mason with the assistance of patients.

The chapel during divine service is now quite filled; upwards of 200 patients attend daily, and increased accommodation will shortly be required. The chaplain also reads prayers twice a week in the infirmaries. From 40 to 50 patients also attend the Church at Horrington, whenever the weather permits.

The weekly charge for county patients has been reduced from 8s. 2d. to 7s. 7d., during the past year; and owing to the additional number of patients, the low price of provisions and the increased produce of the land, may now be reduced to 7s. An agreement has been made with the Boroughs of Bath and Bridgwater, by which their patients are to be maintained at an extra charge of 3s. 2½d. a week. It has been thought advisable to place this extra charge to a building fund, instead of to a reduction of the maintenance, contrary to the usual custom of calling on the county for an annual grant for repairs, alterations, additions, &c.

Some applications have been made by their friends, for the admission of persons able to contribute something, but not sufficient to support them in a private asylum. No accommodation was intended here for any but paupers, nor could it be made without materially interfering with their proper treatment and comfort. A few such cases have been admitted here through the parishes: but it is generally found that these patients, as well as those of the completely indigent educated class, being associated in an asylum with paupers (when they have sufficient reason left to distinguish any difference), is attended with evil consequences to both parties, as those educated persons and others who at one time were better off, are apt to become discontented and mischievous, and prone to

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\* The experiments of Professor Way, of the Royal Agricultural Society, and the practice of the Rev. W. F. Neville, who daily waters the ground surrounding his house with Cow's urine or liquid sewage and experiences no nuisance therefrom, are confirmatory of the above. R. N.



find fault with the food, clothing, &c., provided for the labouring class ; and, being unfit to work themselves, their idleness becomes a subject of jealousy or murmuring on the part of those to whom labour is a second nature. The advantages of a separate institution for those who are able to contribute something towards their own support as well as to the indigent of the educated classes has been ably advocated by eminent contemporaries ; and the separate accommodation of such cases would no doubt tend greatly to their benefit, as it would also to the quiet, content, and improvement of the poor persons with whom they are at present mixed. It would also be a humane act towards numerous respectable families who are burthened with the charge of such afflicted relatives, which they can ill afford, but who are unwilling, it being perhaps, strictly speaking, also illegal, to make them chargeable as paupers.

The present custom of confining criminal lunatics in asylums erected for the poor of counties, is an evil so obvious that it must strike every one, inasmuch as one object is to afford the inmates as much liberty as possible ; and as there is no provision made for separating criminals from others, these asylums are manifestly unsafe places for the detention of public offenders. Many of the insane are also very sensitive and have high moral feelings, and it is very injurious to them to find themselves associated with criminals. Of eight criminal cases admitted here, one was of so dangerous and suspicious a character, that I deemed it my duty to make an application to the Chairman of the Visitors ; and, through his representation to the Secretary of State, this case was removed to the criminal wards of Bethlem Hospital. The others were convicted of minor offences ; five of them are cases of dementia ; they are generally in a feeble state of health, and one of them is a cripple.

The re-admissions during the year, as already mentioned, have been 15 in number ; of these 10 were males, and 5 females, and one of these females was re-admitted a second time. A female, who was amongst the earliest of the admissions to the asylum, and upwards of 70 years of age, attributed the cause of her relapse, when convalescent, to poverty, her husband having been ill for a considerable time and unable to work. She has since been discharged recovered. It has been alleged by some of these patients that their relapse had been owing to inability to obtain work. It is desirable that the parish authorities should find employment for their discharged paupers, especially where, as is frequently the case, they have no friends, as their minds, although tranquil, are unequal to much anxiety. More frequently, relapses are caused by the recurrence of the



exciting causes, offensive objects, intemperance, &c., as well as by the injudiciousness of friends in recalling to their minds the memory of former grievances.

## PART II.

IN THE MEDICAL TREATMENT OF EPILEPSY, benefit has been derived from the use of a tincture of sumbul, which has very much the odour of musk or castor, and has been lately recommended in this disorder. One patient has lately been discharged, who was long subject to most severe and frequent epileptic fits, and had been for many months an inmate of the infirmary; after using this medicine a short time, the fits diminished in frequency, and she had but one very slight attack in the three months preceding her departure from the asylum. At her own earnest solicitation and that of her husband, she was allowed by the Visitors to go home a month on trial: that time has just now elapsed, and she has been discharged relieved. I do not think it likely that she will continue well, as the disorder seemed to be established and constitutional in her case; four out of eight of her children died in convulsions, two of the four now living, are, like the mother, epileptic, and one of them, a daughter, was lately so violent, that her father told me he thought it would have been found requisite to have brought her as a patient to the asylum. The connection in this case, between epilepsy in the mother and convulsions in the children, confirms what I have in former years observed, namely, a hereditary tendency between infantile convulsions, epilepsy, and insanity.\* A high medical authority, Van Sweiton states, that persons who have become insane at an early age have been generally first epileptic. Esquirol has come to a similar conclusion. Epilepsy is considered incurable, and the treatment of it in a great measure empirical, unless perhaps when it is symptomatic of disease of the circulating, digestive, or generative organs; a great variety of remedies from all the kingdoms of nature have been recommended, and many of them have long fallen into disuse. In some instances aperients are found to alleviate the severity of the fits, and attention to the diet is also of importance. It is a functional disorder of the brain and spinal cord, and the symptoms, though so severe as to cause death, and that suddenly, often leave no post mortem change from what is considered the ordinary healthy condition of those parts. No doubt changes from the ordinary state are found frequently in the skull, in the membranes of the brain and spinal cord, and in the structure of these nervous centres themselves, in cases of epilepsy; but the same changes are found in the bodies of those who had never been the subject of epilepsy. The

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\* Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal, No 171, p. 452.



same is also the case with respect to insanity. The changes which are ordinarily described as found in the brains of the insane, I have again and again observed in the brains of persons who had never been insane. Some of those changes, such as thickening and opacity of the membranes with an increased quantity of fluid in the brain, I believe to be a natural decay, which may be premature or the effects of old age, when the brain becomes diminished in size. In epileptics there is sometimes found a partial absorption or diminution in the size of the brain, and on the other hand it is sometimes found enlarged. The last male epileptic who died in the asylum, was a young man aged 23, affected from childhood: previous to his decease a rapid succession of fits came on, which, with some intermission, continued for three days; his respiration was unusually laboured, indeed, almost suspended at times, with frothing from both nose and mouth in large quantity. The greatest peculiarity in the case was the very great size of the brain; it appeared to be almost too large for the skull, and weighed 3lb. 6oz. Another rapid case occurred this year in a boy, aged 14, a congenital idiot; he was of a healthy family, the fourth of eleven children; his mother had a fever and was in a bad state of health for six months preceding his birth. At the age of 12, he became violent and dangerous to his younger brothers and sisters, and was sent to the Asylum. He was this year for the first time attacked with epilepsy, and had only two fits at considerable intervals. Previous to the attack which caused his death, on the one day he had twelve severe fits, the following morning he fell into an insensible state and died about noon. The head was unusually large, the forehead large and rather prominent; there was congestion of blood in the vessels of the brain; this was above the average size of an adult's, and weighed upwards of 3lbs.

I may here refer to what I have hitherto observed, and pointed out in former reports, that the average weight of the brain in the insane is above the average weight of the brain in the sane.

Enlargement of the brain, in cases of sudden death in children, was pointed out to me several years ago at the Marylebone Infirmary, by the late Dr. Sims. Several cases of the kind occurred in that institution, when, after a careful examination, no other cause for death could be discovered.

As regards the relative frequency of epilepsy in the sexes, there has been little difference in the asylum. Where the preponderance has been observed greatly in favor of the females, it is probable that cases of hysteria, or other convulsive disorders, to which females are most



prone, may have been added to those of epilepsy. There is one thing, however, which has been very remarkable here : as regards the frequency of the fits, the females have had each week more than double and sometimes treble the numbers the males have had. The fits have also observed more regularity in their occurrence in the males; in some they only occur at night, and the symptoms are in most instances less severe.

The male patients are generally more tractable than the females. Notwithstanding the obscurity in which the nature of epilepsy has always been involved, a careful study of it is deserving our utmost attention, as well from its intrinsic importance as in its relations to mental disorder generally being frequently, in the young, the precursor of one or other of the forms of insanity.

The arrangements of the beds for epileptics has been a matter of some difficulty ; it has been recommended that they should sleep in associated rooms, in order to guard against accident in the night, as there is danger of their being suffocated whilst in fits. In order to prevent them from disturbing each other as much as possible, partitions have been fixed between some beds, and they are stuffed at the bottoms and sides. They are placed on an inclined plane on the floor, so as to raise the head and shoulders while the bed itself being fixed, there is much less risk of suffocation, and the position is most favourable ; and these precautions have hitherto been quite successful here. It has sometimes been found necessary to place those patients who have been likely to injure themselves in a padded room. There have been two or three cases here in which persons not previously epileptic, as far as we could ascertain, have been seized with fits soon after having kindly given their assistance to other patients during their attacks. There may have been predisposition in those cases. But if such were common, the association of persons affected with epilepsy should be guarded against.

There have again been several cases of GENERAL PARALYSIS ; of those, seven were fatal to males and four to females. In one female the disease appeared to be caused by a fibrous and fatty tumour proceeding from the upper part of the spinal cord. In the other cases, the morbid changes were wasting of the spinal cord, inflammation with softening and induration of its substance, as well as inflammation, preternatural adhesions and thickening of its membranes. These changes were generally connected with similar changes in the brain and its membranes.



A striking example of general paralysis occurred in the last male but one who died. He was a weaver, aged 48, and was admitted into the asylum last June, until which time he had worked at his trade, but had recently spoiled forty yards of cloth, and had become violent in his conduct. His wife stated, that for six months previous to his mental derangement, she observed he rather tottered in walking, that his lips and tongue quivered, and his articulation became indistinct; afterwards he was wont to laugh at trifles, and had the appearance altogether of an intoxicated person. These symptoms gradually increased after he was placed under my care. He was of a ruddy complexion, very cheerful, and in the habit of doing some light out door work, such as hoeing turnips occasionally. A month before his death he had an attack of diarrhœa, of which he soon got better; but ever afterwards his strength failed, and he was confined entirely to the house. Early on the 12th December, he was seized with violent convulsions, principally affecting the right side; these continued without abatement or relief from treatment for four hours, when he died. On examination after death, there was found abundant evidence of chronic inflammation of the membranes of the brain, and of chronic inflammatory softening of the brain and spinal cord. It was observed that the inflammation appeared to have been more intense in the ventricle connected with the spinal cord, than in the ventricles of the brain. The primary symptoms, as stated by his wife, would indicate that in this case the disease had commenced in the spinal cord and extended to the brain.

