

**Seventeenth annual report of the Somerset County Pauper Lunatic Asylum  
: from the 1st of January to the end of the year 1864.**

**Contributors**

Somerset County Pauper Lunatic Asylum.  
Dickinson, F. H.  
Boyd, Robert.  
Duke, Benjamin Thomas.

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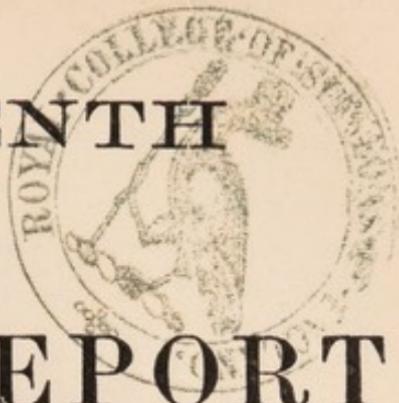
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SEVENTEENTH



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SOMERSET COUNTY PAUPER

LUNATIC ASYLUM,

*From the 1st of January to the end of the Year.*

---

1864.

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# CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
Admissions during the year (Tables II. and III.) .. ..	13, 42, 43
„ and discharges (Table III.) .. ..	13, 43
„ probable causes and forms of disorder (Tables VIII. and IX.) .. ..	46
„ number of attacks (Table IV.) .. ..	44
Actual cash receipts and payments during the year .. ..	75
Additional room, &c. .. ..	23, 25
Aged and diseased .. ..	22, 23
Ages of patients admitted (Table IV.) .. ..	22, 32, 44
Amusements (theatrical and other) .. ..	20, 21
Analysis of the Tables .. ..	31—34
Appearances after death and weight of the organs .. ..	36—39
Attendants and servants .. ..	27
Balance sheet, or general statement of the receipts and expenditure during the year .. ..	80
Bodily health of patients (Table VI.) .. ..	45
Brain, average weight of .. ..	36, 37
Building and repairs account .. ..	79
Causes of death (Table XII.) .. ..	36, 49
Causes of disorder (Tables I. and VIII.) .. ..	28, 41, 46
Chronic cases, provision for .. ..	22, 23
Civil condition of patients admitted (Table IV.) .. ..	44
Chaplain, death of .. ..	26
Classification of patients (Table XIII.) .. ..	49
Clothing, &c., made and repaired .. ..	71
Death, causes of .. ..	36
Degree of education (Table VII.) .. ..	45
Dietaries, Lunatic .. ..	4—11, 68
Discharges, (Tables III. and XI.) .. ..	13, 43, 48
Duration of disorder (Tables I. and X.) .. ..	35, 41, 47
Disorder, form of (Table IX.) .. ..	35, 46
Epileptics, number of fits, &c., (Tables M. F.) .. ..	28
Escapes .. ..	21
Farm .. ..	25, 26
Farm and garden account .. ..	77

	PAGE.
Feeding cases .. .. .	22
Head attendant's return of male working patients .. ..	70
Homicidal insanity .. .. .	17
Improvements .. .. .	23—25
Insane, The responsibility of the .. .. .	18, 19
„ (The) in private dwellings .. .. .	16, 17
Liabilities and assets .. .. .	76
Lunatic Asylums, inmates of .. .. .	14, 15
Maintenance, &c., average weekly cost of .. .. .	78
Mania from intemperance .. .. .	14—16
Medical treatment, &c. .. .. .	28—30
Mortality .. .. .	3, 13, 22, 28
Number of the inmates .. .. .	13
Obituary (males) .. .. .	50—60
„ (females) .. .. .	61—67
„ summary of .. .. .	34—39
Occupation of patients admitted (Table V.) .. .. .	19, 20, 35, 45
Occurrences in each month (Table III.) .. .. .	43
Possession of land .. .. .	25, 26
Re-admissions (Table XI.) .. .. .	48
Recoveries (Table I.) .. .. .	31, 34, 41
Religion (Table VII.) .. .. .	33, 45
Report of Committee of Visitors .. .. .	3, 4
„ Superintendent .. .. .	13—71
Spinal cord .. .. .	37
Storekeeper's return of work done by tailors and shoemakers ..	69
Summary of diseases in each quarter .. .. .	30
Trades and occupations, analysis of .. .. .	33
Treatment, results of .. .. .	11, 12, 33, 34
Turkish bath .. .. .	25
Unions and others, sums received from .. .. .	74
Visitors, list of .. .. .	1
Welsh patients .. .. .	3
Workmistress's return of the employment of female patients ..	71

A LIST OF THE  
COMMITTEE OF VISITORS  
OF THE  
Somerset County Pauper Lunatic Asylum,  
1864.

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SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
VISITORS

OF THE  
Somerset County Lunatic Asylum:

PRESENTED TO THE  
COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS,

HELD AT TAUNTON, IN THE SAID COUNTY, ON TUESDAY,  
THE 3RD DAY OF JANUARY, 1865.

---

THERE has been no infectious disease in the Asylum during the past year. The admissions have been larger than in any former year since the first, and only 16 below those in it.

The mortality seems great, but it has not been above the average; it has increased unduly, through the sending in patients in the last stage of weakness. The proportion of recoveries has been, as usual, above the average of the County Asylums. The Union pay continues fixed at 8s. 2d., and the state of the finances is satisfactory.

The Commissioners in Lunacy, at their Annual Inspection, expressed more satisfaction than in former years. Certain new buildings are in progress, which were approved by them.

The Welsh patients will soon be removed: no new cases are now sent from Wales.

The Chaplain, who has officiated eight years, and is reported by the Superintendent to have been kind and courteous to the patients, is lately deceased.

It is recommended that MR. EDGELL be added to the Committee on its re-appointment.

The Committee have much pleasure in expressing their confidence in DR. BOYD, and their satisfaction with the conduct of the Officers and Attendants.

(Signed)

F. H. DICKINSON,  
WILLIAM F. KNATCHBULL,  
R. S. ALLEN,  
R. KING MEADE KING,  
R. NEVILLE-GRENVILLE,  
WILLIAM PINNEY,  
EDWARD A. FREEMAN.

The following are the statements from Medical Journals referred to by the Chairman in his speech, when presenting the annual reports at the Court of Quarter Sessions:—

(From the "*Medical Times and Gazette*" of April 23rd, 1864, on "*Lunatic Dietaries.*")

WE ought to treat the subject of lunatic asylum dietaries as a branch of hospital dietetics. Thus much being premised, we may proceed to say that up to a certain point the insane, as confined in asylums, are not all such as require the daily prescription of a special dietary. There is that in common with the majority which enables the physician to lay down a dietary calculated for the use of all those who are free from specific complication, who are not in the usually-received sense "ill." The insane are really the subjects of disease, whose most general character is depression of vital energy, weakness, or imperfect nutrition. Hence it is that the inmates of an asylum must be supplied with food not only nutritious in quality, but abundant in quantity. Not only must there be found thereat all that is needful for the maintenance of life and health of the healthy, but for the restoration of force in the debilitated. This is the physical, the chemical view, if you please, to take of the matter; but there is another aspect in which it is to be regarded—namely, the psychical. Nothing is trivial in the arrangements made for the insane—so many are the paths pursued by the mind, so little to be anticipated the associations between external events and the consequent course of ideas in the morbid intellect. Whatever is calculated to inspire a feeling of disgust—whatever is inconsistent with cleanliness or decency—whatever is likely to shock the sensibilities of the class to which the patient belongs, should be religiously proscribed in an asylum for the insane; and, on the other hand, whatever is fitted to inspire a notion of comfort, to promote cheerfulness, to foster the proprieties of

life, to lure away from unhappy thoughts, to implant ideas of a pleasing nature—with these things should the managers of asylums strive to surround their charge.

Having before us the diet tables of several of the county asylums for pauper lunatics, we shall first of all occupy ourselves with these. It will be seen that they are numerous enough without engaging too much of our space to give a fair idea of the sort of treatment which the insane poor receive in this respect at these institutions. In addition we have received from Dr. Down the dietary of the Asylum for Idiots at Earlswood.

In order to present the matter in the most intelligible form, we have represented in the following table the quantity of each article of diet supplied weekly to male patients in the different asylums, without distinguishing, except in the column for remarks and in the appended notes, the different meals at which they are given. This omission the reader will have no difficulty in filling in. And here is it to be remarked that it is a matter for regret that in the diet tables of the asylums the meat supplied is not always represented in weight as cooked and free from bone. It throws a difficulty in the way of calculating the supply when "uncooked meat" or "uncooked meat including bone" is mentioned. We have endeavoured to overcome it by the use of a table, resulting from certain experiments on the loss of weight sustained by meat in various modes of cooking given by Dr. Steele in the paper we formerly quoted, and which he read before the Association for the Promotion of Social Science last year. We reprint this table, then, here by way of parenthesis as our warrant for deducting as a fair average from the stated supply of "uncooked meat" one-fourth of its weight, and from "uncooked meat, including bone," one-third.

	Original Weight.		Loss in Cooking.		Loss in Bones, etc.		Total loss.
	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	Per cent.
Baking in close oven .....	126	4	24	8	8	2	25·8
Roasting with gas .....	87	0	29	0	6	8	40·0
"    before a fire .....	128	8	38	8	10	4	39·8
Boiling .....	156	0	30	8	9	6	29·3
	477	12	122	8	34	4	32·8

Again, we may state, in explanation of our table, that where Irish-stew or meat-pie are mentioned as the dinner for the day, we have calculated the supply of meat to each patient at two ounces, where any larger amount is not actually placed in the tables. This quantity is small, but appears to be about the average, the difference in total weight of pie or stew being made up with potatoes and other vegetables, the liquor of a former day's boiling of meat, and pie-crust. The following is the receipt for pie and stew followed at the Northampton Asylum, which may be taken as an example of the way in which those dishes are prepared in most of the rest:—"Meat-pie.—2 oz. of uncooked meat, 12 oz. uncooked potatoes, 5 oz. of flour, with dripping. Irish-stew.—2 oz. meat, 10 oz. uncooked potatoes, seasoned with pepper, salt, and onions. The liquor of the previous day's boiled meat is added to the Irish-stew." As solid meat appears in these dishes, we have included the days on which they are given for dinner, usually once or twice in the week, each of them, as among the "meat days." The column relating to "quantity of meat" will mostly give some idea of the frequency with which pie and stew are given.

*Table showing the Weekly Allowance of different Articles of Food and Drink in Sixteen Asylums.*

Name of Asylum.	Number of Meat days (including Stew or Pie).	Soup days.	Weekly quantity of Meat (cooked) in ounces. (a)	Weekly quantity of Bread in ounces.	Weekly quantity of Pudding (Suet or Rice). (c)	Weekly quantity of Vegetables in ounces. (f)	Weekly quantity of Beer in pints.	Weekly quantity of Tea or Coffee, in pints, or Cocoa with Milk and Sugar.	Weekly quantity of Milk Porridge, or Stirabout, in pints.	Weekly quantity of Cheese in ounces.	Weekly quantity of Butter in ounces.	Weekly quantity of Solid Food, including Piecrust, Oatmeal, and calculating Irish-stew as solid; 1 pint of Porridge calculated as 2 ounces of Meal.	Remarks.
Hanwell .....	7	—	28 (b)	104	20	64	7 (g)	10½	—	14	—	240	Dumplings on five days of the week, instead of bread at dinner. There is <i>no</i> butter on diet-table of males, but females have 3½ ozs. weekly in lieu of cheese.
Colney Hatch .....	7	—	29	104 (c)	14	64	7 (g)	7	—	14 (c)	—	235	Tea, 1 pint daily, given to females at supper in lieu of beer; males only have tea in the afternoon, if employed, as an extra. Butter as at Hanwell, except that employed males get a little with their bread at tea.
Somerset .....	7	—	34	116 (c)	16	144	3½ (g)	21	—	— (c)	7	317	No bread stated as given with meat dinners except with stew. Male patients sometimes have milk-broth for breakfast in lieu of coffee, and those who have this have no butter.
Stafford .....	5	1	24	148 (c)	20	At discretion.	10½ (g)	7	—	14 (c)	—	295	Females have tea, 1 pint daily, in lieu of beer for supper. Butter as at Hanwell.