I find the statements in my former reports with regard to general paralysis have since been corroborated from other sources. The essential morbid changes occurring in this disease have been overlooked on account of the difficulty of exposing the spinal cord, so as to admit of its examination, the instruments in common use not being suitable for the purpose. Those I have been in the habit of using for dividing the spinal column are a common tenon saw, a mallet, and chisel, all the same as I use in opening the skull; and both operations can be performed with equal facility.

Amongst the diseases which have occurred here, I may mention two cases of SCURVY, a disease now comparatively seldom seen in this country, but mentioned by the late Dr. Prichard in his "Treatise on Insanity," page 149, as occurring in lunatics in the advanced stage. One case was that of a male patient, who obstinately refused any other food but bread and cheese and cider; the other, a female, who always begged to have bread and cheese, instead of



meat and vegetables for dinner ; her other meals being tea or coffee, and bread and butter as usual in the house. The symptoms of scurvy in each case soon appeared, and were soon removed, principally by the use of fresh meat and cabbage, or turnip tops. Cider was supposed to be an antiscorbutic ; but in the male patient, if not favourable to the disease, was decidedly ineffectual in preventing it. Both cases show the necessity of attending to the diet of the insane, and also the impropriety of yielding too much to their fancies.

A great improvement has of late taken place amongst the patients of dirty habits, owing to the strict attention of the night attendants to such cases. Five out of nine male patients, and two females, have been brought into habits of cleanliness, and three other females are much improved.

There has been one coroner's inquest during the year, on an old man, who died very suddenly, from excessive enlargement of the heart, and general dropsy.

Since writing the first part of this report, a male patient attempted suicide ; he had tied one end of his neckerchief round his throat, and was attempting to place the other end round a gas pipe, when he was observed.

The dietary continues the same as given in the last report. It has been found that fifty of the patients taken indiscriminately who were weighed in October, and the same patients when weighed again eight weeks afterwards in December of the present year, had increased 53lbs., or more than 1lb., in weight each ; showing the sufficiency of the food. The mean weight of the 50 patients, when weighed in October was 140.82lbs., and in December 141.88lbs.

The Tables and Obituary annexed to this report will furnish the usual amount of information.

The superintendent again respectfully returns thanks to the Visitors for their continued support and encouragement in the discharge of his duties.

*31st December, 1850.*



# TABLES.

TABLE I.

Showing the time that each of 39 cases required for its treatment to effect recovery; arranged in a line, with the length of time it had existed prior to admission.

Duration of the disease prior to admission.	No. of Cases.		Time occupied in the Treatment to effect recovery.											
			MONTHS.											
	M.	F.	M.						F.					
1 Week .. ..	6	2	9	9	4	12	5	2	2	4	..	..	..	..
2 Ditto .. ..	1	4	10	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	7	7	..	..
3 Ditto .. ..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	4	12	..	..	..
4 Ditto .. ..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..
6 Ditto .. ..	2	1	5	17	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
8 Ditto .. ..	1	3	12	..	..	..	..	..	9	4	4	..	..	..
3 Months .. ..	2	1	19	4	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
6 Ditto .. ..	1	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
9 Ditto .. ..	1	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
1 Year .. ..	2	2	12	22	..	..	..	..	5	10	..	..	..	..
2 Ditto .. ..	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Ditto .. ..	1	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unknown .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..

*Of these 39 recoveries, the form of the*

*Disorder had been :—*

	M.	F.
Ordinary Mania .....	5	7
Periodic Mania .....	5	5
Puerperal Mania .....	0	1
Hysterical Mania.....	0	1
Monomania .....	2	3
Melancholia .....	3	4
Delirium Tremens .....	1	0
Moral Insanity .....	2	0

*The exciting causes were :—*

	M.
Hereditary predisposition	4
Grief .....	0
Love .....	0
Ill Treatment .....	0
Destitution .....	2
Previous Illness .....	4
Religious excitement .....	0
Intemperance .....	3
Injury to the Head .....	1
Bite from a Dog .....	1
Critical period .....	0
Not known .....	3



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

UNIONS.	Homes.		Workhouses.		Asylums.		Total.		Relieved.		Recovered.		Died.		Remaining.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	Total.
Axbridge.....	5	5	2	1	..	..	7	6	..	..	1	..	..	1	6	11
Bath.....	6	13	..	7	..	4	8	24	..	2	2	..	..	..	6	26
Bedminster.....	1	4	2	1	1	..	4	5	..	2	2	..	..	..	4	7
Bridgwater.....	2	5	..	..	..	2	2	7	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	8
Chard.....	..	2	1	..	1	..	2	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	3
Clutton .....	5	3	..	..	..	..	5	3	..	2	2	..	..	..	4	5
Dulverton .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frome .....	3	1	1	..	..	..	4	1	1	1	..	2	2	..	1	1
Keynsham.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Langport.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Mere .....	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Shepton Mallet.....	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4
Sherborne .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Taunton .....	6	3	2	..	..	..	8	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	6	9
Wellington.....	2	1	..	1	..	..	2	2	2	..	1	..	2	..	1	3
Wells .....	8	4	..	..	..	..	9	4	1	1	..	..	..	1	4	7
Williton .....	1	2	..	..	1	..	2	2	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	1
Wincanton .....	2	1	..	..	1	..	3	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	2	4
Yeovil .....	..	2	..	..	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
County Somerset...	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3
TOTAL .....	44	50	8	10	11	8	63	68	3	3	7	10	10	2	43	96



TABLE III.

Showing the principal occurrences of each Month.

	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		Novr.		Decr.		Total on 31st. Dec.
	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 .....	4	7	4	4	6	4	5	3	6	10	3	7	3	4	9	1	9	5	4	7	7	8	3	8	131
No. of Patients discharged recovered ..	3	1	2	3	2	4	4	3	2	2	2	2	3	3	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	2	3	1	39
No. of Patients discharged relieved .....	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	14
No. of Patients discharged not improved ..	..	..	..	..	1	4	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	11
No. of Deaths .....	3	4	..	1	..	2	2	2	..	..	2	1	2	..	4	1	..	..	..	2	6	..	2	..	34
No. of Patients remaining in House ..	128	157	130	155	133	149	131	146	134	152	134	155	132	158	136	158	142	161	146	164	145	168	143	176	319
No. of Epileptics .....	14	18	11	14	13	17	15	18	14	17	13	17	11	17	13	16	10	14	11	16	13	17	12	16	41
Aggregate No. of Fits .....	104	213	54	327	83	324	116	370	80	265	78	256	75	319	179	229	68	305	84	212	119	236	76	265	4437
No. of violent Patients .....	4	3	3	5	1	3	..	3	1	2	1	3	1	5	1	4	1	5	2	4	..	4	3	5	34
No. of dirty ditto .....	6	10	5	11	5	12	5	11	4	9	3	9	3	16	4	12	5	13	5	19	7	19	7	16	63
No. of destructive ditto .....	4	7	2	8	7	12	8	10	3	8	5	7	6	12	4	8	1	16	4	13	4	12	5	16	64
No. of Panes of Glass broken .....	8	3	..	43	1	32	8	12	2	25	9	9	1	10	..	5	2	26	17	35	6	48	1	40	343
No. of Patients in restraint .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No. of ditto in seclusion .....	2	16	..	9	..	6	2	7	..	3	5	4	..	9	1	8	4	10	..	7	1	10	..	11	56
Aggregate hours of seclusion .....	10	101	..	255	..	82	48	172	..	103	134	170	..	163	48	45	62	278	..	222	48	353	..	219	2313
Average hours of ditto .....	5	6	..	28	..	13	24	24	..	34	26	42	..	18	48	6	15	27	..	31	48	35	..	19	41
No. of Patients under Medical treatment	43	41	35	34	34	40	43	46	41	33	39	30	37	33	36	39	35	32	34	34	43	42	53	50	103
No. attending Chapel on Sundays .....	94	93	96	92	108	97	101	98	99	97	99	97	98	95	92	97	109	97	106	98	109	102	106	105	211
Attending Chapel daily in the Mornings on Week days ..	90	72	91	75	97	80	95	80	95	85	97	80	90	89	92	90	98	90	95	96	99	97	102	98	200
Ditto Evening Prayers .....	72	57	80	60	85	60	90	102	89	112	88	109	87	115	88	110	82	116	97	108	100	110	102	122	224
Employed .....	78	124	84	115	85	112	80	111	87	122	82	120	80	109	85	105	80	125	85	124	86	126	82	133	215
Not employed .....	36	16	30	27	33	25	38	23	30	16	39	23	40	34	35	39	47	23	44	26	43	28	38	24	62

Number.







TABLE V.

Showing the occupation of Patients admitted.

MALES.				FEMALES.					
Agriculture..	..	21	Linen Draper ..	1	Agriculture..	..	5		
Blacksmiths	.	2	Letter Carrier ..	1	Domestic Servants		19		
Butcher ..	..	1	Pawnbrokers Asst.	1	Fruit Seller ..		1		
Carpenter ..	..	1	Pensioners ..	5	Glove Maker ..		1		
Cabinet Maker	..	1	Shoemaker ..	1	Charwomen ..		6		
Coach Maker ..	..	1	Stationer ..	1	Governess ..		1		
Confectioners	..	2	Sawyer ..	1	Hawker ..		1		
Engineers ..	..	3	Servant ..	1	Household Work		12		
Hawkers ..	..	3	Shipwrights ..	2	No occupation ..		3		
Mason ..	..	1	Tailors ..	2	Not known ..		1		
Miller ..	..	1	Weaver ..	1	Needlework ..		7		
Miners ..	..	2	Woodman ..	1	Nurse ..		1		
			Unknown ..	2	Shoe-binders ..		2		
			Criminal Lunatics	4	Straw workers ..		3		
					Washerwomen ..		3		
					Criminal Lunatics		2		
Total ..				63	Total ..				68

TABLE VI.

Showing the bodily health of 131 Patients on admission, contrasting it with the present condition of those remaining.