Northampton .....	7	—	31	99	—	36	4½	14	—	—	—	201	On two days in week either meat pie or suet pudding.
Durham .....	4	2	18	91	8	60	—	8	13½	—	2½	214½	Vegetables other than potatoes on Sundays only.
Worcester .....	3	2	18	116 (c)	24	Undefined	3½ (g)	14	—	1 (c)	7	231	Occasionally fish and fruit puddings.
Wilts. ....	4	1	19½	98 (c)	32	32	9½ (g)	7	—	14 (c)	3½	199	Females have butter in lieu of cheese at supper.
Nottingham .....	4	1	19	117 (c)	32	44	3½ (g)	17½	—	1 (c)	4¾	227¾	Patients may have milk-porridge in lieu of tea or coffee and butter; a salad once a week.
Bristol .....	7	—	29	120 (c)	—	80	3½ (g)	14	—	— (c)	7	236	No bread at dinner except on two days in week, with Irish stew; fruit pies or puddings when in season.
Prestwich .....	6	1	28	114 (c)	—	80	3½ (g)	7	10½	— (c)	2½	248½	The extra bread, cheese, and beer for employed patients is given at breakfast and dinner.
Belfast .....	3	3	18	104¾	—	See Remarks	—	—	14	—	—	150¾, or 390 where potatoes are substituted for part of the bread	Patients may have 344 ozs. of potatoes in lieu of 48¾ ozs. of bread at dinner, and in winter they have 20 pints of milk stirred about in lieu of 56 ozs. of bread.
Idiot Asylum, Earlswood .....	7	—	28	84	42	70	—	3½	—	—	4¾	228¾	Employed patients have meat dinners five days a week, and 10 pints of milk additional per week.
Mean .....	—	—	24½	108½	21	65	5	—	—	—	3½		

(a) Calculating each dinner of stew or pie as containing 2 ozs. of meat, and allowing for loss in cooking to extent of one-fourth where quantities are stated in *uncooked* meat, and to extent of one-third when bone is included.

(b) Fruit and rhubarb pies in place of meat pies now and then in the season.

(c) Bread and cheese at lunch for employed patients extra.

(d) Idiots and employed patients have broth, bread, and vegetables for lunch extra.

(e) To this may be added for each asylum about 10 ozs. or 12 ozs. of pie-crust.

(f) Stews and pies also contain vegetables.

(g) Extra beer at lunch for employed patients, and at some asylums in the afternoon also, ¼ pint each time.

In order to discuss the subject before us as distinctly as possible, we will consider it under the following heads, asking ourselves as we proceed how far the dietaries for lunatics can be called "liberal."

1. *Average Quantity of Solid Food.*—Without entering precisely, then, into the amount of nitrogenous, carbonaceous, or fatty matter supplied, we may say that, on the average, the quantity of food supplied cannot be regarded as insufficient for the maintenance of health. Basing a theoretical dietary upon the formula of Vierordt, Dr. Guy, in a paper recently communicated to the Statistical Society, thus states it as per week:—Bread, 112 oz.; potatoes, 56 oz.; and oatmeal, 56 oz., or 224 oz. of solid food, with 7 pints of milk; and he has shown that with prisoners health may be maintained merely upon a diet of bread and potatoes—where the quantity of the two together amounts to about 300 oz. per week. In the Stafford Gaol the allowance quoted by Dr. Baly was 196 oz. of bread and 112 oz. of potatoes. For a man in health Dr. Letheby represents a physiological dietary as consisting of 140 oz. of bread, 84 oz. of meat, and 3.5 oz. of butter—equivalent to  $227\frac{1}{2}$  oz. of solid food. Now it will be seen that the mean allowance of solid food in the lunatic asylums in the table is  $245\frac{1}{2}$  oz., or from 16 oz. to 18 oz. in excess of these theoretical dietaries.

2. *Varieties as to the Amount of Solid Food given in Different Asylums.*—This is not only great, but difficult to account for. The highest amount is 317 oz. in the Somerset Asylum; the lowest among the English asylums is 199, in the Wilts. The Belfast Asylum stands alone, but the 390 oz. of bread, potatoes, and oatmeal, with 10 pints of milk, is in excess of Dr. Guy's "scientific" dietary, and also of that which has been found sufficient to maintain prisoners in Stafford Gaol. Of the English asylums there are only three where the amount of solid food supplied is less than  $227\frac{1}{2}$  oz., viz., Lincoln, 212 oz.; Northampton, 201; and Wilts, 199. The most abundant dietaries are those of Somerset, 317 oz.; Stafford, 295 oz.; and North and East Riding of Yorkshire,  $264\frac{1}{2}$  oz.

3. *Meat* is an essential element of a "liberal" diet, not only because it contains a large amount of nitrogenous and fatty matter in a small bulk, but because custom has associated one meal of animal food with the diet of the majority of English people. And in an asylum for the insane such habits must be regarded. Besides, medical experience goes to show that it is an article of diet peculiarly suited to improve the strength and enrich the blood of the debilitated. Hence it should constitute a part of the food of the majority of the insane every day. There should be no "banyan days" in lunatic hospitals; and the fact of this article being deficient in quantity in any dietary would place that asylum by so much lower than others in the scale of "liberality." Taking, now, the sixteen asylums on the table, we find that in seven meat, in greater or less quantity, and in one form or another, is given daily at dinner; in five it is given on six days of the week; in one on five days only; in three on four days only; and in two on three days only. The mean weekly quantity is  $24\frac{1}{2}$  ozs. (cooked and free from bone), and the extremes of quantity are 34 ozs. in the Somerset Asylum, and 18 ozs. in the Durham, Worcester, and Belfast Asylums. The asylums which supply their inmates with it most liberally are the Somerset and Northampton (31 ozs.), Bristol and Colney Hatch (29 ozs.), Hanwell, Prestwich, and Earlswood (28 ozs.), Sussex (26 ozs.), and Stafford (24 ozs.). With respect to those who do not give solid meat every day, it is right to say that, on the "maigre diet" days, soup is given in four asylums, but at Durham and Belfast there is one day, and at Worcester, Nottingham, and Wilts Asylums there are two days, on which neither meat nor soup appears on the table at dinner. In the last-named asylum, which we have already

mentioned as that which gives the smallest amount of solid nutriment, we must add that on the one day when soup is given it consists merely of the liquor of the boiled meat, with peas and vegetables. If the boiled meat, then, given the day before is good for anything the animal element in the soup can only be analogous to the "point" with which the Irishman is said to qualify his meal of potatoes. It is very clear to us that the diet-table of this asylum at least demands reform.

4. *Cheese* is supplied to the patients to the extent of nearly a pound a-week in the two Middlesex asylums in which there is meat at dinner daily, and in three others—viz., Stafford, North and East Riding of Yorkshire, and Wilts—in which meat is not given every day. Considering the large percentage of total nutriment, three-fourths nitrogenous, contained in the sort of cheese used in asylums, the deficiency in meat appears fairly made up—that is to say, chemically; but cheese is not an article which weakened stomachs can always readily manage; for the most part it is given to males only at supper, and a lunch of bread and cheese to the workers in addition. It would be well, we think, if it could be done conveniently, to give to males the option of cheese or butter at supper.

5. *Bread* is supplied on an average to the extent of  $108\frac{1}{2}$  oz. weekly, the quantity varying from 148 to 91 oz. in the county asylums. At Earlswood it is 84 oz. This being the "staff of life" is the basis upon which, of course, all dietaries are built up; and hence we must expect to see the quantity supplemented, when small, by additional quantities of other nutritious food, of which wheat-flour, oatmeal, or rice form the principal constituents, in puddings or porridge. In the column relating to porridge each pint may be taken to represent 2 oz. of meal. Where meat is supplied abundantly, there the quantity of bread, pudding, and porridge is, of course, less—so much is not requisite; and where the meat is supplied in smaller quantity we find these elements of diet mostly larger. Still there are exceptions to both these observations. Thus in the Somerset and Stafford Asylums, where the diet is very liberal, 132 and 168 oz. respectively of these articles are supplied per week; whereas at Durham, which stands the lowest as respects meat, stands lowest also as respects these equally important articles of food, only  $105\frac{3}{4}$  oz. of them being given. Nor do we find from the table that persons who are employed get any addition. Bread should always be given with meat dinners, except where the dinner is meat-pie. The addition is an appetising one, and adds with nearly all people to the enjoyment of a meal. With most people, in idea, at all events—and this is an important matter with the insane—it makes all the difference between "dining" and "feeding." Now, at Hanwell, Bristol, Lincoln, and Somerset, bread is only given when stew or soup forms the staple of the meal. On one occasion the Commissioners in Lunacy found that the patients had no bread even with their soup at the Warwick Asylum, and very properly ordered the addition. At Hanwell dumplings are substituted for bread on five days of the week.

6. *Butter* is rarely supplied to male patients; the females in asylums almost universally have it in place of cheese at supper, but neither males nor females get any to moisten their bread at breakfast in the asylums on our list, except at Northampton, Stafford (females only), Durham, Somerset, Worcester, Wilts, Nottingham, and Earlswood. In some of the others, indeed, milk porridge constitutes the breakfast; but there still remain those at Hanwell, Colney Hatch, Lincoln, Sussex, and Stafford (males) who have dry bread with their cocoa or coffee. This should be amended. Seven ounces a-week of butter is a very fair allowance for one person, and it is that given to male patients at Somerset, Northampton, Worcester, and

Bristol, where cheese is not supplied. Other asylums which allow cheese give much less, and two—viz., Durham and Prestwich, who give no cheese—supply also the smallest quantity of butter in lieu of it, viz.,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  oz. weekly—far too little.

7. The supply of *vegetables* of all kinds is abundant at nearly all the asylums. Somerset, liberal in everything else, is the most liberal here also. The Wilts Asylum gives least vegetables, only 32 oz.; and the Northampton 36 oz.; but the scale of liberality is also in both these institutions very low. The quantity in both these instances is much too small. There can be no excuse in county asylums for stinginess in respect of farm and garden produce. Salads and rhubarb pies, or puddings, when in season, should also appear on the dinner-table of every asylum occasionally. The large quantity of potatoes which, with milk, oatmeal, and meat, is given at Belfast is adapted to the ordinary diet of the people, and the whole forms a diet far more liberal than the lower orders of the Irish usually enjoy at home. Its great fault is its uniformity.

8. *Beer* is another element of a liberal diet which the Commissioners in Lunacy are in the habit of recommending. Durham, again, is here illiberal, giving none. The rest on our list allow on an average five pints per week. Hanwell and Colney Hatch allow seven pints, and Wilts nine and a-third. As Wilts, in other respects, is not remarkable for over-feeding its inmates, it is a matter of some curiosity to us to know the strength of the "malt" supplied. The absence of beer at dinner at Durham was commented upon by the Commissioners in 1861.