	Bodily Health on Admission.				Bodily Health at present, of those remaining.		
	Good.	Bad.	Indifferent.		Good.	Bad.	Indifferent.
63 Males.	26	14	23	41 Males.	17	10	14
68 Females.	25	20	23	50 Females.	25	10	15

TABLE VII.

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

	RELIGION.				DEGREE OF EDUCATION.				
	Church of England.	Dissent-ers.	Wesley-ans.	Roman Catho-lics.	Good.	Read and Write.	Read only.	Neither read or write.	Not known
Males.	47	9	3	1	8	25	14	14	2
Females.	49	9	5	5	2	26	23	13	4

Three Males, religion not known.



TABLE VIII.

Showing the probable causes of the Disorder.

MORAL.	Males.	Females	PHYSICAL.	Males.	Females
Destitution .....	3	1	Accidental Injury ....	2	2
Disappointment .....	2	1	Critical Period .....	0	2
Dread of poverty .....	1	0	Disease of nervous centres .....	6	3
Fright .....	2	4	Fatuity .....	1	3
Grief .....	3	0	Previous illness .....	3	10
Loss of Property .....	3	1	Hereditary disposition.	7	11
Love .....	0	2	Intemperance .....	8	4
Religious excitement..	4	5	Puerperal disease ....	0	4
Bad Education .....	1	4	Congenital .....	4	0
Embarrassed Circumstances .....	2	0	Ill treatment .....	0	3
Remorse .....	2	1	No cause assigned ....	9	7
TOTAL.....	23	19	TOTAL.....	40	49

TABLE IX.

Showing the forms of the Disorder.

FORMS OF DISORDER.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Mania .....	11	23	34
Ditto, Periodic .....	13	14	27
Ditto, Puerperal .....	0	2	2
Dementia .....	8	9	17
Monomania .....	4	5	9
Melancholia .....	9	9	18
Moral Insanity .....	4	0	4
Congenital Imbecility .....	2	0	2
Ditto, Idiocy .....	2	0	2
Epilepsy .....	4	3	7
General Paralysis .....	4	1	5
Delirium Tremens .....	1	0	1
Delirium.....	1	2	3
TOTAL.....	63	68	131



TABLE X.

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

Duration of the existing attack.	Admitted.		Recovered.		Relieved.		Not improved.		Died.		Remaining.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 month.	13	20	3	4	..	..	1	1	1	1	8	14
2 months	6	6	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	1	4	3
3	5	9	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	4	7
4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..
6	3	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5
7	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
9	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
12	3	7	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	5
18	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Years.												
2	8	7	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	7	7
3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
5	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
7	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
12	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
14	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
17	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
20	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
From childhood	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
Unknown ....	2	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	1
TOTAL.....	63	68	6	10	2	1	2	2	10	2	43	53







## ANALYSIS OF THE TABLES.

Of the 39 recoveries in the 1st *table*, 18 were in persons who had been sent to the asylum within four weeks of the first appearance of their disorder, of whom 7 were males and 11 females; the aggregate time occupied in their treatment to effect recovery was 108 months, or an average of exactly 6 months for each: for the 21 remaining, 11 of whom were males and 10 females, who were sent at a later period than four weeks, the time occupied in their treatment to effect recovery was 188 months, or an average of almost 9 months for each. This is a further confirmation of what has been before stated, that it is important, both in an economical and benevolent point of view, to bring patients to the asylums on the first appearance of the disorder. The greatest number of recoveries were cases of mania. The principal causes of the disorder were previous bodily illness in 8, hereditary predisposition in 7, destitution in 5, and intemperance in 3.

It appears by the 2nd *table*, that 71 per cent. of those admitted were brought from their own homes, the remainder in nearly equal proportions from the union work-houses, and from other asylums or the prisons; six criminal lunatics were received under the warrant of the Secretary of State. The discharges, relieved and recovered, were more than 12 per cent. and the deaths 9 per cent. on the admissions for the year.

According to the 3rd *table*, the fewest admissions occurred in the first three months, and the most during the last three months of the year; the greatest number of recoveries were in the first three months; the greatest number of deaths were in the first and last quarters of the year; the number in each quarter being the same. Of the epileptics there has been a larger proportion of males than of females; and the fits among the females have continued to be much more frequent than among the males. The number of violent, dirty, and destructive patients in each month has diminished, and the quantity of glass broken has been very much less this year, as may be seen by referring to the corresponding table in last year's report. The number in seclusion has also been less this year than last. About one fourth of the patients have been under medical treatment, several were old and infirm. About two-thirds of the total number of the patients regularly attend chapel, and the same proportion are also capable of being employed.



It will be seen by the 4th *table*, that insanity was most prevalent in persons in the prime of life, or from 30 to 50 years of age. More than one half were married persons, one tenth were widowed, and of these more than two thirds were females. Upwards of two thirds of those admitted laboured under a first attack of their disorder.

The previous occupations of the patients admitted during the year, is shown by the 5th *table*. Six were criminals.

By the 6th *table* it appears that the greater number of those admitted were in bad or in indifferent health, so many as 61 per cent. being in that state; and that 53 per cent. of those remaining are still in a similar condition.

The religion and degree of education are shown in the 7th *table*: more than two thirds were of the Established Church: there were only 33, or about one fourth, who were totally without education.

The 8th *table* shews that the physical causes of insanity were most numerous, being nearly two thirds of the whole; the moral causes one third: among the former, hereditary disposition, previous illness, and intemperance were the most frequent causes.

The forms of the disorder are shown in the 9th *table*; and as mentioned in former reports, mania has been the most common form.

In the 10th *table* it appears that the duration of the existing attack in 69, or more than half the number admitted, was of less than three month's duration; 11 of these have since been discharged recovered, 3 not improved, and 5 have died, leaving 40 remaining: of the other 62 cases of more than three month's duration, only 5 have been discharged recovered, 3 relieved, 1 not improved, and 7 have died, leaving 56 remaining.

The 11th *table* shows the numbers admitted of each sex, during each year, the numbers discharged, recovered, relieved, not improved, and dead, and the numbers remaining at the end of the year, distinguishing those of each year since the opening of the asylum to the present time. The ratio "per cent" of the above, is also shown.



# OBITUARY.—MALES.

Date of Death. 1850.	Date of last admission.	Age at Death.	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 5. 17 6.	June 21, 1849.	40	Dementia, general paralysis, injury to head; bad bodily condition	1½ year.	Meningitis, cerebritis; fluid in the brain and spinal canal; enteritis.	The medullary portion of the brain in some places of a peach colour, the ventricles distended with fluid, the lining membrane of the 4th rough, like sand paper. Weight of the brain 44½. The arachnoid membrane of the spinal cord thickened & slightly adherent by means of recent lymph. Half an oz. of fluid in the spinal canal; upper portion of the spinal cord unusually firm, the lower portion for an inch above "cauda," softened.	Both lungs appeared to be quite free from disease, the right 15, left 12. The heart filled with blood, which was for the most part in a fluid state, weight 10.	The mucous membrane of duodenum and colon of a purple colour. The liver enlarged, 68, stomach 7, spleen enlarged, 7½, pancreas 5, the right kidney 4½, left 4½. Weight of the body 112lbs. Height 5-9.
January 18 205	November 22, 1849.	67	Mania and epilepsy, intemperate habits, bad bodily condition.	11 years.	Chronic arachnitis, and fluid in the brain and spinal canal. Asthma.	Thickening and opacity of arachnoid membrane, and adhesions between its opposite surfaces in the spinal canal. The cerebral structure was unusually firm and tough, it pitted on pressure from the finger. The ventricles were dilated and contained about 1 oz. of fluid. Weight of the brain 47.	The edges of both lungs were in an emphysematous state, the lower lobes engorged. The right lung 34, the left 28. The heart enlarged, the valves thickened, and lining membrane opaque, the weight 13.	The viscera larger than usual, in other respects natural. Weight of the liver 54, spleen 8, stomach 5½, pancreas 3½, right kidney 5½, left 6, renal capsules 1. Weight of the body 110 lbs. Height 5-10.



APPEARANCES AFTER DEATH, With the weight of the principal Organs in Ounces Avoirdupois.						
Date of Death. 1850.	Date of last admission.	Age at Death.	Mental state and Bodily condition on admission.	Duration of Disorder.	Assigned cause of Death.	HEAD AND SPINE. CHEST. ABDOMEN.
January 23 1850	October 6, 1849.	55	Mania, a tumour in the brain, amaurosis, paraplegia of the lower limbs: very bad bodily condition	9 months.	A tumour in the brain.	<p>HEAD AND SPINE. The centre of the brain and posterior portions of the 'corpora striata' occupied by a scrofulous tumour the size of a hen's egg, a cyst containing dark yellow fluid attached to the upper portion of the tumour. The other portions of the brain and the spinal cord natural. Weight of the brain 49½.</p> <p>CHEST. Old pleuritic adhesions on the right side only, the right lung 23; the lower lobe of the left lung congested, the weight 30. Heart weighed 10½.</p> <p>ABDOMEN. Viscera natural in appearance, the liver large, weight 58, stomach 6½, pancreas 4, spleen 5½, the right kidney 5, the left 5½. Weight of the body 100lbs. Height 5-7.</p>
April 18. 35.	April 22, 1848.	14	Congenital idiocy, epilepsy; feeble bodily health.	From birth.	Hypertrophy and congestion of the brain.	<p>HEAD AND SPINE. Turgidity of the cerebral veins the medullary portion of the brain had a mottled appearance when divided, from effused blood; the cineritious portion unusually dark coloured, no fluid in the ventricles, their sides in close contact, brain very large 48½. Turgidity of the vessels of spinal cord, bony specks on the arachnoid membrane.</p> <p>CHEST. A few miliary tubercles in the apex of the right lung, and three of the bronchial glands at its root scrofulous, one softened; the right lung 11½, left 9. Heart 5½. Thymus body present, weight ½.</p> <p>ABDOMEN. The viscera natural, liver weighed 28, the spleen 2½, pancreas 2½, stomach 3½, the right kidney 1½, left 1½. Weight of the body 55lbs.</p>