*Tea and coffee or cocoa* are supplied, with a sufficiency of milk and sugar or molasses, to the inmates of all the county asylums.

Our space, which we have already drawn upon very largely, will not permit us to enter into the subject of the dietaries of any but the county establishments. We can only say that, while in the best of the private asylums the diet table is abundant and unexceptionable, there are many respecting which grave faults are found by the Commissioners, as will be seen by any one who will take the trouble to look through their Annual Reports.

The arrangements of the meals in the county asylums demand a few remarks. All the patients who are in a position to do so take their meals together in the large dining-hall; and the advantages of this rule in promoting their comfortable serving are great, so long as the practice is not pushed too far for the purpose of vain display. When taken into the wards or galleries, the dinner is apt to be cold, and the meal not being taken under the eye of the superintendent is sometimes served in a slovenly manner. In 1861, indeed, the Commissioners found that at the Durham Asylum the patients, even in the dining-hall, had to eat their dinner without either knife or fork. At Colney Hatch, in the same year, they had to complain that the table-cloths were not changed often enough for cleanliness; and on visiting one of the male wards, where thirty-five patients were at dinner, they found that they had neither knives, forks, nor spoons, and learnt upon inquiry that for upwards of six months past they had been in the practice of eating their food with their fingers, and this although there were spoons in store in the ward. This was a ward in which, that year, a patient was strangled by another, unobserved by the attendants. At the Somerset Asylum, whose dietetic arrangements we have already frequently mentioned with commendation, a band plays during meal time. The arguments in favour of comfort and liberality in asylums for the insane may be stated in the words of Dr. Conolly:—

"Another particular," he says, "which is of consequence to all persons is especially so to insane persons in asylums: a supply of good and well-cooked food, liberal in quantity, punctually served. The monotony of asylum life is relieved by the certainty of comfortable meals at regular hours. Pauper patients may be habituated to making some personal preparations for the dinner-table, and patients of the higher class may readily be induced to dress for dinner. Insane people require a somewhat full diet, by which the body is nourished and the mind satisfied. The manner in which the meals are conducted is of great importance. . . . To be well clothed, to have a comfortable bed, and sufficient food every day may, of course, be considered as having peculiarly comforting effects on pauper patients, too long accustomed to scanty fare and miserable lodging and wretched clothing. They often come to the asylum half starved, and good food is not unfrequently of far more consequence to them than medicine of any kind."—(*On the Treatment of the Insane.*)

These are the sentiments of one who had a regard to his charge as sick people whom he was to cure if possible, or to relieve if he could not cure. The following extract from a letter to the Commissioners in Lunacy represents the economical views of a committee of management:—

"The Visiting Commissioners in Lunacy do not appear sufficiently to bear in mind the fact that the Colney Hatch Asylum is established for pauper lunatics only, and that many luxuries and appliances suggested by them are quite unsuited to that class of patients, and could not be provided but at a cost which would be most justly complained of by the parishes chargeable for their support, and which would, even if granted to the patients during their residence in the asylum, tend most materially to aggravate the distress of those discharged as recovered, who, on return to their houses and former condition would have to forego those comforts which by long use had become almost necessities."

It is difficult to see the extent to which a line of argument such as this would not conduct its originators if it were pushed to its legitimate results.

In all asylums the medical officers have, as we are assured, unbounded liberty in modifying the diet for individual patients—the extent to which it is exercised we believe to be considerable. The last annual report of the Hanwell Asylum contains a table showing the extra diets ordered on the last day of each month. The articles enumerated embrace nearly every dietetic luxury that can easily be imagined as entering into a public hospital. The asylum contains about 1500 patients, and of these more than a third are constantly in receipt of some one or more of the extras mentioned. Dr. Down, too, has kindly furnished us with the diet list of Earlswood for October 9, and here we find that, while 118 patients dining in hall were on ordinary diet, thirty-nine were on what is there termed "full diet," which differs from that stated in our table in containing an excess of nearly all the ordinary articles supplied at each meal. Minced meat, rice pudding, porter, and wine were supplied to several patients also who needed it. Thus far, then, the lunatic asylums agree in the main with ordinary hospitals for the sick.

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(*From the "British and Foreign Medico-Chirurgical Review" of October, 1864, page 343, on the "Annual Reports of the English County Asylums."*)

WITH a view to show the ordinary results of treatment, we have arranged in the following table a comparative statement of the cures and deaths in a

dozen or more of the chief county asylums; further distinguishing the deaths in the two sexes, in order to illustrate the well-known fact of the greater relative mortality of men as compared with women in asylums. In accordance with the general custom in dealing with asylum statistics, the recoveries have been estimated on the number of those *admitted*, while the deaths are calculated on the total under treatment during the year:—

Asylum.	Recoveries.	Deaths.			Average No. resident.
		Total.	Male.	Female.	
Lincoln .. .. .	27·6	8·87	11·49	5·42	438
Sussex .. .. .	38·5	7·35	9·24	5·35	491
Stafford .. .. .	56·63	12·53	14·09	10·76	483
Devon.. .. .	42·	9·1	11·47	7·33	662
Kent .. .. .	39·11	11·96	15·40	9·10	635
Wilts .. .. .	37·	10·80	13·79	8·80	384
Somerset .. .. .	54·	6·42	8·36	4·71	488
Essex .. .. .	48·	7·98	8·75	7·42	508
Cambridgeshire .. .. .	41·7	8·7	8·33	9·04	278
Rainhill (Lancashire) .. .. .	41·04	8·32	9·01	7·55	666
Surrey.. .. .	37·	5·5	7·61	3·81	915
Colney Hatch .. .. .	31·18	7·56	10·94	5·16	1889
Hanwell .. .. .	28·94	7·62	10·30	6·	1559
Bethlem* .. .. .	55·08	4·30	4·23	4·34	142
St. Luke's* .. .. .	58·65	8·7	8·33	9·04	158

\* Curable class only in both.

There are, of course, special circumstances which may affect the value of these, as of all statistics, in particular instances; but from the number included in the list, the above table will be found a very fair sample of the results in public asylums, and the success obtained is sufficiently encouraging. The mortality in these establishments is liable to certain influences to which no other hospitals are subject, and this fact makes the study of the death tables of great interest. The purely mental diseases for which the patients may be supposed to be admitted furnish but a small proportion of the total deaths, and a fatal result in such is felt more or less as an opprobrium and an evidence of unsuccessful treatment; but the special diseases of the nervous system which prove so fatal in asylums are to be found under the heads of general paralysis and epilepsy, and it is to the greater frequency of the former disease in men that we must look for a satisfactory solution to the relatively higher mortality in the male sex.

# SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## Somerset County Lunatic Asylum, FOR THE YEAR 1864.

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BY ROBERT BOYD, M.D.,  
PHYSICIAN AND SUPERINTENDENT.

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### PART I.

THE number of patients admitted during the year has much exceeded any previous one, with the exception of 1848, when those belonging to the County were transferred from licensed houses.

The annual average number admitted has been 155; the largest number was 193 in 1861; the *number* in 1864 was 217, or 24 above the maximum and 62 above the average.

The removals have also been above the average—113 have been discharged recovered, 21 relieved, 1 not improved, and 59 have died, leaving 513 remaining, of which 248 are males and 265 females.

On the 31st December, 1863, there were on the books of the Asylum 490.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Of these there were .....	225	265	490
In 1864, admitted .....	119	98	217
Discharged, recovered ....	49	65	114
"    relieved .....	8	13	21
Died .....	39	20	59
Remaining .....	248	265	513

on 31st December, 1864, being an increase of 23 in the twelve months. Above 27 per cent. are chronic cases, quiet and harmless, and above 17 per cent. curable; the incurable, sick, and infirm form the remainder.

In the last as well as preceding reports, the necessity of providing accommodation out of the Asylum for chronic cases was pointed out. Several such cases discharged to the Workhouses have again returned to the Asylum from preference: some steps must be taken to meet this increasing evil.

In the *Social Science Review* for September, 1864, are some valuable observations.\*

Amongst the cases of admission, there were two attended with peculiar circumstances—one of mania, from intemperance, and the other of delirium tremens, both having hereditary predispositions to insanity. The first, T. M., last Christmas, when he had been drinking, suddenly awoke one night and desired his wife to get out of the way lest he might injure her. He had had recent delusions as to the devil coming up stairs and angels visiting him. He violently

\* *Inmates of Lunatic Asylums.*—The laws for the protection of the person and property of lunatics in England continue to be carried out with vigour and success. By a system of inspection and control both of public and private establishments for the reception of the insane, the number of patients is restricted within the limits of the accommodation afforded, and salutary regulations are enforced. All private asylums must be licensed, even where a single patient only is received. At the date of the Census there were in the principal civil lunatic asylums and establishments for the reception of the insane 24,345 persons—viz., 11,249 males and 13,096 females. This number is defective as regards the total amount of persons labouring under aberration of mind, as it not only excludes some lunatics in licensed houses where a very small number are received, and lunatics at large or in the custody of their relatives, but also the patients in military and naval asylums, as well as lunatic paupers in workhouses, and a few criminal lunatics in gaols, who are not distinguished from other inmates in the returns from those institutions. The number thus understated furnishes a ratio of one lunatic patient in an asylum to every 824 inhabitants of England and Wales. In 1851 the aggregate number returned in like manner was 16,426, or one in every 1,091 of the population. It will be observed that the excess in the number of lunatics in asylums in 1861 over those in 1851 amounts to no less than 7,919. To what is this increase to be ascribed?

The Commissioners in Lunacy are of opinion that the increased number of pauper lunatics is chiefly due to the agency of three causes:—(1) The discovery of fit objects for treatment previously unnoticed, and the classification as insane of many persons formerly looked upon as ordinary paupers; (2) the increased number of these sent to asylums; and (3) the prolongation of their life when brought under care. To what extent the removal of pauper lunatics from workhouses and cottages has tended to prolong life has not been determined; but there can be no doubt that, when destitute and diseased persons are placed under care in well-regulated establishments specially adapted for their protection and treatment, and in which they receive an abundant diet and careful medical attendance, the result will be a diminution of the rate of mortality amongst them. These considerations furnish sufficient reason for rejecting the inference suggested by the increased returns of paupers in asylums, that the inhabitants of this country are more prone than formerly to attacks of insanity.

In proportion to the population the lunatics in asylums were by far the most numerous in the South-midland Division (including Middlesex extra-metropolitan, wherein Hanwell, Colney Hatch, and other large establishments are included); the South-western Counties follow next in order, then the West-midland, South-eastern, Eastern, and London; the ratios in the Welsh and the Northern Divisions are lowest of all. The average proportion of lunatics in asylums to every 10,000 males

assaulted a boy sleeping in the house, and nearly killed him: the boy lost one eye from the injuries he received. T. M. recollected the circumstance afterwards, and stated that the boy got under the bed out of his way. The occurrence took place in a neighbouring village, and the policeman procured assistance and brought him at once to the Asylum, where it required five or six persons to control him, and he continued excited for twelve days. His grandfather, and another near relative on his father's side, destroyed themselves. He soon recovered, and was discharged by the Visitors; but, previous to his discharge, a letter was written

and as many females, living in England and Wales, is 11·5 of males, and 12·7 of females. In each of the eleven statistical divisions, with the exception of London, the number is considerably larger than at the previous Census; and the diminution in the return for London is owing to the patients having been transferred to establishments beyond the metropolitan limits.