# OBITUARY continued.—MALES.

Date of Death. 1850.	Date of last admission.	Age at Death.	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 20. 44	May 18, 1848.	42	Monomania, epilepsy; indifferent bodily health	8 years.	Hypertrophy and anæmia of the brain; general dropsy.	The cerebral convolutions unusually pale; the ventricles and spinal canal contained much fluid. The brain very large, weight 57¾.	Fluid on both sides; old pleuritic adhesions on the right side, a large cicatrix on the apex of the right lung, probably from a tuberculous cavity, weight 29, left lung œdematous 30; the heart enlarged 12½.	A large quantity of fluid in the sac of the peritoneum, viscera enlarged, liver 72, stomach 10, spleen 6, pancreas 5½, each kidney 7. Weight of the body 130lbs. Height 5-9.
June 3. 232	May 22, 1850.	52	General paralysis; very bad bodily health.	6 months.	Cerebritis, and arachnitis of the spinal cord; bronchitis, and pleuro pneumonia.	The convolutions and outer portions of the medullary matter of the brain, much injected, the grey matter of the "optic thalami" of a pinkish hue, much fluid at the base of the skull and in the spinal canal. Weight of the brain 48½. Arachnoid of spinal cord thickened and opaque.	Old pleuritic adhesions on both sides; general bronchitis: extensive pleuropneumonia of the right lung, weight 36, left 16. Heart large 12.	Viscera natural, weight of the liver 54, stomach 5, pancreas 4, right kidney 4½, the left 5. Weight of the body 100lbs. Height 5-6.
June 7. 85	July 10, 1848.	52	Congenital idiocy bad bodily health, a diminutive person.	From birth.	Pulmonary consumption.	The lateral ventricles contained more fluid than natural: the left optic nerve wasted about half the size of the right, he was blind of left eye for 20 years from an accident from lime. Weight of the brain 45.	Pleuritic adhesions on both sides, a tuberculous cavity, the size of a walnut in the apex of the right lung; tubercles in various stages in both lungs: the right 21, left 11. Heart small 5.	All the organs very small the liver 13, spleen 2, stomach 4, pancreas 1¾; the kidneys horse shoe shaped, united across the spine at their lower ends, weight of both 5. Weight of the body 54lbs.



<p>APPEARANCES AFTER DEATH, With the weight of the principal Organs in Ounces Avoirdupois.</p>						
Date of Death. 1850.	Date of last admission.	Age at Death.	Mental state and Bodily condition on admission.	Duration of Disorder.	Assigned cause of Death.	<div>HEAD AND SPINE.</div> <div>CHEST.</div> <div>ABDOMEN.</div>
July 17. 207	December 8, 1849.	29	Mania and epilepsy, from a fall; bad bodily health.	10½ years.	Pulmonary consumption, pneumonia; peritonitis, and ulceration of the intestines.	<p>The brain natural, weight 45½; the spinal cord was also natural. Circumference of the skull above orbital ridges 21 inches, antero-posterior measured 14, transverse, from one external auditory opening to the other 13 inches.</p> <p>Tubercles in both lungs, principally in the upper lobes, several of them softened, a tuberculous cavity in the apex of the right lung, weight 41; some lymph on pleura of the left lung, and pneumonia of the lower lobe, weight 46. Weight of the heart 9.</p> <p>The convolutions of the small intestines adhering together by recent lymph; some small ulcers on the lining membrane of the lower portion of the ileum and several large ulcers in the colon. Weight of the liver 50, stomach 4¾, pancreas 3¾, each kidney 4, the spleen 6½, soft, splenic vessels natural. A loss of weight in last two months of 28lbs. Weight of body 78lbs. Height 5-9.</p>
July 28. 240	July 19, 1850.	27	Melancholia, epilepsy; hereditary predisposition: scrofulous glands, indifferent health.	19 months.	Congestion of the brain and spinal cord, epileptic fits.	<p>The vessels of the brain and spinal cord turgid, the structure natural: the brain unusually large, the weight 55.</p> <p>Old pleuritic adhesions on the right side: the lower lobes of both lungs congested; the right 24½, the left 29½. Heart large 12.</p> <p>Old peritoneal adhesions to the liver and spleen; weight of the liver 47, the spleen 6, pancreas 4, stomach 4½, each kidney 5½, Weight of the body 111lbs Height 5-8.</p>



# OBITUARY continued.—MALES.

Date of Death 1850.	Date of last admission.	Age at Death.	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 5. 166	May 3, 1849.	32	Periodical mania, general paralysis, from injury to head from a fall, indifferent health.	15 months; had a previous attack.	Inflammation of the brain apoplexy pneumonia of the left lung.	The brain unusually firm and tough, blood effused at its base between the pia mater and arachnoid, and also in the sac of the arachnoid in the spinal canal; the cerebral ventricles distended with about 3oz. of fluid. Opacity and thickening of the arachnoid, the lining of the 4th ventricle rough from crystals. Weight of the brain 46½.	The right lung natural, the weight 13½, some recent lymph on pleura of left lung: weight of the lung 19½. The heart 11.	Congestion of the mucous membrane of the ileum; weight of the liver 48½, spleen 4½, stomach 4, pancreas 3, right kidney 3½, left 4½.
August 7; 220	March 11, 1850.	66	Epileptic mania, from an injury to the head; in different health.	15 months.	Softening of the brain, and inflammation of the lungs.	Engorgement of the cerebral vessels, the anterior portion of the left "corpus striatum" cancellated and softened, weight of the brain 44.	Inflammation of the lower lobes of both lungs, the weight of each lung 37. Weight of the heart 11.	The colon distended, liver large pine apple shaped 60, spleen soft 3, stomach 5, pancreas 4, right kidney 5, left kidney 6. Weight of the body 94lbs., Height 5-5.
August 13. 84 & 190	August 15, 1849. Second admission.	45	Epilepsy and general paralysis, from disease of the brain, bad bodily condition	3½ years.	Chronic meningitis cerebral wasting, and pneumonia.	Beneath the dura matter the left cerebral hemisphere was covered with a thick layer of lymph, the left hemisphere was wasted, firm, & its structure dark coloured from blood in the vessels, it was 1½oz lighter than the right hemisphere; the cerebellum congested; the weight	Old pleuritic adhesions especially on the right side, a portion of the lower lobe of the right lung in 2nd stage of pneumonia, weight 28; the entire of the lower lobe of the left lung and a portion of the upper, in a more advanced stage of pneumonia, weight 38½; the heart 10½.	Old peritoneal adhesions to the liver which was enlarged, the weight 62; the spleen softened 5½, pancreas 2½, stomach 6, each kidney 5. The weight of the body 89lbs; Height 5-6.



APPEARANCES AFTER DEATH, With the weight of the principal Organs in Ounces Avoirdupois.									
Date of Death. 1850.	Date of last admission.	Age at Death.	Mental state and Bodily condition on admission.	Duration of Disorder.	Assigned cause of Death.	HEAD AND SPINE.			
						CHEST.			
August 15. 238.	June 24, 1850.	35	Acute mania and epilepsy, indifferent health.	9 weeks.	Softening of the brain and spinal cord, pneumonia enlarged heart.	Head very large, circumference 24in., the anterior measurement 14 and the transverse 13in. There was general congestion of the brain and softening about 1½oz. of fluid in the lateral ventricles, weight of the brain 57½. The centre of spinal cord softer than natural. Brain was unusually large, in other respects it appeared natural, the weight 51.			
Nov. 5. 242.	July, 26, 1850.	68	Mania, bad bodily health, asthmatic.	3½ years.	Enlarged heart, & general dropsy, sudden death. (Inquest case.)	A large quantity of fluid in the left pleura, the lower lobe of the lung compressed, right lung 30, congested, the left 18½. The pericardium filled with fluid, the heart very large its cavities much dilated, the weight 19½.			
Nov. 15. 26.	April 11, 1848.	49	Melancholia, poverty the result of ill health.	3½ years.	Chronic arachnitis fluid in the cerebral ventricles: ulceration of the gall bladder.	The skull was thinner than usual, the brain rather small, about 3oz. of fluid in the ventricles the walls of the 4th ventricle rough, the weight of the brain 38.			
						The right lung very much collapsed, the weight 10½ the left distended 15½, the heart 8½.			
						Fluid in the peritoneum, the intestines distended with flatus, all the viscera large, liver 70, spleen 5½, pancreas and stomach each 5½, the right kidney 5½ the left 6½. General anasarca, the weight of the body 188lbs. Height 5-10½.			
						The gall bladder distended with dark fluid, its coats purple, thickened, & the interior ulcerated; liver fatty, weight 46½, spleen 5½, stomach 4, pancreas 3½, right kidney 3, left 5½.			
						Old pleuritic adhesions of upper lobes and a few dark coloured and hard tubercles in them, the lower lobes in the 1st stage of pneumonia, the right lung weighed 40, the left 30: the heart 13.			
						The viscera large, the liver weighed 68, stomach 8, spleen 4½, pancreas 4, each kidney 6. Weight of body 124lbs. Height 5-9½.			



# OBITUARY continued.—MALES.

Date of Death 1850.	Date of last admission.	Age at Death.	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.
Novem. 17. 219	March 2, 1850.	41	General paralysis, from being upset in a boat & nearly drowned, bad health.	2½ years.	Chronic arachnitis softening of the spinal cord and inflammation of the lungs.	Opacity of the arachnoid membrane, the cerebral ventricles distended with fluid, weight of the brain 42½, about 3oz., of blood in the lower portion of the spinal canal, congestion of the spinal cord, & the lower portion of it softened. The heart unusually large, skull rather thick, cerebral congestion, the brain which was very large, the weight 54¾.	Pleuro pneumonia of the right lung, the weight 46¾. Engorgement of the left lung weight 27½. The heart much enlarged its cavities filled with pale fibrine, weight 14¼.	The viscera unusually large especially the liver which weighed 81, the stomach 7, the spleen 6¼, the pancreas 7, the right kidney 5, the left 6¾. Weight of the body 108lbs. Height 5-10.
Novem. 24. 8	March 13, 1848.	23	Epileptic mania, in good bodily condition.	From childhood.	Epileptic fits. Congestion of the brain, which was unusually large.	The skull unusually thick, and the dura matter adherent, opacity of the arachnoid membrane from 3 to 4oz., of fluid escaped when the skull cap was removed, the ventricles were dilated and the cerebral convolutions wasted, atheroma of basilar artery, weight of the brain 40½.	Old pleuritic adhesions especially on the right side, the right lung congested, the weight 20oz., the left 18¼; Heart weighed 9¾.	Old peritoneal adhesions to the convexity of the liver the weight 57, stomach 6, spleen 5¼, pancreas 3½, the right kidney large 7, the left also 7. Weight of the body 119lbs.
Novem. 29. 264	November 3, 1850.	83	Senile fatuity, in very bad health.	5 weeks.	Fluid in the brain, cancer of the liver, cysts in the kidneys, erysipelas of the right arm, pneumonia.	The skull unusually thick, and the dura matter adherent, opacity of the arachnoid membrane from 3 to 4oz., of fluid escaped when the skull cap was removed, the ventricles were dilated and the cerebral convolutions wasted, atheroma of basilar artery, weight of the brain 40½.	Old pleuritic adhesions on both sides, a portion of the upper lobe of the right lung the size of an orange in the 3rd stage of pneumonia, weight of the right lung 20½, the left lung emphysematous weight 13.	The liver large 60, a cancerous tumour the size of a cricket ball occupied the situation of the gall bladder which was absent, bile observed in the ducts: the stomach 4½, spleen 3½, pancreas 4, right kidney 6, left 7½, there were several cysts in both kidneys filled with urine. Dark coloured semifluid feces in the large intestines.