	Division.	1851.	1861.
1	London ... ..	4,161	3,037
2	South-Eastern ... ..	1,143	2,198
3	South-Midland ... ..	1,937	4,686
4	Eastern ... ..	770	1,288
5	South-Western ... ..	2,059	2,688
6	West-Midland ... ..	1,817	3,209
7	North-Midland ... ..	598	1,177
8	North-Western ... ..	1,700	2,546
9	Yorkshire ... ..	1,411	1,895
10	Northern ... ..	495	736
11	Welsh .. ..	335	885
Total (England and Wales) ...		16,426	24,345

The above table shows the number of patients in lunatic asylums returned in 1851 and 1861, in each of the eleven Divisions of England and Wales.

According to a return by the Commissioners in Lunacy there were, on the 31st December, 1861, 42 county and borough lunatic asylums, 16 hospitals, and 105 licensed houses, in several of which paupers were received; in these 163 establishments there were in all 26,199 lunatics at that date.

As regards the ages of the patients in lunatic asylums, the table subjoined furnishes the following results:—

	Males.	Females.	Under 40 years.	
Under 20 years ... ..	364	298	M.	F.
20 and under 40 years ...	4,700	4,763	5,064	5061
40 and under 60 years ...	4,583	5,687	Above 60 years.	
60 and under 80 years ...	1,530	2,252	M.	F.
80 and upwards ... ..	72	96	1,602	2,348
Total ... ..	11,249	13,096		

After the fortieth year mental maladies are more common amongst women than men, but the excess of females above 60 must be considered as partly due to the superior longevity of that sex.

by the Chairman, at the request of the Committee, to the Secretary of State, acquainting him with the circumstances attending the assault, who directed that he should be prosecuted for it. He was acquitted on the ground of being insane at the time he committed the offence, and still remains in the State Lunatic Asylum, Broadmoor. Several applications were made by his wife and friends for his release.

The second, T. P., a clever and prosperous man in his business, gave way to intemperance for weeks together, taking large quantities of ardent spirits; at other times he would abstain altogether for months. He was brought to the asylum, having displayed considerable violence, and also attempted to stab one of his family. His brother, some years ago, killed his wife whilst in a similar state of delirium tremens, for which he is confined for life as a State criminal. T. P. recovered after a few weeks, and has been

The Scotch Lunacy Act Amendment Act, 1862, defines the word "lunatic," an insane person, an idiot, or a person of unsound mind, and thus makes the definition of lunacy in the Scotch law identical with that of the English statute.

*The Insane in Private Dwellings.*—Dr. Mitchell, who has written on this subject, thinks that the Scotch law, as affecting the insane in private dwellings, will contrast favourably with that of England or any other country. The Scotch Lunacy Law, he observes, provides *broadly* for the care and treatment of lunatics in Scotland; accordingly two classes of lunatics are considered in its provisions—one in and one out of asylums. These latter—the insane in private dwellings—he divides into four classes—viz., by the character of the source from which their maintenance is derived, and by the way in which they live—whether with relatives or with persons not related to them:—I. Paupers: 1, living with relatives; 2, living with persons not related to them. II. Non-paupers: 1, living with relatives; 2, living with persons not related to them. In regard to the treatment of the insane in private dwellings there is another and more encouraging aspect, which exhibits not merely a negation of evil, but is of a highly gratifying and instructive character, and it is to the consideration of this fact that he devotes the second part of his work. He urges that, from the facts which he has detailed, showing how much of a faulty and objectionable character was brought to light in the condition of the insane in private dwellings, no conclusive arguments should be drawn against the propriety of providing in that manner for a certain class of lunatics. His object was rather to show where abuses had occurred, that he might suggest means effectually to prevent their recurrence, and to clear away the objections often urged against a system which he considers admirably adapted to provide for the wants of a very important section of the insane—if properly selected and supervised. He tells us what has been done in this direction in Scotland, and gives it, as his opinion, that among the two thousand carefully selected cases placed in private houses with the sanction of the Lunacy Board, there is every reasonable probability that the chapter of accidents will not be a larger one than it would have been had they been disposed of in any other manner. In support of this opinion, he remarks:—"Many lunatics are quite capable of appreciating the amenities of domestic life. Though their mental powers may be deficient, or their intelligence perverted, many of them have still warm affections, and are capable of deriving pleasure from social intercourse. To such patients the weary monotony of prolonged confinement is irksome, and injurious, at least, to their bodily health, if we may judge by the improved physical well-being and greater chance of living which we know they acquire by removal to more natural or less artificial surroundings. But it is probably injurious also to their

discharged on probation, his name being still retained on the books. The police have been directed to bring him to the asylum at once should he commit himself.

These cases of homicidal insanity are remarkable—the first as showing that the man seemed to be impelled to do a violent act although he knew it was wrong; and the second presenting in two brothers a similar propensity, though, happily, in the present instance, the attempt failed, so that the man did not become amenable to the Criminal Law, and the precautions used will be, it is hoped, effectual in preventing his becoming a criminal, although it is difficult to be prepared against such cases of impulsive insanity.

Bearing on this point, a case occurred recently elsewhere, of a clergyman who, having read the service, gave out the text and was commencing to preach in his usual way, when he startled the congregation by announcing to them that he had murdered his wife, which was a delusion. He was

mental health, for it is a generally received opinion now, that 'all great aggregations of permanently diseased minds is an evil which as much as possible should be avoided, as their tendency is undoubtedly to lower and degrade each constituent member of the mass.' It is clear, therefore, that continued confinement may be an injury to many of those patients for whom the appliances of an asylum have ceased to be necessary, and that under proper arrangements their removal may become the source of increased comfort, happiness, and general well-being. From the very nature of asylum populations (when we remember that their increase is due to a steady accumulation of old cases) we may safely draw the inference that there must be included in them a certain proportion of incurable lunatics who do not absolutely require asylum care and treatment, and who could otherwise be provided for at less cost, and with no loss of comfort. This opinion has been confirmed by actual observation, the Commissioners in Lunacy having frequently called attention to the fact in their visits to the various asylums. The principle which at present regulates admissions and discharges seems to be this—not easily in, and still less easily out. Now, looking at insanity as a disease, and asylums as institutions for the cure of it, the treatment involving a deprivation of the patients' liberty, the principle ought to be—easily in, and not easily detained. It is the secondary object of asylums to be places for the safe custody of the insane, and this, as concerns paupers, strictly applies only to those who, though incurable, cannot be restored to liberty, because they are dangerous to themselves or others, or because for any other reason their safety and comfort cannot elsewhere be provided for. The number of these last ought to be kept down as much as possible, and there ought to be good and strong grounds for their prolonged detention. Both for reasons of humanity and of policy this ought to be the case; for—1, It does not tend to increase their happiness and well-being. 2, It tends to produce an interference with the primary objects of asylums—the cure of insanity. 3, It necessarily increases the burden which lunacy lays upon the country." What, then, is the remedy proposed? How is this accumulation of chronic and manageable cases to be disposed of? We may give in very few words the desideratum supplied by our author. He considers that in a transfer to private houses, under proper regulations and supervision, one excellent outlet for the accumulation may be found; and this for two good reasons:—1, It is the best thing for the patients, being more conducive to their general comfort, to a healthy condition of body, and a happier state of mind. 2, It is the best thing for the country, as the cheapest way of providing for lunatics in public establishments is 100 per cent. more than the cost of maintaining them in private dwellings.

taken from the pulpit to the vestry, and thence to his house, where he was placed in bed and left alone without due precautions being taken; on visiting him afterwards he was found with his throat cut, but still alive, the wound not having proved fatal.

The following valuable remarks on "The Responsibility of the Insane," are taken from the same *Review*.\*

\* *The Responsibility of the Insane*.—Professor Laycock, in the course of a lecture on this subject, recently delivered at Edinburgh, after stating that he entirely concurred with Dr. Browne, who has protested against the enormous and costly institutions which have gradually grown up for the reception of the insane, and has shown that far better results can be obtained by placing patients who are infirm in mind in quiet, suitable homes than in such places of detention, pointed to the numerous obstacles of an administrative kind standing in the way of such a reform, the chief hindrance being found in the relations of the insane to the law, and administration of justice. "It is generally believed," said Dr. Laycock, "that insanity and irresponsibility go together, but that is not the law: it holds all lunatics responsible. Any lunatic murderer, whether in or out of an asylum, may be found guilty and hung. It is true that no one has ever been hung for murder committed while a patient in an asylum, and hardly one suicide in a thousand is found to be *felo-de-se*, but these are exceptional cases, and arise out of expediency and not justice. But let us suppose that the insane treated in cottage or other home according to the legal dictum, a person to be considered irresponsibly insane must be so deprived of understanding that he has no knowledge of right and wrong. But the great majority of the inmates of the asylums not only have this knowledge, but the entire government of an asylum is founded upon the fact, which is indeed the only foundation of moral treatment. The majority are therefore legally responsible, and, consequently, if any of the insane treated in cottage homes were to commit theft, or homicide, or other crime of violence, they would be held legally responsible, and the law might find it expedient to punish them, and their position would be one of danger." The Professor drew attention to the case of George Bryce, the Ratho murderer, recently executed; and told his audience that practically Bryce was an imbecile, taken care of at home, for as such he was employed, and kept and clothed by his father, and paid no wages. He did work which thousands now in asylums are capable of. But the Lord Justice General, in his charge to the jury, founded on this capability that he was to be held responsible for his actions; and the Solicitor-General strongly pressed that he was a responsible member of society on the same grounds. A lunatic from Alloa, brought just after Bryce for the cruel murder of an innocent boy, who had maintained his family for three years previously, and had no supernatural hallucinations, only a crazy temper and delusion about church government, was yet found to be so insane that he was not even put on his trial. There was no substantial difference medically between his case and that of Bryce. Bryce was certainly the more imbecile in intellect and the less competent to transact business. In fact, he never feigned insanity, never instructed as to his defence, and was incompetent to do so. Expediency might therefore lead the courts to decide just as harshly against our insane patients if placed in cottage homes. "For justice, gentlemen," exclaimed the Professor, "is often of necessity administered expediently!" It would shock our common humanity if justice ordered the murderous inmate of an asylum for execution, or visited the penalties of *felo-de-se* upon the corpse of the hapless suicide; but the free homicidal lunatic like Bryce, not less insane than either, sometimes suffers the extreme penalty because justice finds it expedient to satisfy public vengeance or set forth the terrors of the criminal law. If, then, the insane are henceforth to have that modified freedom as useful members of society, of which thousands now shut up for life in asylums at great cost to the country are capable, Dr. Laycock demands that the legal doctrine as to responsibility should be well considered. He pointed out, too, that while the law thus interferes with the liberty of the mentally sick of one class, it affords to those of another class a very dangerous freedom. Within the last two years, at

## OCCUPATION OF PATIENTS.

The occupation of the patients forms an important feature in the management of these institutions, and constitutes a main portion of what is termed the moral treatment. There is no better test of the recovery of a patient than his taking to work willingly by his own desire; and it is found that most patients wish to be employed at their old trade, calling, or something nearly akin to it. In this way the attendants are relieved in their in-door work to a very considerable extent, which is most important, as it leaves them so far at liberty to attend to the welfare of the patients, by giving more attention to the personal cleanliness, dress, employment, amusements, and general welfare of the more apathetic class.

About half of the male patients are willing to occupy themselves, mostly out of doors, on the farm, and in the garden; also in quarrying, attending masons, excavating and levelling ground, much of which has been required and

least four or five lunatic murderers have been hung in Britain: two or three others have been condemned to death but had their sentences subsequently commuted to penal servitude for life, and several more are now waiting in prison either their trial or execution. And if the law be faithfully and impartially administered, as the public has a right to expect, many more lunatic murderers will be executed. There is of late a notable increase in the number of insane murderers; it is indeed this increase which has rendered it expedient to hang the insane murderer. This sad state of things is due not to the increase of lunacy, but to the fact that there is a greater number of dangerous lunatics at large, and these are so at large because of the legal doctrine as to insanity and the responsibility of the insane. For we all know that in consequence of the numerous actions at law brought of late against them by lunatics, medical practitioners have now to consider well whether, in case of action, their patient will be legally considered insane, before they venture to certify that he is of unsound mind medically, and a proper person to be detained under care and treatment. And as the worst and most dangerous kind of criminal lunatics in the early stages betray none of the symptoms of popular legal lunacy, he is of necessity left uncertified, and wanders abroad in society free to commit the vices and crimes to which his insane nature impels him, until, with increase of his malady, he finds his way to an asylum, or a workhouse, or a gaol, or the hulks, or the gallows, according to the character of his insanity. After having pointed out that Bryce—the murderer referred to—was the subject of progressive brain disease, which had produced well-marked insanity of a morose, melancholy kind, Dr. Laycock admits the question concerning the determination of the degree of responsibility of the insane is beset with the greatest difficulties. In all cases of murder he would fix responsibility somewhere, and if the prisoner were himself irresponsible, then those whose duty it was to have restrained and controlled him as a lunatic should bear the responsibility. The courts who should bear it legally, would perform an appropriate function. This plan, he is confident, would tend at least to diminish the number of dangerous lunatics now abroad. For complete efficiency, however, the medical profession should be protected in the exercise of their difficult and personally dangerous duties towards this class of patients, so that they should be exempt from actions at law for damages, and have security against malicious attacks and personal violence. Their duty is wholly judicial, and in performing it they are as much entitled to protection against such actions as judges and jurymen.

done of late for the new buildings in progress. A portion of the freestone work has also been prepared by one of the attendants, assisted by three or four patients. The carpenters, in like manner, have also been assisted by patients, and all the sawing required has been done exclusively by them. It is expected that the additions which are being made will be completed at a comparatively small cost, being confined to wages for four or five additional tradesmen and cost of material.

#### FEMALE PATIENTS.

A few of the female patients assist in the garden and farm in weeding, picking vegetables, and in haymaking. A large number are industriously employed in-doors at needlework, knitting, and assisting attendants, as specified in the *appendix*. About forty are employed in the laundry, kitchen, and dining-hall, where they have their meals; they sleep in adjoining rooms, which were formerly offices, but converted into dormitories about four years ago: these patients are under the care of the servants in the laundry and kitchen, and do not go into the wards, which otherwise would be overcrowded.

#### AMUSEMENTS.

The cricket ground was much used during the fine weather, but the proportion of patients who play and enjoy the game is very small. Sometimes they take long walks in the neighbourhood, and a large number of female patients walk daily in the grounds.

The theatre in the hall has been the great attraction; six pieces have been performed in it by the officers under the direction of Mr. Balderson, who has again given his valuable aid, and through his friends added to the stock of scenery and dresses, as well as superintended the performances. Last year "Taming the Tiger" and "Bombastes Furioso" were got up and performed several times. In January the theatre was removed, and re-erected in September. The North Somerset Yeomanry Cavalry having in that month met for a week's training at Wells, an invitation was sent to Col. Sir Wm. Miles, who accepted it for the Regiment, when the first muster took place in front of the asylum, and the evening was fixed for Wednesday, the 28th;

a similar invitation was accepted by Captain Lovell on behalf of his company of the Wells Rifle Volunteers. The two corps with some of their officers, altogether about 500, attended. Two pieces, "Ici on parle Français" and the "Area Belle," which had previously been performed for the inmates, were repeated, at which they were highly amused, and on leaving they expressed themselves much gratified with the evening's entertainment.

Since September the theatre has remained up for Christmas, and on the Saturday evenings the officers have sometimes acted a farce for the patients, and they have occasionally been allowed to remain during the rehearsals, which varied their usual weekly amusements, and they seemed thoroughly to enjoy the change. The two pieces in rehearsal for Christmas were "An Englishman's House is his Castle," and the burlesque of "Villikins and his Dinah."

Mr. S. May, *costumier* to most of the theatres in London, and Mr. Clarkson, *peruquier*, Wellington Street, Strand, have offered, in the most handsome manner, the former his wardrobe, and the latter any part of his stock for these performances. The Band, which is increased and continues to improve under the energetic exertions of Mr. Bristow, now forms a very fair orchestra, which materially tends to the completion of the dramatic performances. Since last Christmas an important addition to the dramatic corps has been made in Mrs. Bristow, who, with the officers of the asylum, included in the following cast of characters, have vied with each other in giving up much of their time and labour in contributing to the happiness of the inmates:—

#### "ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS."

Major Regulus Rattan .....	MR. BRISTOW.
Victor Dubois .....	DR. MADDEN.
Mr. Spriggins .....	MR. DUKE.
Mrs. Spriggins .....	MISS BRAIN.
Angelina (her daughter) .....	MRS. BRISTOW.
Anna Maria (maid of all work) .....	MISS NORTH.

#### ESCAPES.

Several attempts to escape have been made by patients, but all have been brought back in safety.

The inmates have been graciously preserved from accidents during the past year.

## FEEDING CASES.

There has been a larger number of cases than usual of abstinence from food—7 males and 17 females; so many as 5 have required to be fed by the stomach tube in one day, most of them females; two are sisters, and one has been fed three times a-day now for three months, she says she prefers being fed, and if she is not fed she is determined to starve.

## MORTALITY FROM AGED AND DISEASED PERSONS BEING ADMITTED.

The mortality during the last month has been high; several old, feeble, male paralytics died, and some old people recently admitted in the last stage of disease also died. One man of 78, was brought a distance of 40 miles, and lived only 9 days after admission; he was in a state of fatuity, and being troublesome to his friends, who were unable to look after him, he was sent here. Others have died this year even in a shorter time after admission—a man, aged 60, of pulmonary disease of long standing, and in a low state, was brought about 20 miles, and died in 4 days. Another, a male of 18, an idiot and epileptic, with pulmonary phthisis and bed sores, was brought a longer distance, from a work-house, and died in 5 days. Another man was brought a considerable distance, and died of pulmonary disease in 7 days. A female was also very recently admitted with psoas abscess and cancer, brought a long distance, in a very low state, and died in 9 days. The relieving officer said there was no one to attend to her at home. These cases bear out the words of a writer quoted in the *British and Foreign Medico-Chirurgical Review* for January, 1865, page 127:—“On the most trivial grounds individuals very far advanced in life, *from 70 to 80 years of age, palsied and infirm*, whether actually of disordered mind, or *imbecile or epileptic*, are likely to be manufactured into dangerous lunatics through the instrumentality of their relatives, or of officials anxious to get rid of their charge in the shortest possible mode.”

From the experience of this asylum it appears that the *physical* causes of insanity much exceeded *moral* causes, as shown in previous reports, from an analysis of 2000 cases; and bodily illness, next to hereditary predisposition, was the

most prolific cause. Delirium, so often construed into insanity, is frequently a symptom of organic disease, especially of the lungs. There are now at least 3 cases of this kind, 2 in the male and 1 in the female infirmary, each having been sent from a distance; 2 of them are mentally recovered but considered bodily too ill to be sent home. As a writer in the *Review* just quoted, at page 156, states:—"The attempts to define insanity, and to discover some distinct boundary between it and mental sanity, have hitherto all lamentably failed, and, what is more, will ever fail, for insanity is in fact a general term, and as such indefinable."

In any change that may be hereafter introduced into the Poor Law Bill, the clause which prevents a lunatic from being retained in a Workhouse beyond a period of 14 days should be modified in favour of aged and infirm persons, and those labouring under organic diseases in an advanced stage.

Under proper regulations many chronic cases might be provided for in the workhouses, which are not half occupied, as frequently pointed out in previous annual reports, and the indefinite extension of asylums be thus put a stop to.

The Government Inspectors of Irish Asylums, in their Thirteenth Report, presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of her Majesty, 1864, have adopted similar views to those I have so long advocated, and state as follows:—"Taking into full and mature deliberation the whole subject as to how the surplus of the chronic, epileptic, and idiotic classes not placed in asylums, and more whose habits and dispositions render them innoxious, should be supported, and where located; regarding, too, the rapidly decreasing population of this country, the heaviness of local taxation, and the comparatively empty state of the Poorhouses, which at the close of 1863 contained 52,000 inmates against 144,000 ten years previously, it may not be unworthy your Excellency's consideration to determine whether in each county, according to its size, two or three Poorhouses might not be selected in suitable localities for the reception of such individuals as have just been mentioned."

#### ADDITIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

During the present year the new lodge at the back entrance, opposite the storekeeper's, has been furnished and occupied by 11 male patients and an attendant.

At the farm yard a room 40 feet long by 12 wide, a room adjoining for an attendant, and a passage leading to another large room over the cow-house, have been built over the cart and other sheds.

An entrance and a verandah have been made on the west side, and the piece of ground between the gas-house entrance and farm-yard gate is to be enclosed as an airing court. It has been decided to move the idiot boys from the asylum to this place when the bath-room is completed. It was thought advisable to have a second smaller dormitory over the bath-room, which may be heated by hot-water pipes and iron cistern, without any very great expense, for the paralytic and feeble cases, and this has caused a delay in their removal. There will be a large day-room and sleeping accommodation for about 23, and a married attendant. By raising the projecting end of the cart-shed another small dormitory for six or seven beds will probably be added.

In the event of the idiots being removed to a separate building, the epileptics or chronic cases might be removed to this; or should any contagious disease break out in the asylum, this place would be invaluable for the reception of the infected cases.

The elongation of the west wing, No. 3, for males, has been raised joist high in front; it is 66 feet in the clear, and will afford space on the ground floor for six single rooms, a small dormitory, lavatory, water-closet, passage and staircase; the same above, and an attendant's room. The workshops behind this new extension have been commenced, and will be three in number, and each about 24 feet square. Over the workshops sleeping accommodation, either in dormitories or single rooms, can be obtained. The end upper room might advantageously be converted into two or three small rooms for the garden attendant, who is married. He could overlook the garden, and have his working patients to sleep in the adjoining dormitory.

When these buildings are completed next year there will be room for at least 60 additional patients. The old store-room, now occupied as a dormitory for 15 male patients, can be easily appropriated for females, which would reduce the additional room for males to 45. The asylum now contains 263 males, and 265 females; total 528 patients.

A similar extension of the eastern wing for females may be made by following the same plans, and would make the two

sides correspond, and altogether improve the external appearance of the building. To do this, it will be necessary to remove a portion of the terrace at the end of the airing courts, which is chiefly rock; it may be used in building, and the lower bed in burning for lime; it has the advantage of being near to the limekiln.

If this addition were made on the female side, there would be room in the house for upwards of 600—about an equal number of each sex.

The wall between the two airing courts on the male side has been removed, and the stones used in the new building, and the sunk portion of the ground on each side the wall has been filled up by the earth taken from the foundation; this portion has been turfed, and there is but one front airing court and one back now on the male as on the female side.