With the weight of the principal Organs in Ounces Avoirdupois.						
Date of Death. 1850.	Date of last admission.	Age at Death.	Mental state and Bodily condition on admission.	Duration of Disorder.	Assigned cause of Death.	HEAD AND SPINE. CHEST. ABDOMEN.
Decem. 10, 1850. 249	August 27, 1850.	68	Melancholia, bad health.	8 months.	Meningitis, pleuro pneumonia.	<p>HEAD AND SPINE. The dura mater firmly adherent to the skull, brain softer than natural (probably from the body being kept 50 hours before being examined), red specks in the medullary portion of the brain, the weight 52. Skull thicker than natural and more vascular, the dura mater intimately adhering to it, the arachnoid on top of the cerebrum was quite opaque &amp; very much thickened, the pia mater engorged, softening of a portion of the middle of right cerebral lobe, and the fornix and septum lucidum, the lining of the ventricles particularly the 4th very rough and containing fluid, weight of brain 45. The upper portion of the spinal cord was softened.</p> <p>CHEST. Chronic pneumonia of the right lung, the weight 41; the left lung and ribs on left side covered with recent lymph, as well as the pericardium, left lung weighed 24½; the heart 9½.</p> <p>ABDOMEN. Weight of the liver 56, stomach 6½, pancreas 4½, spleen 3, right kidney 4½, left 5, intestines natural. Weight of the body 101 lbs. Height 5-11.</p>
Decem. 12, 1850. 237	June 5, 1850.	49	General paralysis, bad health.	18 months.	Meningitis, chronic inflammatory softening of the brain and spinal cord, calculi & abscess in the left kidney.	<p>HEAD AND SPINE. The liver was soft &amp; dark coloured, scarcely a vestige of its left lobe remaining, the weight 36, spleen 3, stomach 5, pancreas 3½, right kidney 4½, left 42. The pelvis of the left kidney very distended and formed a large bag filled with pus from calculi. Weight 98 lbs. Height 5 feet.</p> <p>CHEST. Pleuritic adhesions on the left side only, the left lung wasted and tightly bound down to the ribs: the right side of the chest was evidently larger than the left, and the right lung was distended and engorged with blood, the weight 24, left 11; the heart 11.</p> <p>ABDOMEN. The surface of small intestines redder than natural, liver 55½, stomach 5, spleen 4½, pancreas 4½, right kidney 5, left 5½.</p>
Decem. 24, 1850. 263	October 21, 1850.	67	Dementia from fear of poverty, general paralysis, bad health.	1½ year s.	Chronic meningitis, softening of a portion of the brain and spinal cord.	<p>HEAD AND SPINE. The dura mater very firmly adherent to the skull. The central &amp; lower portion of right cerebral hemisphere softened. The pituitary body firm and dark coloured. The brain weighed 50½. Lower portion of spinal cord softened.</p> <p>CHEST. The lungs natural, the weight of the right 15½, left 13. The heart larger than natural, the weight 12½.</p> <p>ABDOMEN. The surface of small intestines redder than natural, liver 55½, stomach 5, spleen 4½, pancreas 4½, right kidney 5, left 5½.</p>



## OBITUARY.—FEMALES.

Date of Death. 1850.	Date of last admission.	Age at Death.	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 1. 219	December 19, 1849.	57	General paralysis, from a tumour in the brain: in a dying state.	7 months.	A tumour at the base of the brain fluid in the brain & spinal canal.	A fatty and fibrous tumour the size of a pigeon's egg proceeding from the upper portion of the medulla oblongata and crura cerebri and in front of the right corpus striatum; about 4oz. of fluid in the cerebral ventricles and spinal canal, the weight of the brain 39 $\frac{3}{4}$ .	Old pleuritic adhesions on both sides, congestion of the lower lobe of the right lung, the weight 20, left lung 16; heart 9.	The kidneys were smaller than usual, merely from atrophy, the right 3, the left only weighed 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; spleen 2, liver 32, stomach 5, pancreas 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ , uterus 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ .
January 7. 206	October 28, 1849.	67	Mania (periodical) 3d attack, the 1st puerperal: bad bodily health.	4 months.	Fluid in the cerebral ventricles and spinal canal pulmonary tubercles.	The ventricles all contained fluid as well as the spinal canal in considerable quantity, weight of the brain 45 $\frac{3}{4}$ .	Old pleuritic adhesions on both sides, tubercles diffused over the upper lobes of both lungs, right 30, left 26, weight of the heart 10.	Kidneys large, each weighed 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ , liver 57, pancreas 2, spleen 5, uterus 2, weight of the body 91lbs. Height 5-3.
January 17. 204	October 24, 1849.	33	General paralysis, very bad bodily condition.	11 months.	Meningitis of both the brain and spinal cord.	The arachnoid thickened, the ventricles dilated and filled with fluid, crystals like fine sand on membrane lining the fourth ventricle, the brain unusually tough, small, the weight 36 $\frac{3}{4}$ . The spinal cord seemed wasted, its membranes adherent and thickened.	The lungs appeared natural the right weighed 15, the left 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ , heart 8.	Liver 40, spleen 4, stomach large 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ , pancreas 5, each kidney 4, uterus 1. The body emaciated weight 77lbs. Height 5-3.



APPEARANCES AFTER DEATH, With the weight of the principal Organs in Ounces Avoirdupois.						
Date of Death. 1850.	Date of last admission.	Age at Death.	Mental state and Bodily condition on admission.	Duration of Disorder.	Assigned cause of Death.	HEAD AND SPINE. CHEST. ABDOMEN.
January 21. 222	December 31, 1849.	59	Congenital imbecility, hereditary predisposition, very bad bodily health.	From birth	Chronic meningitis of the brain and spinal cord, cachexy.	The lungs were natural, the right weighed $12\frac{1}{2}$ , left $8\frac{1}{2}$ : the heart was very much enlarged, the weight 14.  The peritoneal covering of the liver thickened, weight of the liver 55, stomach 6 spleen 3, pancreas 4, the right kidney $4\frac{1}{4}$ , left $4\frac{3}{4}$ , uterus $1\frac{3}{4}$ , weight of the body 79lbs. Height 5.
Feb. 12. 192	August 22, 1849.	67	Melancholia (religious) second attack, the first puerperal, bad bodily health.	8 months.	Inflammation of the lung, cachexy.	Old pleuritic adhesions on the right side, chronic pneumonia of the upper lobe, weight of the lung $22\frac{3}{4}$ . Recent lymph on the lower lobe of the left lung spots the size of a walnut hepatized & in a semi-gangrenous state, weight 21: the heart natural $8\frac{3}{4}$ . A portion of the upper lobe of the left lung hepatized, the weight 20, the right 14: the heart 9.  The weight of the liver 43, the spleen 3, the pancreas $2\frac{1}{2}$ , stomach $4\frac{1}{2}$ , right kidney $3\frac{1}{4}$ , left 4, uterus 2; weight of the body 84lbs. Height 5-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ .
March 4. 224	January 8, 1850.	30	Mania & general paralysis, destitution, very bad bodily condition	3 months.	Fluid on the brain, inflammation of the spinal cord sloughing ulcers cachexy.	Weight of the liver 40, spleen 4, stomach 5, pancreas 3, the right kidney $3\frac{1}{2}$ , left 4, uterus $1\frac{1}{2}$ . Weight of the body 71lbs.



# OBITUARY *continued.*—FEMALES.

		APPEARANCES AFTER DEATH, With the weight of the principal Organs in Ounces Avoirdupois.			
Date of Death. 1850.	Date of last admission.	Age at Death.	Mental state and Bodily condition on admission.	Duration of Disorder.	Assigned cause of Death.
		HEAD AND SPINE.		CHEST.	ABDOMEN.
March 5. 210	Novem. 17, 1849.	27	Mania, hereditary predisposition, indifferent health	5 years.	Pulmonary consumption, and diarrhoea.
		Congestion of the cerebral vessels, a thin layer of blood on the upper portion of the hemispheres. Weight of the brain 41½; circumference of skull 20 inches, antero-posterior measurement 11, and transverse 12 inches.		Old pleuritic adhesions in each side, a tuberculous cavity which would contain an orange in the upper lobe of the right lung, the weight 27½. A small cavity on the apex of the left lung which weighed 15; the heart small 6½.	A few small round ulcers on the mucous membrane of the ileum, weight of the liver 34, spleen 4½, stomach 5, pancreas 3, the right kidney 3¼, the left 4, the uterus ¾.
April 5. 193	August 24, 1849.	45	Dementia from ill treatment and poverty; bad bodily health.	2¼ years.	Inflammation of the base of the brain, gangrenous ulcers on back and limbs, extreme emaciation.
		The upper portion of the brain natural, the lower portion of a pale green colour, purulent matter around the medulla and pituitary body, and the base of the brain softer than the other portions, the weight of the brain 37¼.		Pleuritic adhesions on the right side, œdema of the lower lobe of the right lung, the weight 15¾, the left lung natural 10; the heart small 6¾.	Some patches of redness in the mucous membrane of the colon; stomach weighed 5, spleen 5½, liver 45, pancreas 2¾, each kidney 4, uterus 2½. Weight of the body only 56lbs.
April 20. 113	Sept. 16, 1848.	66	Monomania, in different bodily health.	3½ years.	Inflammation of the left lung, enlarged heart.
		Congestion of the brain, the cortical structure darker than usual, the weight of the brain 45½.		Right lung natural, weight 15½, recent pleuritic adhesions on the left side, the entire lung as if glued to side and solid, the weight 50; heart large 12½, its valves thickened.	Liver large 52, the spleen 5, pancreas 3¼, right kidney 5½, left 4¾, uterus 2. Weight of the body 107 lbs. Height 5-3.