It is intended to lay out some flower beds in the front male airing court similar to those in the back, which for two years have not been injured by No. 3 patients. It is proposed to form a covered skittle alley, 25 yards long and about 10 feet wide, outside the airing-court wall, in a narrow shrubbery which skirts the carriage drive, to be lighted with gas for the amusement of the inmates in the long winter evenings, and with sufficient glass in the roof to enable them to resort there by daylight in wet weather.

#### TURKISH BATH.

The kitchen beneath the female infirmary, which for some time had been little used except as a lumber room, has been converted into a Turkish bath, under the superintendence of Mr. Evans, the proprietor of the Baths in Golden-square, London, who very kindly came on purpose. Within a week it was in use; the temperature has been easily raised to 183 degrees, and might be raised higher, but is usually about 155 degrees. Several patients have been benefited by its use, especially cases of melancholia. Mr. Evans instructed some of the male attendants in the method of using the bath, and two female attendants were sent to London and were instructed by Mrs. Evans.

#### ADDITION TO THE FARM.

The Visitors have recently accepted an offer made to them to rent upwards of 26 acres of land, 15 of which are arable,

and the remainder pasture. It is situated in front of, and in view of the asylum, at the other side of the Frome road. The farm now consists of  $76\frac{1}{2}$  acres of freehold and 39 acres rented; about 12 acres are covered by buildings and airing courts, 3 by chaplain's garden and copse, leaving about 20 acres, including the garden, under spade cultivation, 36 under the plough, and 44 acres pasture and meadow, which is exactly 100 acres available for providing the house with vegetables, milk, and some butter and pork.

#### DEATH OF THE CHAPLAIN.

Near the termination of the year a gloom was cast over the establishment by the death of the chaplain, the REV. X. N. PASZKOWICZ, L.L.D., whose kindness and courtesy had endeared him to all the inmates for a period of nearly eight years that he officiated among them. Although for some months aware of the dangerous nature of his disease—aneurism of the thoracic aorta—he could not be prevented from taking part in his duties, and, within a week of his death, read the morning service in the chapel, and visited the wards. A cold caught on the Sunday but one previous, when he administered the Sacrament in his church, aggravated the cough, and probably hastened his end. His “dear asylum bell,” as he used to call it, when it rang for prayers, on the 12th December, sounded his requiem. He gave minute directions about his funeral, which were carried out. He was buried at his own desire, in what he called his “working dress,”—the surplice he last wore, his prayer book, Polish testament and letters were buried with him as directed. He was a native of Poland, served in the army in 1830—31, and was severely wounded. They laid down their arms to the Austrians. He ultimately came to England, where he became naturalized, and married an English lady. He was a graduate of the university of Warsaw, gained a living for some time by tuition, subsequently he took holy orders in the diocese of Worcester. He had a sensitive mind, and felt keenly for the sufferings of his countrymen. Latterly he had intense bodily suffering at times, which he bore with singular fortitude and resignation, and with an earnest desire to fulfil his duties to the last.

The burial took place on Sunday afternoon, the 18th Dec., in the churchyard at Horrington. The church was filled by

a sorrowing congregation: all the officers, and about thirty of the attendants, dressed in mourning, and about as many patients were present.

The attendants and servants, with but few exceptions, have performed their often difficult duties in a satisfactory manner.

It is the pleasing duty of the Superintendent again to return his thanks to the Visitors, for their continued kindness and support.

## PART II.

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From the analysis in previous reports, the causes of insanity, so far as could be ascertained, have been shown; and from the aggregate it appears that nearly one-half (49 per cent.) depended upon bodily or physical causes,  $29\frac{1}{2}$  were assigned to moral, and in  $27\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. no cause was assigned. Half the mortality, as revealed by *post-mortem* examination, was from diseases of the lungs alone. Cardiac disease was found in  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. Disease of brain and spinal cord in  $34\frac{1}{4}$  per cent.

The inference therefore is, that physical causes to a great extent influence mental disorders, and that the numbers of incurables in asylums are principally of this class. The delirium or acute stage of the disease soon passes off, and usually relapses into an apathetic state of melancholia or dementia; sometimes recurrent fits of excitement at longer or shorter intervals supervene. In a few cases the attacks come on at regular periods, with lucid intervals;—such cases cannot be discharged, and become, with those labouring under physical infirmities, permanent residents. The accumulation of so many chronic cases, which goes on increasing at the rate of 25 per cent.—some say 15 per cent. annually—has probably a prejudicial influence on the cases of a more hopeful character.

The increasing number of epileptics adds considerably to this accumulation. The number of this class alone has been 102 during the year—60 males and 42 females. There are besides 40 idiots (30 males and 10 females) who are not subject to epileptic fits. The number of epileptics discharged during the year has been 4 males and 2 females; 6 males and 5 females have died, as shown in the following tables, and the number of fits by day and by night in each person, in each month, with the total amount, average, and grand total for the year are also given:—

TABLES showing the age and the number of fits by day and by night in each epileptic patient for the year 1864.

*R.* for those discharged relieved; *D.* for those who died.

FEMALES.

REFLECTIVE FEMALE.	January		Feb.		March		April		May		June		July		August		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		WHOLE YEARS.	GRAND TOTAL.
	1 to 31.	1 to 24.	1 to 28.	1 to 29.	1 to 31.	1 to 28.	1 to 30.	1 to 27.	1 to 31.	1 to 26.	1 to 30.	1 to 27.	1 to 31.	1 to 28.	1 to 30.	1 to 27.	1 to 31.	1 to 28.	1 to 30.	1 to 27.	1 to 31.	1 to 28.	1 to 30.	D.		
INITIALS.																										
B. E.	40	13	1	16	3	1	19	23	1	0	12	6	4	13	6	4	2	3	3	21	0	10	11	1	50	59
B. E.	40	13	1	16	3	1	19	23	1	0	12	6	4	13	6	4	2	3	3	21	0	10	11	1	50	59
B. E.	40	13	1	16	3	1	19	23	1	0	12	6	4	13	6	4	2	3	3	21	0	10	11	1	50	59
B. E.	40	13	1	16	3	1	19	23	1	0	12	6	4	13	6	4	2	3	3	21	0	10	11	1	50	59
B. E.	40	13	1	16	3	1	19	23	1	0	12	6	4	13	6	4	2	3	3	21	0	10	11	1	50	59
B. E.	40	13	1	16	3	1	19	23	1	0	12	6	4	13	6	4	2	3	3	21	0	10	11	1	50	59
B. E.	40	13	1	16	3	1	19	23	1	0	12	6	4	13	6	4	2	3	3	21	0	10	11	1	50	59
B. E.	40	13	1	16	3	1	19	23	1	0	12	6	4	13	6	4	2	3	3	21	0	10	11	1	50	59
B. E.	40	13	1	16	3	1	19	23	1	0	12	6	4	13	6	4	2	3	3	21	0	10	11	1	50	59
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B. E.	40	13	1	16	3	1	19	23	1	0	12	6	4	13	6	4	2	3	3	21	0	10	11	1	50	59
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The numbers in the tables are greater by 12 males and 3 females than in those of 1863, and the average number of fits is 27 less in the males and 9 more in the females in 1864, on the total of the whole year.

Some of the drugs referred to in former reports have still been used. No benefit has been derived from extract of belladonna. Cod liver oil and cinchona, with nitric acid, as tonics, have been given with decided advantage to the general health. The saline aperient is very frequently given with temporary benefit, and the tincture of sumbul is still used in some cases, affording apparent relief. This year a decoction of *Artemisia vulgaris* or Mugwort has been employed; it is an old remedy for epilepsy and infantile convulsions, and is mentioned as such in *Copland's Medical Dictionary*, and also in *Pareira's Materia Medica*. It has recently been recommended by Dr. O'Rourke, of the Poor-law Union Infirmary, Enniscorthy, who has given for its preparation the following formula:—"Take, in summer, six ounces of the fresh roots, stalks and leaves of mugwort, the roots to be one-third of the stalks and leaves; cut the roots small and bruise them; boil in one quart of beer down to a pint. An imperial naggin to be taken three times a-day, and one when the fit comes on. Its use may be continued for an indefinite time. Two ounces of the dried roots, stalks and leaves will answer as well as the fresh. In winter, the roots only are to be used in the same quantities—say six ounces fresh or two ounces dry."

The dried stalks, flowers, and leaves have been obtained (but not the roots) from Butler's, Covent Garden, and have been used here according to the above formulary. The patients have improved under its use, but no recovery has yet taken place. It has been employed during the last six months of the year.

One very severe case of chorea has improved decidedly in health under the daily use of the cold shower bath, which by his own desire he has continued during the winter.

The cases which came under medical treatment in each quarter of the year 1864, are shown in the following table. The first quarter includes January, February, and March; the second quarter, April, May, and June; third quarter, July, August, and September; the fourth quarter, October, November, and December:—

Diseases.		1st Quarter.		2nd Quarter.		3rd Quarter.		4th Quarter.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Nervous.	Maniacal excitement .....	6	5	2	3	3	5	2	4
	Hysteria .....	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
	Arachnitis .....	2	1	3	1	3	0	0	0
	Chorea .....	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0
	Epilepsy .....	9	11	11	13	18	14	13	16
	General Paralysis .....	4	1	6	1	8	2	12	0
	Delirium tremens .....	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0
Total .....		22	18	24	18	35	23	31	20
Pulmonary.	Asthma .....	2	3	2	5	0	3	2	2
	Bronchitis .....	6	10	2	5	1	2	2	4
	Influenza .....	4	7	2	2	1	0	0	0
	Phthisis .....	4	9	5	11	3	8	5	7
	Pneumonia .....	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	2
Total .....		16	29	11	23	7	13	12	15
Circulatory.	Scrofula .....	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	Amenorrhœa .....	0	3	0	5	0	2	0	2
	Dropsy .....	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
	Purpura .....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total .....		2	3	0	7	0	3	0	2
Feeding Cases .....		3	4	3	6	3	7	4	10
Digestive.	Gastritis .....	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
	Diarrhœa .....	1	1	0	3	1	0	0	0
	Dysentery .....	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
	Dyspepsia .....	2	0	4	2	1	2	2	0
	Icterus .....	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
	Painters' Colic .....	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Total .....		3	3	5	6	4	3	3	0
Urinary—Nephritis and Ischuria ..		1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1
Fracture .....		0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Wounds ( <i>cut throat</i> ) .....		0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Fever .....		0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ophthalmia .....		0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0
Rheumatism .....		2	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Carbuncle .....		0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Erysipelas .....		0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
Usticaria .....		1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Psoriasis .....		0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Eczema .....		0	1	1	1	2	0	0	0
Ulcers .....		6	2	2	2	1	0	2	0
Abscess .....		0	4	1	0	1	0	2	1
Gross Total .....		56	67	51	65	54	52	59	50

## ANALYSIS OF THE TABLES.

The recoveries of the year 1864 (as shown in Table I.) amounted to 113, which is 52 per cent. on the admissions in the year, being 2 per cent. less than in 1863, and 8 per cent. less than in 1862—the recoveries in that year being 101, the admissions 138. There is a considerable difference in favour of the females: whilst the recoveries of males is 49 in 119 admissions, that of females is 64 in 98 admissions, or 41·3 per cent. in the former, and 66 per cent. in the latter. The duration of treatment in those admitted in the earlier stage of the disorder, within the first three months, was in the males 11, and in the females under 10 months on the average. After three months' duration the average time under treatment was in the males above 26, and in the females above 30 months,—another confirmation of the advantage of the insane being brought under early treatment. Three-fourths of the recoveries were cases of mania, including recurrent and puerperal cases. Hereditary predisposition was the most frequent cause; next in frequency intemperance in males, grief, and previous bodily illness,—the latter cause was assigned as most frequent in the previous report for 1863.

The admissions from each union in Table II., are higher than in any year since the first, being 217, which is 61 above those of the previous year—the total number of males amounting to 119, the females to 98; of these 82 males and 62 females were from their own homes, 28 males and 26 females from workhouses, and 9 males and 10 females from gaols and asylums. The cases sent from workhouses were generally incurable, and amounted to one-fourth of the whole. One case in particular was in the last stage of pulmonary phthisis, and died shortly after admission—the money spent on his removal would have been much better applied if spent on his personal comforts in the workhouse of the union. The results of the cases admitted during the year were 26 per cent. males and 28 per cent. females discharged recovered; 1 female relieved; 17 per cent. males and 6 per cent. females died; 57 per cent. males and 65 per cent. females remaining—the greatest disparity in these numbers being in the deaths of males, which were nearly treble those of the females.

Table III. gives a monthly record of the changes in the establishment, of the fits occurring amongst the epileptics,

of the violent, dirty, and destructive patients, those requiring seclusion or restraint and the time of its continuance, of those taking medicine, the number attending public worship, the number employed and number unemployed, sick and infirm. The latter amount to two-fifths, the employed to three-fifths, and those who attend public worship to the same number, and above 50 usually attend at Horrington church on Sundays. An average of above 70 are in the infirmaries,—half of the males are bedridden, and one-fourth the females in the winter season. All of them are quiet and harmless, and are mostly the class of cases to be found in a general hospital or the wards for the sick in a workhouse, as cases of pulmonary phthisis, asthma, bronchitis, paralysis and palsy in the aged, rheumatism, ulcers, scrofula, renal disease, as well as those affections more common in epileptics in an infirm state and peculiar to lunatic asylums, general paralysis of the insane. Cases of maniacal excitement and want of sleep, and feeding cases, although requiring constant medical care and watching, are not usually placed in the infirmaries. There has been, on an average, but 1 male and 4 female patients in the year in seclusion and restraint; 4 males and 12 females destructive; 10 males and 24 females dirty; 3 males and 4 females violent. The aggregate number of epileptic fits during the year has been, for the males 6,138, and for the females 5,641; the number of epileptic patients 52 males and 34 females. The increase has been upwards of 60 in the males; the admissions and discharges of females are exactly equal, 98 in the year. The admissions were greatest in May, being 28, in September 24, and in October 23; in the winter months the admissions were fewest—13 in November, 14 in December, and 15 in January. The recoveries were most in summer—16 in August, 15 in July, 12 in June, and 13 in May. The mortality was highest in winter—12 cases in December, 6 in January; there were 6 deaths also in April.

The age at which the greatest number were admitted (as shown in Table IV.) was from 20 to 25; an equal number of females were admitted from 30 to 35. As a general rule, the period of life most prone to insanity is later in males than in females, 17 males and 13 females were upwards of 60 years. As to civil condition, the married males only exceeded the single by 2. The single females were as 52 to 31 married; the widowed males were but one-third of the

females. The numbers labouring under a first attack of insanity amounted to 62·5, and all the others to 37·5 per cent.

Above one-fourth the males were agricultural labourers, which has been the case in previous years also. The different occupations are shown in Table V. of both males and females; above one-fifth of the latter were domestic servants.

It appears from Table VI. that the bodily health was good in nearly one-third, bad in nearly one-fourth, and indifferent in nearly one-half. The bodily health of the 132 remaining was good in 41·6, bad in 17·2, and indifferent in 41·2 per cent., showing an improvement in their condition.

Above three-fourths of those admitted professed to be members of the Established Church, as shown in Table VII.; one-half could read and write, and 16 of them had received a good education; above one-fourth were devoid of education.

The probable causes of the disorder are shown in Table VIII. The moral causes amount to one-fourth nearly, and are more frequent in females than in males to 21 per cent. in the latter and 29 per cent. in the former. The physical causes amounted to 54 per cent. in males, and 56 per cent. in females. Hereditary predisposition was the most common cause, above one-seventh of the cases were attributed to this cause alone; there were 12 congenital cases, 27 from disease of the nervous centres, and 32 or 14 per cent. from bodily disease, including 6 cases of old age. It is such cases as these that become permanent residents in an asylum, and add unfairly to the mortality.

About one-half the cases were from mania, recurrent and puerperal, as shown in Table IX. The cases of idiocy and epilepsy are a third more than in 1863, the cases of fatuity were also more.

The duration of the existing attack, with reference to the result, is shown in Table X. The duration of the disorder was less than three months in 58 per cent. males and 54 per cent. females; of these 36·8 per cent. males and 41·7 per cent. females recovered; 1 female was relieved; 13·3 per cent. males died; 50 per cent. males and 56·8 per cent. females remained under treatment. Of the remaining 42 per cent. males and 46 per cent. females, 13 per cent. males and 13·3 per cent. females recovered, 21 per cent. males and 13·3 per cent. females died, and 66 per cent. males and 73·4

per cent. females remain, thus confirming the advantages of early treatment.

From Table XI., it appears that the annual admissions have been higher in this than in any preceding year since the first (1848), when patients were removed to the asylum from the licensed houses; in 1861 the admissions were also high, 193; in 1851 lowest, 122. The re-admissions of relapsed cases have also been highest this year, amounting to 47 or 21 per cent., which is a third above the average. The total discharges and numbers remaining from each year are also shown in the table. It appears that there are still remaining 52, or about 10 per cent. of the cases admitted in the first year. The recoveries amounted to 41.1, relieved 7.8, not improved 4, deaths 28, and remaining to 19.1 per cent. on the 2,693 patients admitted since the opening of the asylum.

Table XII. is a new table, for the purpose of showing at a glance the causes of death, at three periods of life, under 40, from 40 to 60, from 60 and upwards; the details of the cases are given in the obituary.

Table XIII. is also new, showing the classification of patients in the asylum; distinguishing the curable, the aged, the incurable and harmless who might be provided for elsewhere as well as in a lunatic asylum.

#### SUMMARY OF THE OBITUARY FOR 1864.

This year the mortality has been 39 males and 20 females. The deaths in the first three months of the year were 6 males and 5 females; in the second quarter, 11 males and 5 females; in the third, 7 males and 3 females; and in the fourth, 15 males and 7 females. Most deaths occurred in the last quarter of the year. 5 males and 4 females died between the hours of 12 and 6 a.m.; 13 males and 3 females died between 6 a.m. and noon; 1 male died at noon; 11 males and 6 females died between noon and 6 p.m.; 9 males and 6 females died between 6 p.m. and midnight; 1 female died at midnight. One male died 2 days, one 4 days, and one 5 days after admission. The time under treatment varied in the males from 2 to 5,840 days, and in the females from 33 to 5,995 days; the average for males was 149 and for the females 299 days.

*Age and Civil State.*—Under 30 years of age there were 4 males and 4 females; from 30 to 40, 6 males and 2

females; from 40 to 50, 8 males and 4 females; from 50 to 60, 8 males and 3 females; from 60 to 70, 3 males and 4 females; from 70 to 80, 9 males only: 1 male and 2 females were upwards of 80 years of age. Of these, 15 males and 11 females were single; 21 males and 5 females married; and 3 males and 4 females widowed.

The occupations of the males and females were—

MALES.	MALES.	FEMALES.
Agricultural Labourers 12	Painter ..... 1	Household Work .. 10
Baker and Miller .... 1	Pensioners ..... 3	Domestic Servants .. 4
Blacksmith ..... 1	Sailors ..... 2	Needlework ..... 2
Boat-builder ..... 1	Schoolmaster .... 1	Hospital Nurse ..... 1
Butcher ..... 1	Servants ..... 4	Weaver ..... 1
Factory Hand ..... 1	Tailor ..... 1	No Occupation, ..... 2
Furniture Broker .... 1	Yeomen ..... 3	—
Lamplighter ..... 1	No Occupation .. 3	20
Master of Workhouse. 1	—	
Mason ..... 1	39	

*Form of Mental Disorder and Bodily Condition on Admission.*—Mania was the form of disorder in 8 males and 7 females; melancholia in 5 males and 4 females; dementia in 6 males and 3 females; general paralysis in 9 males and 1 female; epilepsy, combined with mania, in 5 males and 2 females, with dementia in 1 male and 1 female, with idiocy in 1 male and 1 female. Idiocy in 2 males and 1 female: 3 males and 2 females were in a state of senile fatuity.

*The bodily condition* was good in 2 males and 1 female; bad in 25 males and 10 females; indifferent in 12 males and 11 females. *Number of Attacks*:—A first attack in 26 males and 15 females; a second in 8 males and 5 females; a third attack in 4 males and 1 female; in 2 males and 1 female the number of attacks was not ascertained.

*Duration of the disorder* in 5 males was less than three months; in 2 males from three to six months; in 7 males and 4 females from six to twelve months; in 8 males and 4 females from one to two years; in 9 males and 4 females from two to four years; from five to fourteen years, 2 males and 5 females; from fourteen years to twenty-two inclusive, there were 3 males and 2 females; from birth, 4 males and 3 females. The *causes* ascribed were—Hereditary predisposition in 4 males and 4 females, injury to head in 3 males, cerebral disease in 5 males and 4 females, congenital in 5 males and 3 females, natural decay in 4 males, intemperance in 1 male, pulmonary tubercles in 3 males and 2 females,

grief in 2 males, over-anxiety in 1 male and 1 female, previous bodily illness in 9 males and 3 females, causes unknown in 3 males and 5 females.

*Assigned causes of death* in 39 males and 20 females:— Arachnitis in 1 male, epilepsy in 6 males and 4 females, softening of brain in 1 male, myelitis in 2 females, paralysis in 1 male, general paralysis in 9 males and 1 female, influenza in 1 male, bronchitis in 1 male, emphysema in 1 male, broncho-pneumonia in 6 males, pneumonia in 3 males and 1 female, pleuro-pneumonia in 1 male and 1 female, pulmonary phthisis in 3 males and 5 females, valvular disease of the heart in 1 male, aneurism of the abdominal aorta in 1 female, dropsy in 2 males, nephritis in 1 male, cancer of uterus in 2 females, enteritis in 1 male, dysentery in 2 females, and erysipelas in 1 female.

#### APPEARANCES AFTER DEATH, AND WEIGHT OF THE BODY AND PRINCIPAL ORGANS IN 39 MALES AND 18 FEMALES.

In 1 male and 2 females there was no *post-mortem* examination. *Head and Spine.*—The skull was unusually thick in 2 males and 2 females; caries of skull in 1 female. The dura mater was preternaturally adherent to the skull in 15 males and 4 females; the arachnoid membrane was opaque and thickened in 12 males and 5 females; more fluid than natural in 12 males and 8 females. The brain was softer than natural in 3 males and 2 females, and firmer than natural in 10 males and 4 females; cerebral structure unusually pale in 2 males and 2 females; cerebral structure natural in 5 males and 3 females; congestion of blood in the cerebral veins in 9 males and 5 females; the cerebral structure was unusually dark in 1 male, and pulpy in 1 male; grey matter infiltrated with pus in 1 female; old apoplectic clots and rusty deposits in 1 male; atheromatous deposits in the cerebral arteries in 2 males; optic nerves wasted in 2 males; left “optic thalamus” smaller, and left “corpus striatum” larger than right in 1 male; the right cerebral hemisphere larger than left in 5 males, and the left larger than the right in 2 males and 1 female. The brain was large (above 50 ounces) in 5 males, and above 46 ounces in 4 females; and small (below 40 ounces) in 6 males and 4 females. The weight of the brain varied in 39 males from  $33\frac{1}{2}$  to  $56\frac{1}{2}$ , and in 18 females from  $36\frac{3}{4}$  to 52

ounces ; the average weight in the males was 45·3, and in the females 43·1 ounces. The spinal canal was partially filled with blood in 2 males and 1 female ; congestion of blood in spinal canal round root of nerves external to the membranes in 1 male ; spinal cord firmer than natural in 3 males and 2 females ; pale in 1 female ; softer than natural in 14 males and 5 females. The weight of the spinal cord varied in 39 males from 1 to  $1\frac{3}{4}$  ; average weight 1·02 : and in 18 females from 1 to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ounces ; average weight 1·1 ounces.