APPEARANCES AFTER DEATH, With the weight of the principal Organs in Ounces Avoirdupois.						
Date of Death. 1850.	Date of last admission.	Age at Death.	Mental state and Bodily condition on admission.	Duration of Disorder.	Assigned cause of Death.	HEAD AND SPINE.
						CHEST.
ABDOMEN.						
June 22. 187	August 4, 1849.	51	Melancholia, from domestic distress; bad bodily health	1 year.	Inflammation of the right lung, cachexy.	Dilatation of the lateral ventricles which contained fluid, some fluid also in spinal canal, the medullary portion of the brain appeared redder than natural. Weight of the brain 45½. The veins of spinal cord engorged, incipient softening in its centre.
August 18. 172	June 11, 1849.	32	Mania and general paralysis, from disease of the brain, indifferent health.	14 months.	Inflammation of the brain and lungs, bed sores, cachexy.	The lower lobe of the left lung in the second stage of pneumonia, the weight 22; the right lung natural, the weight 9. The heart very small 5½.
						The viscera appeared healthy, the weight of the liver 38, spleen 2½, stomach 4, pancreas 2, each kidney 3¾, uterus 1¾, "os tincæ," red and swollen. Weight of the body 52lbs. Height 4-11.



# OBITUARY continued.—FEMALES.

Date of Death 1850.	Date of last admission.	Age at Death.	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 4. 261	July 24, 1850.	73	Periodical mania, 3rd attack, bad bodily condition	15 weeks.	Dysentery, ileo- colitis.	Fluid in the ventricles and between the cerebral con- volutions, the right hemi- sphere 1 ounce lighter than the left, weight of the brain 41½. About 3 ounces of fluid in the spinal canal. Circumfe- rence of head 20 inches, antero posterior measure- ment 12, transverse 13½.	Right lung natural, weight 9; the lower lobe of the left congested 15, heart 9½.	Liver small 32, stomach 4½, spleen 3, pancreas 4½, each kidney 4½. The mucous membrane of the colon and rectum, thick- ened of a dark red colour, as well as the lower por- tion of the ileum, which was in exactly the same state.
October 31. 110	August 26, 1848.	60	Mania, indifferent bodily condition, weight of the body 83lbs. The height 4-10.	4½ years.	Dysentery, ulcera- tion of the mu- cous membrane of the colon and rectum, pleurisy	Thickening of the scalp over the right parietal bone, and slight suppara- tion in the integuments. Brain natural, the weight 45½, the spinal cord ap- peared softer than usual, but there were no inflam- matory traces.	Some recent lymph loosely covering the back part of both lungs, round dark specks approaching to the state termed pulmonary apoplexy in the upper lobe of the right lung, the weight 18½, the left 17½; heart natural 8.	Numerous round ulcers, (aggregated) on the mucous membrane of the rectum, colon, and a portion of the cæcum. The liver fatty and large, weight 50, spleen 3, stomach 4½, pancreas 3½, right kidney 3½, left 3½, uterus 2.



## SUMMARY OF THE OBITUARY.

The deaths during the year have amounted to 34, of these, 21 were males, and 13 females; 3 males and 7 females died in the first quarter, 4 males and 3 females in the 2nd, 6 males and 1 female in the 3rd, and 8 males and 2 females in the 4th quarter. The mortality was greatest in the first and last quarters, being 10 in each; it was also the same in the second and third quarters, being 7 in each. The time under treatment in the asylum varied in the males from 9 to 996 days; in the females from 13 to 796 days; the average duration for the males was 302 days, and for the females 241 days.

Four males and 1 female were under 30 years of age, 8 males and 4 females from 30 to 50 years, 9 males and 8 females were upwards of 50 years.

Epilepsy was most fatal to the males, it was combined with mania in 5, and with other forms of the mental disorder in 3 cases. Mania was the most frequent form of the disorder, it occurred in 4 males and 6 females. General paralysis existed in 7 males and 4 females; melancholia in 2 males and 2 females; dementia in 2 males and idiocy in 3 males. The bodily condition at the time of admission was good in 1 male, indifferent in 6 males and 4 females, and bad in 14 males and 9 females.

The duration of the disorder was less than 3 months in 2 males, from 3 to 6 months in 4 females, from 6 to 12 months in 3 males and 2 females, from 1 to 2 years in 5 males and 1 female, from 2 to 8 years in 5 males and 4 females, from 8 to 11 years in 3 males and 1 female, from childhood in 3 males and 1 female.

The assigned cause of death in 1 male was apoplexy, in 1 male congestion of the brain and spinal cord, in 7 males and 3 females inflammation of the membranes of the brain or spinal cord or both combined, inflammation of the brain in 1



male and 2 females, softening of the brain and spinal cord in 4 males and 4 females, a tumor in the brain in 1 male and 1 female, enlargement of the brain in 3 males, pneumonia in 7 males and 4 females, pulmonary consumption in 2 males and 2 females, dysentery in 2 females, inflammation of the intestines in 1 male, cancer of the liver in 1 male, erysipelas in 1 male, cachexy in 5 females, enlarged heart and dropsy in 1 male, (a sudden death and inquest case.)

#### APPEARANCES AFTER DEATH, AND WEIGHT OF THE ORGANS.

*Head and Spine* : Thickening of the scalp occurred in 1 female ; thickening of the skull in 3 males and 2 females ; unusual thinness of the skull in 1 male ; preternatural adhesions or thickening and opacity of the membranes of the brain in 9 males and 3 females ; congestion of blood in the vessels of the brain in 7 males and 3 females ; redness of the medullary structure of the brain in 5 males and 2 females ; a larger quantity of fluid than natural in the cerebral ventricles, base of the brain, and spinal canal in 11 males and 7 females ; roughness of the lining membranes of the ventricles, especially of the 4th, from depositions of crystals, in 4 males and 2 females ; general wasting of the cerebral convolutions in 22 males, partial wasting of them in 1 male and 1 female ; wasting of the left optic nerve in 1 male who was long blind of the left eye ; induration of the brain in 2 males and 2 females ; atheroma of the basilar artery in 1 male ; pus at the base of the brain in 1 female ; cerebral softening in 5 males and 1 female ; enlargement of the brain in 7 males and 2 females ; wasting of the brain in 1 male and 2 females. Congestion or inflammation of the membranes of the spinal cord in 5 males and 4 females ; softening of the spinal cord in 5 males and 2 females ; induration of the cord in 1 male and 2 females. The weight of the brain varied from 38 to  $57\frac{3}{4}$  ounces in the male, and from  $36\frac{1}{2}$  to  $55\frac{3}{4}$  ounces in the female ; the average weight being in the male 47.9, and in the female 43.3 ounces. The brain in these cases, as in those in both previous *reports*, being heavier than in the normal state.

*Chest* : Congestion of the lungs existed in 3 males and 3 females ; œdema of the lungs in 4 males and 1 female ; the



results of inflammation of the lungs or pleura in 10 males and 9 females; pulmonary tubercles in 3 males and 2 females; emphysema in 1 male; dropsy of the chest and pericardium in 1 male; thickening of the valves of the heart in 2 males and 1 female; enlargement of the heart in 8 males and 2 females, heart small in 2 males and 1 female. The thymus body was present in 1 male. The right lung varied in weight from  $10\frac{1}{4}$  to  $46\frac{3}{4}$  ounces in the male, and from 8 to 30 ounces in the female; the average weight in the male being 26.7, and in the female 17.6 ounces. The left lung varied in weight, in the male from 9 to 46 ounces, and in the female from  $8\frac{1}{2}$  to 50 ounces,—the average weight in the male being 22.7, and in the female 18.8 ounces. The heart varied in weight from 5 to  $19\frac{1}{2}$  ounces in the male, and from  $5\frac{1}{4}$  to 14 ounces in the female, the average weight in the male being 11.3, and in the female 8.7 ounces.

*Abdomen*; Dropsy in 2 males, inflammation of the peritoneum in 5 males and 1 female; congestion, inflammation or ulceration of the intestines, in 3 males and 3 females. Cancer of the liver and absence of the gall bladder in 1 male; ulceration of the gall bladder in 1 male; fatty degeneration of the liver in 1 male and 1 female; enlargement, diminution or softening of the liver in 10 males and 6 females. The spleen differed from the natural state in 4 males and 2 females. There was an example of horse shoe kidney in 1 male; cysts in the kidneys in 1 male; and the pelvis of the left kidney was distended with pus, and weighed  $3\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. in 1 male. The liver varied in weight from 13 to 81 ounces in the male, and from  $24\frac{1}{2}$  to 57 ounces in the female,—the average weight in the male being 54.5, and in the female 41.5 ounces. The spleen varied in weight from 2 to 8 ounces in the male, and from 2 to 5 ounces in the female,—the average weight being in the male 4.9, and in the female 3.5 ounces. The stomach varied in weight in the male from  $2\frac{3}{4}$  to 10 ounces, and in the female from 4 to  $6\frac{1}{2}$  ounces,—the average weight in the male being 5.6, and in the female 4.9 ounces. The pancreas varied in weight in the male from  $1\frac{3}{4}$  to 7 ounces, and in the female from  $1\frac{3}{4}$  to 5 ounces,—the average weight in the male being 4.1, and in the female 3.1 ounces. The right kidney varied



in weight in the male from  $1\frac{1}{4}$  to 7 ounces, and in the female from 3 to  $5\frac{1}{2}$  ounces,—the average weight in the male being 4.3, and in the female 3.8 ounces. The left kidney varied in weight in the male from  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to  $7\frac{1}{2}$  ounces, and in the female from 3 to  $5\frac{1}{2}$  ounces,—the average weight in the male being 5.4, and in the female 4 ounces. The uterus varied in weight from  $\frac{3}{4}$  to 2 ounces, the average weight being 1.5 ounces.

The weight of the body varied in eighteen of the males from 54 to 188lbs., and in nine of the females, from 52 to 107lbs.,—the average weight in the males being 107.7lbs., and in the females 74.6lbs. The height varied in fifteen males from 5 to 5 feet 11 inches, and in six females, from 4 feet 11 inches to 5 feet 3 inches,—the average height of the males being 5 feet 8 inches, and of the females 5 feet  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches.



CORRIDOR.	Meat Dinners.		Mutton Chops.		Broth or Beef Tea.		Eggs.		Milk.		Arrow- root or Sago.		Rice.		Butter.		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.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. 1.	4	0	1	3	1	8	0	1	0	3	0	4	0	1	0	0	4	7	1	5	0	0	0	1	1	1
2.	0	0	9	3	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	3	5	8	2	0	1	0	0	1	0
3.	1	0	6	1	2	7	0	0	2	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	5	1	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Infirmary.	0	0	9	11	3	4	2	1	1	0	4	6	1	1	0	0	5	2	9	6	2	2	2	4	2	4
TOTAL.	5	0	25	18	7	20	3	3	3	3	6	13	2	3	0	0	17	15	23	14	2	3	2	5	4	5

E. M. DUNCAN, House Surgeon.



## SOMERSET COUNTY

LOAN

*Debt remaining unpaid, October 16th, 1849.*

Principal Bonds bearing Interest at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent .....	£	20,500
Ditto ditto 5 ditto .....	£	10,000
Ditto ditto 4 ditto .....	£	2,000
Interest from October 17th, 1848.....	£	1,311
	<b>£33,811</b>	

*Statement of Rates received and Expenditure*

1849.		£	s
January 5th	Balance reported.....	307	
	By rate ordered at Michaelmas Sessions .....	8,116	
1850.	Ditto ditto .....	8,116	
		<b>16,539</b>	<b>1</b>

	£	s.	d.
DEDUCT ARREARS			
Bedminster Parish .....	16	5	8
Exmoor .....	25	0	0
Sock Dennis .....	7	0	6
			<b>48</b>
	<b>£16,491</b>		



## NATIC ASYLUM.

## COUNT.

*eof in repayment of Loans and Interest.*

	£	s.	d.
ember 5th Interest on Bonds to October 16th .....	1,311	8	11
In part of Principal .....	5,500	0	0
ember 9th On Account of Interest .....	1,000	0	0
ber 29th In part of Principal .....	6,000	0	0
Interest to October 15th .....	112	9	9
ember 23rd In part of Principal .....	2,000	0	0
Balance .....	567	5	6

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£16,491 4 2

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*Debt remaining unpaid.*

	£	s.	d.
Principal Bonds bearing Interest at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. ....	7,000	0	0
Ditto ditto 5 .....	10,000	0	0
Ditto ditto 4 .....	2,000	0	0
	19,000	0	0
Interest from October 15th, 1850. ....	195	6	4
	£19,195	6	4

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C. A. MOODY.  
 ALEXANDER HOOD.  
 W. H. M. COLSTON.  
 J. M. GARRON.  
 F. H. DICKINSON.  
 G. B. NORTHGATE.  
 G. T. SCOBELL.



Dr.

## Statement of Receipt and Expenditure

			£	s.
Borrowed by Order of Court at Spring Sessions, 1843, on Bond, }				
at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.....			5,000	0
Ditto	ditto	Epiphany, 1844-5, at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent..	25,000	0
Ditto	ditto	Michaelmas 1846, at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent..	10,000	0
Ditto	ditto	Michaelmas 1847-8, at 5 per cent..	10,000	0
Ditto	ditto	Epiphany, 1849, at 4 per cent. ....	2,000	0

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£52,000 0

C. A. MOODY.  
 ALEXANDER HOOD.  
 W. H. M. COLSTON.  
 J. M. CARROW.  
 F. H. DICKINSON.  
 G. B. NORTHCOTE.  
 G. T. SCOBELL.



*Account of Somerset County Lunatic Asylum.**Cr.*

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Purchase of site .....				5,711	2	0
Messrs. Nash & Rocke, legal expenses attending the same	30	17	6			
Messrs Gilling and Bernard ditto ditto	15	2	1			
Messrs. Lovells' ditto ditto	196	4	2			
Mr. Welsh ditto ditto	26	2	6			
To the late Clerk of the Peace and Visitors .....	449	8	0			
Ditto ditto and his Executors .....	108	10	9			
To Mr. Lovell as Clerk of the Peace, and Visitors .....	238	19	7			
				1,065	4	7
Original Contract for Building .....				29,942	0	0
Extra work subsequently ordered .....				4,744	18	0
Commission to Architect, Mr. Moffatt, on £36,739., at 3½ per cent., with £50., travelling expenses, and a gratuity of £70., to Mr. Balaam, for making out quantities for builders, as per agreement .....				1,425	17	3
Commission to County Surveyor, on £36,739., at 1½ per cent., as per agreement, and other expenses in superintending the Building, attendances on Committees, and extra visits during the progress of the works, and after the expiration of the Contract ....				715	5	0
Salary to Clerks of the Works at £3., per week, and payments for Stationery, Parcels, Letters, &c., and assistance after the expiration of the Contract .....				483	19	1
Door Rate, &c. ....				44	17	5
Messrs. Hadon .....				1,099	8	6
Messrs. Cockey .....				337	8	7
Mr. Kelway .....				452	4	4
Salary to Treasurer 3¼ years, at £40 per annum .....				130	0	0
Salary to Superintendent previous to opening Asylum				336	6	8
Salary to Clerk to the Visitors, Matron, Surgeon, Bailiff, Engineer, Clerk of the Works & Attendants }				192	4	7
For cleaning the Asylum, Coals, Coke, & Provisions..				159	14	10
Travelling Grounds and Building after the Contract...				1,620	6	8
Furniture, &c. ....				3,068	1	6
Balance in hand .....				471	1	0
				£52,000	0	0



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

1850.	£	s.	d.
To Cash Balance in the hands of the Treasurer, brought forward from the end of the year 1849 .. .. .	313	10	0
Additional charge made for the maintenance of patients belonging to Boroughs, and other Counties not contributing towards building the Asylum .. .. .	677	12	0
Cash received for stone .. .. .	12	5	0
	£1003	8	0

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

1850.	£	s.	d.
To Cash paid for labour,* including the bailiffs salary .. .. .	236	17	0
Cash paid for cows .. .. .	58	5	0
Ditto ditto for corn, straw, meal, seed and sundry expenses .. .. .	84	13	0
Ditto ditto for coal for burning lime .. .. .	24	8	0
Ditto ditto for proportion of tithes, and taxes .. .. .	9	14	0
Ditto ditto for tools, churn, &c. .. .. .	27	17	0
Ditto ditto for double action lifting pump for liquid manure, tank fixed complete .. .. .	47	0	0
Labour of patients			
4 Attendants superintending ditto			
House rent bailiff			
Ditto ditto carter			
Manure made on the premises			
	488	15	0
Balance .. .. .	27	17	0

£516 12 0

GEORGE WM. GUNN,

*Clerk and Steward.*

\*(NOTE) A proportion of the cost of four attendants engaged in the garden and farm and in the superintending the patients.



January to the 31st of December, 1850.

Cr.

0.	£	s.	d.
Amount paid for wages and materials for additional buildings, and continuing the boundary walls.. .. .	435	5	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Balance .. .. .	568	2	7 $\frac{1}{2}$

£1003 8 0

January to the 31st December, 1850.

Cr.

0.			
Amount of produce supplied the asylum, viz :—beef, pork, veal, milk, butter, and vegetables, valued at the market prices .. ..	447	11	4
Lime supplied for manure .. .. .	39	18	0
Cash received for lime .. .. .	15	7	6
Ditto ditto for stones .. .. .	5	2	8
Ditto ditto for stock .. .. .	5	19	7
Ditto ditto for skins.. .. .	2	13	3
stock and crops in ground			
6 Milch cows			
1 Fat ditto			
42 Store pigs			
4 Fat ditto			
2 Horses			
2 Carts			
1 Water ditto			
1 Light waggon			
1 Plough &c.			
A double barrel lifting pump on the capstan principal with raising pipes &c., complete			
5 Acres of turnips			
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ditto of winter beans			
$\frac{1}{2}$ Ditto of ditto vetches			
$\frac{1}{2}$ Ditto of Italian rye-grass			
30 Tons of mangold-wurzel			
7 ditto of hay			
3 ditto of carrots			
1 Oat mow			

£516 12 4



SOMERSET COUNTY  
Income and Expenditure from

INCOME.

Heads of Income received and due from UNIONS.	QUARTERS ENDING				TOTAL.		
	March 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30.	Decr. 31.			
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
To Cash balance in the Treasurers hands brought forward from the end of the year, 1849.....	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	372	
Axbridge .....	150 18 8	163 17 4	167 3 9	182 14 11	664 14 8		
Bath .....	363 12 0	347 17 6	332 6 6	349 13 0	1393 9 0		
Bath Council ..	17 4 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	9 19 7	27 3 7		
Bedminster ....	103 6 8	107 5 6	95 5 7	103 3 10	409 1 7		
Bridgwater ....	216 9 8	215 7 0	111 0 10	128 15 1	671 12 7		
Ditto Borough..	16 10 0	14 17 11	17 15 8	23 19 10	73 3 5		
Chard .....	36 15 0	42 16 4	46 12 3	41 12 6	167 16 1		
Clutton .....	111 17 6	105 7 0	100 4 2	95 11 0	412 19 8		
Dulverton ....	15 15 0	15 18 6	14 19 0	14 19 0	61 11 6		
Frome .....	116 2 2	109 1 8	99 13 4	98 9 6	423 6 8		
Keynsham ....	42 0 0	38 6 6	34 17 8	34 17 8	150 1 10		
Langport .....	52 10 0	47 15 6	48 9 7	47 6 6	196 1 7		
Mere .....	5 5 0	7 14 9	9 19 4	16 18 10	39 17 2		
Shepton Mallet..	93 2 4	89 2 10	84 6 9	71 6 9	337 18 8		
Sherborne.....	5 5 0	5 6 2	4 19 8	4 19 8	20 10 6		
Taunton .....	150 5 5	172 12 2	162 4 7	144 19 9	630 1 11		
Wellington ....	87 2 2	93 9 0	95 18 2	91 6 6	367 15 10		
Wells .....	56 3 6	47 14 4	62 9 8	77 15 4	244 2 10		
Williton .....	19 17 2	15 18 6	16 10 5	19 19 5	72 5 6		
Wincanton ....	42 0 0	47 6 7	44 17 9	42 18 0	177 2 4		
Yeovil .....	50 13 10	47 3 10	43 8 2	49 14 6	191 0 4		
The Treasurer of the County of Somerset ....	15 10 0	15 18 6	15 7 8	36 10 9	83 6 11		
Redruth Union, in the County of Cornwall ..	7 16 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	7 16 0		
Borough & Coun- ty of Southamp- ton .....	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	8 9 7	8 9 7		
Honiton Union, in the County of Devon ....	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	6 15 8	6 15 8		
	1776 1 1	1750 16 8	1608 10 6	1702 17 2	6838 5 5	6838	
ARREARS.							
Bath Council ..	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	6 1 9	6 1 9		
	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	6 1 9	6 1 9		







*General Statement of the Receipts and Payments on Account of the Somerset County Pauper Lunatic Asylum,  
between January 1st and December 31st, 1850.*

Receipts.		Payments.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
To Balance in the Treasurer's hands on the 31st day of December, 1849.....	372 17 0	1 By monies invested during the year .....	0 0 0
RECEIPTS UNDER THE FOLLOWING HEADS VIZ:—		2 .. Salaries and Wages .....	1299 16 2
1 From Interest of monies invested .....	0 0 0	3 .. Provisions .....	2749 3 2
2 From Sales of produce of Labour &c., out of doors ....	41 8 4	4 .. House expenses, &c....	646 10 7
MAINTENANCE ACCOUNT VIZ:—		5 .. Surgery and Dispensary .....	141 3 0
3 Pauper patients.....	6101 18 0	6 .. Clothing and Bedding .....	588 16 1
4 From additional charge from Boroughs and other Counties not contributing towards the original cost of Building the Asylum .....	677 12 3	7 .. Building Account .....	435 5 4½
5 From Voluntary Contributions ...	0 0 0	8 .. Alterations, furnishing and ordinary repairs ....	426 9 7
6 From County and County Treasurer for building and repairs, furniture, fittings, &c..	0 0 0	9 .. Removing and fetching patients.....	45 11 1
7 Repayment of expenses of removals and fetching patients .....	45 11 1	10 .. Funeral Expenses .....	19 5 0
8 Ditto ditto of Funerals.....	19 5 10	11 .. Garden and Farm .....	329 14 9
		12 .. Incidentals .....	2 6 10½
		.. Balance in Treasurer's hands, ....	568 9 1 }
		.. Arrears due .....	6 1 9 }
			6684 1 8
			574 10 10

GEORGE WM. GUNN,  
Clerk and Steward.

GEORGE WM. GUNN,  
*Clerk and Steward.*



## WEEKLY CHARGE

*For the Maintenance of County and Borough Patients, from*

January 1st to March 30th.		April 1st to June 30th.		July 1st to September 30th.		October 1st to December 31st.	
County.	Borough.	County	Borough.	County	Borough.	County	Borough.
s. d. 8 2	s. d. 14 0	s. d. 8 2	s. d. 14 0	s. d. 7 7	s. d. 14 0	s. d. 7 7	s. d. 10 9½

## CONTRACT PRICES

*Of the principal Articles of Consumption, from the 1st of January to the  
31st of December, 1850.*

							£	s.	d.
Beef ..	..	..	..	..	at per stone of 14lbs.	..	0	3	6
Mutton ..	..	..	..	..	at ditto ditto	..	0	4	8
Larder ..	..	..	..	..	at per hhd. ..	..	1	10	0
Malt ..	..	..	..	..	at per bushel	..	0	6	9
Hops ..	..	..	..	..	at per lb. ..	..	0	1	9
Cheese ..	..	..	..	..	at per cwt. ..	..	1	8	0
Butter ..	..	..	..	..	at ditto ..	..	4	18	0
Moist Sugar ..	..	..	..	..	at ditto ..	..	1	18	0
Lump ditto ..	..	..	..	..	at per lb. ..	..	0	0	5½
Black Tea ..	..	..	..	..	at ditto ..	..	0	3	3
Peas ..	..	..	..	..	at per bushel	..	0	5	9
Oatmeal ..	..	..	..	..	at ditto ..	..	0	13	6
Mustard ..	..	..	..	..	at per lb. ..	..	0	0	9
Pepper ..	..	..	..	..	at ditto ..	..	0	0	11
Coffee ..	..	..	..	..	at ditto ..	..	0	1	1½
Yellow Soap ..	..	..	..	..	at per cwt. ..	..	2	3	0
Soft ditto ..	..	..	..	..	at per lb. ..	..	0	0	5½
Tobacco ..	..	..	..	..	at ditto ..	..	0	3	4½
Tobacco ..	..	..	..	..	at ditto ..	..	0	4	0
Starch ..	..	..	..	..	at ditto ..	..	0	0	3¾
Soda ..	..	..	..	..	at per cwt. ..	..	0	7	3
Hard Coal ..	..	..	..	..	at per ton ..	..	0	12	0
Small ditto ..	..	..	..	..	at ditto ..	..	0	6	9
Stoke ..	..	..	..	..	at ditto ..	..	0	14	0



# RETURN OF ARTICLES MADE BY THE FEMALE PATIENTS FROM 1st of JANUARY TO 31st of DECEMBER 1850.

ARTICLES.	NO.	ARTICLES.	NO.
Bed Cases .. .. .	52	Brought forward	1960
Dresses .. .. .	159	Straw and other Bonnets ..	56
Day Caps .. .. .	360	Sheets .. .. .	4
Night Caps .. .. .	348	Pillow Cases .. .. .	14
Under Garments .. .. .	191	House Cloths .. .. .	40
Aprons .. .. .	19	Strong Rugs .. .. .	
Pinafores .. .. .	6	Table Cloths .. .. .	
Petticoats .. .. .	164	Smock Frocks for Men .. ..	3
Shrouds, Caps, and Pillows ..	41	Men's Waistcoats.. ..	7
Neckerchiefs .. .. .	334	Men's Coats .. .. .	
Shirts .. .. .	229	Men's Braces .. .. .	5
Ditto Flannel .. .. .	17	Towels .. .. .	5
Men's Straw Hats .. .. .	40	Window Curtains .. .. .	
		Boots and Shoes bound .. ..	39
Carried forward ..	1960	TOTAL ..	328

Articles Repaired 8403.

M. A. CASWELL, *Matron.*

The quantity of Needlework\* done is greater than in the previous year, and estimated at the same rate would amount to about £80.

Seventeen female patients have been generally employed in the Laundry, the amount of their labour is estimated as equal to that of seven hired washerwomen, which at a rate of 5s. a week for each, would amount to £91.

The services of the female patients engaged in the kitchens and in house cleaning may be valued at £55. The total value of the labour of the female patients has been about £226.

\* The work done for the Bazaar under the direction of the Head Female Attendant is not included in this calculation.

## BAZAAR Account from the 1st January to the 31st December

Dr.

1850.

Cr.

Date 1850.	£ s. d.	Date 1850.	£ s.
To Valuation of Articles remaining in Bazaar brought forward from the end of the year 1849	9 14 8½	By Value of Contributions received . . . . .	3 0 0
Cash received for Sundry articles Sold. . . . .	10 10 6	Cash paid for Materials . .	7 0 0
Valuation of Articles remaining in Bazaar. . . . .	9 10 6½	Cash in hand. . . . .	3 10 0
		Valuation of Articles remaining . . . . .	16 4 0
	£29 15 9		£29 15 0



# HEAD ATTENDANT'S RETURN OF MALE WORKING PATIENTS FOR 1850.

No. of Patients and how employed.	No. of Week's Labour done during each Month.												Total Weeks.
	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
2 in Bakehouse & Brewhouse	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	24
3 as Carpenters . . . . .	1	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	30
3 „ Coir Pickers. . . . .	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	48
4 in Front Grounds and } Roadways . . . . . }	5	6	6	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	49
3 „ Farm . . . . .	6	10	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	136
1 at Furnaces . . . . .	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	7
2 in Foul Linen House. . . .	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	36
2 „ Garden . . . . .	4	6	8	8	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	105
3 „ Kitchen. . . . .	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	22
1 at Limekiln . . . . .	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	24
3 as Masons . . . . .	5	3	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	56
1 „ Painter . . . . .	3	3	4	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	30
6 in Quarry . . . . .	4	4	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	68
3 „ Stone shed . . . . .	2	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	45
3 as Shoemakers . . . . .	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	36
1 in Store-room. . . . .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
2 as Smiths . . . . .	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	23
2 „ Tailors . . . . .	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14
7	55	63	74	69	72	71	71	71	70	70	70	69	825

It is shown by the above return that there has been a considerable increase in the quantity of work done by the male patients during the year.

Taking the value of the labour at a reduced rate of 12s. instead of 15s. a week for artisans, and 8s. instead of 9s. a week for labourers, it shows an increase of one third over the previous year.

The value of the artisans labour being £97 16s. and of the labourers £264 16s. the total value £362 12s. or an average of £4 3s. 4d. per each patient employed.



# HEAD ATTENDANTS RETURN OF MALE WORKING PATIENTS FOR 1880.

No. of Weeks' Labor done during each Month.

Name of Patient and how employed.	No. of Weeks' Labor done during each Month.											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
A. Anderson in Contractor's employ.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
B. Baker in Contractor's employ.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
C. Campbell in Contractor's employ.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
D. Davis in Contractor's employ.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
E. Edwards in Contractor's employ.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
F. Foster in Contractor's employ.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
G. Gibson in Contractor's employ.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
H. Hall in Contractor's employ.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
I. Harris in Contractor's employ.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
J. Jackson in Contractor's employ.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
K. Kane in Contractor's employ.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
L. Lamb in Contractor's employ.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
M. Martin in Contractor's employ.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N. Nash in Contractor's employ.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
O. Olsen in Contractor's employ.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
P. Peterson in Contractor's employ.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Q. Quinn in Contractor's employ.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
R. Reed in Contractor's employ.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
S. Smith in Contractor's employ.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
T. Taylor in Contractor's employ.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
U. Underhill in Contractor's employ.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
V. Vance in Contractor's employ.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
W. Ward in Contractor's employ.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
X. White in Contractor's employ.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Y. Young in Contractor's employ.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Z. Zimmerman in Contractor's employ.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12

It is shown by the above return that there has been a considerable increase in the quantity of work done by the male patients during the year.

Taking the value of the labor at a reduced rate of 12¢, instead of 15¢ a week for ordinary work, instead of 20¢ a week for laborers, it shows an increase of one third over the previous year.

The value of the services about being \$37 16¢ and of the laborers \$204 16¢, the total \$241 32¢ or an average of \$4.69 for each patient employed.