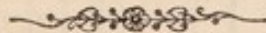
*Thorax.*—There were recent pleuritic adhesions in 6 males and 6 females ; on the right side in 5 males and 4 females, on the left side in 1 male and 2 females : of long standing in 14 males and 12 females ; on the right side in 9 males and 8 females, and on the left in 5 males and 4 females. Fluid in the pleura in 1 male and 2 females. Congestion of blood in the lungs, on the right side in 13 males and 3 females, on the left side in 11 males and 2 females ; the maximum weight of the right lung in the males was 33, and in the females 24, the minimum weight in the males 15, and in the females 17 ; the average weight of the right lung in the males was 21·3, and in the females 21·5 ; the maximum weight of the left lung in the males was 28, in the females 17 ; the minimum weight in the males and females 14 ; the average weight of the left lung in the males was 19·2, and in the females 15·5. Bronchitis or emphysema in 6 males and 2 females ; the average weight of the right lung in the males was 16·6 and in the females 13·1 ; and of the left lung 13·4 in the males, and 10·5 in the females. Pneumonia of the right lung in 9 males and 4 females ; the average weight in the males was 31·3, and the females 24·5 ounces ; the average weight of the left lung in 11 males was 28·9. Pulmonary tubercles in the right lung in 4 males and 5 females ; the average weight of the lung in the males 27, and in the females 21·3 ounces ; tubercles in the left lung in 2 males and 1 female ; the average weight of the left lung in the males was 40, and in the females 22 ounces. The lungs were free from diseases, on the right side, in 8 males and 3 females ; the average weight of the right lung in the males was 14, and in the females 13 ; the lungs were natural on the left side in 10 males and 11 females ; the average weight of the left lung in the males was 15·2, and in the females 11·7 ounces. The heart was enlarged in 6 males and 1 female ; the average weight in the males was 14·2 ; the

heart was smaller than natural, from 7 ounces and under, in 3 males and 10 females; the average weight in the males was 6·5, and in the females 6; the heart was natural in 28 males and 6 females; the average weight in the males was 9, and in the females 7·7 ounces. There was valvular disease of the heart in 2 males. There were atheromatous deposits in the aorta in 2 males.

*Abdomen.*—Omentum fatty in 1 male; mesenteric glands enlarged in 1 male and 2 females; scrofulous tubercles in mesentery in 1 male; redness of the mucous membrane of ileum in 4 males and 3 females; colon and rectum thickened and red in 5 males and 3 females; ulcerated in 1 male and 2 females; the intestines natural in 20 males and 9 females. Organs large in 7 males and 5 females; small in 3 males and 6 females. The stomach dark and thickened in 3 males and 2 females. The kidneys wasted; granular in 1 male; cysts on surface in 1 male and 2 females, indurated in 1 male; scrofulous matter in kidney, mixed with pus, in 1 male; the kidneys enlarged in 6 males and 5 females; average weight in the males 6·5, and in the females 5·5 ounces. The liver was enlarged in 4 males; average weight 66·2 ounces; cancer of liver in 1 female, weight 182 ounces; recent lymph on liver in 1 male; liver small in 1 male. The spleen was enlarged in 1 male; capsule of spleen cartilaginous in 1 male; tubercles in spleen in 1 female. Fibrous tumours attached to the uterus in 2 females; ulcer of the uterus in 1 female; cancer of uterus in 1 female. Aneurism of abdominal aorta in 1 female. The weight of the stomach varied in 39 males from 4 to 9 ounces, average weight 6·1 ounces; and in 18 females from  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to 8 ounces, average weight 5 ounces. The weight of the liver varied in 39 males from 23 to 70 ounces, and in 18 females from  $23\frac{1}{2}$  to 182 ounces; the average weight in the males was 49·8, and in the females 48·3 ounces. The spleen varied in weight in 39 males from  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 10 ounces; average weight 4·1 ounces; and in 18 females from  $1\frac{1}{4}$  to 12 ounces; average weight 4·2 ounces. The weight of the pancreas varied in 39 males from  $1\frac{3}{4}$  to 4 ounces; average weight 2·8; and in 18 females from  $1\frac{1}{4}$  to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  ounces; average weight 2·4 ounces. The weight of the right kidney varied in 39 males from  $1\frac{3}{4}$  to  $6\frac{1}{4}$  ounces; average weight 4·5; and in 18 females from  $2\frac{3}{4}$  to  $5\frac{1}{2}$  ounces; average weight 3·4 ounces. The weight of the left kidney varied in 39 males

from  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to 7 ounces; average weight 4·8 ounces: and in 18 females from 3 to 6 ounces; average weight 4 ounces. The weight of the renal capsules in 39 males varied from  $\frac{3}{4}$  to 1 ounce; average weight ·77 ounces: and in 18 females from  $\frac{3}{4}$  to 1 ounce; average weight ·66. The uterus varied in weight in 18 females from 1 to 3 ounces; average weight 1·8 ounces.

The weight of the body varied in 39 males from 67 to 173lbs.; average weight was 111 lbs.: and in 18 females from 70 to 147lbs.; average weight 79lbs. The height varied in 39 males from 5 to 6 feet; average height 5 feet 7 inches: and in 18 females from 4 feet 10 inches to 5 feet 5 inches; average height 5 feet 1 inch.





## APPENDIX.

TABLE I. (1864.)

Showing the time that each of 113 cases required for its treatment to effect recovery, with the length of time the disease existed before admission.

Duration of the Disease prior to Admission.	No. of Cases.		Time occupied in the Treatment to effect Recovery.																		
			Months.																		
	M.	F.	MALES.									FEMALES.									
1 Week.....	8	12	3	3	3	3	4	5	2	2	3	39	3	5	12	4	3	3	5	4	3
2 Ditto.....	7	10	5	4	6	6	7	3	29	5	9	9	8	4	10	13	3	4	14	18	
3 Ditto.....	8	7	5	3	6	6	4	3	13	17	7	18	15	13	4	3	4	...	...	...	
4 Ditto.....	2	4	5	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	5	9	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5 Ditto.....	2	3	78	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	34	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6 Ditto.....	2	5	117	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	4	4	16	...	...	...	...	...	
7 Ditto.....	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8 Ditto.....	3	1	6	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10 Ditto.....	1	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3 Months....	1	2	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4 Ditto.....	2	4	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	11	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5 Ditto.....	1	0	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6 Ditto.....	2	3	9	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	198	174	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8 Ditto.....	0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10 Ditto.....	0	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12 Ditto.....	1	2	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18 Ditto.....	1	1	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2 Years ....	1	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3 Ditto.....	1	0	194	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Many years ..	2	1	42	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Unknown....	3	1	2	4	9	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ....	49	64																			

Of these 113 Recoveries the form of the Disorder had been :—

	M.	F.
Mania .....	22	28
Ditto Recurrent .....	12	11
Ditto Puerperal .....	0	5
Monomania .....	2	4
Melancholia .....	8	15
Delirium Tremens .....	4	0
Epilepsy and Mania .....	1	1

The Causes were :—

	M.	F.
Hereditary Predisposition ....	8	18
Grief, and over-anxiety .....	8	7
Love and Jealousy .....	2	2
Fright .....	2	3
Ill-treatment .....	1	1
Injury to Head from a Fall....	1	0
Disease of Nervous Centres ..	2	0
Critical Period .....	0	9
Previous Illness.....	7	8
Intemperance .....	12	4
Religious Excitement and } Superstition .....	2	4
Unknown .....	4	8

Total..... 49 64

Total..... 49 64

TABLE II.

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

UNIONS.	Homes.		Workhouses.		Gaols and Asylums.		Total.		Recovered.		Relieved and not Improved.		Died.		Remaining.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Axbridge ..	8	5	2	1	0	0	10	6	4	3	0	0	2	0	4	3	16
Bath ..	10	8	6	4	5	1	21	13	5	2	0	0	3	1	13	10	34
Bedminster ..	3	2	1	4	0	3	4	9	1	2	0	0	2	1	1	6	13
Bridgwater ..	3	3	1	2	0	0	4	5	0	2	0	0	1	1	3	2	9
Chard ..	3	0	1	0	0	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	5
Cardiff ..	8	5	6	2	0	0	14	7	5	2	0	0	0	1	9	4	21
Clutton ..	4	6	1	2	2	1	7	9	3	2	0	0	0	1	4	6	16
Dulverton ..	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	3
Frome ..	5	3	0	0	0	1	5	4	0	1	0	0	1	0	4	3	9
Keynsham ..	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Langport ..	1	2	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	4
Pontyperrydd ..	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	3
Shepton Mallet ..	6	5	1	3	0	0	7	8	2	3	0	0	1	0	4	5	15
Taunton ..	6	4	1	2	1	1	8	7	0	2	0	0	2	0	6	5	15
Wellington ..	1	3	1	1	0	0	2	4	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	3	6
Wells ..	3	3	0	0	0	1	3	4	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	7
Wincanton ..	4	1	3	2	0	0	7	3	2	1	0	0	2	0	3	2	10
Williton ..	7	4	0	1	0	0	7	5	2	1	0	0	1	1	4	3	12
Sherborne (Dorset) ..	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Yeovil ..	6	4	3	2	1	1	10	7	3	1	0	0	1	0	6	6	17
Total ..	82	62	28	26	9	10	119	98	32	28	0	1	20	6	68	64	217

TABLE III.

Showing the Principal Occurrences of each Month.

	Jan.		Feb.		Mar.		April.		May.		June.		July.		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		Total on Dec. 31st.	
	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. of Patients on the 1st of the Month ..	225	265	229	269	234	265	243	267	254	267	257	269	256	267	249	267	248	260	261	262	262	266	264	266	*248	265
" admitted ..	6	9	10	5	13	7	15	6	14	14	10	6	6	11	3	8	16	8	12	11	7	6	7	7	119	98
" discharged recovered ..	0	1	2	8	2	4	0	3	5	8	6	6	10	5	3	13	1	4	6	6	4	3	10	3	49	64
" relieved ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	2	0	0	0	5	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	2	8	13
" not improved ..	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
" of deaths ..	2	4	3	1	2	0	3	3	3	2	5	0	3	1	1	1	2	1	5	1	1	3	9	3	39	20
" Patients remaining on last of the month ..	229	269	234	265	243	267	254	267	257	269	256	267	248	267	247	260	260	262	261	266	263	267	248	266	511	34
" of Epileptics ..	42	34	43	33	45	35	47	35	47	37	49	35	50	34	51	36	53	36	52	36	51	36	52	37	52	34
Aggregate number of Fits ..	527	519	460	538	461	405	499	407	517	405	563	504	539	398	534	613	480	414	536	394	506	531	516	513	6138	5641
Average ditto ..	12.2	15.2	10.6	16.3	10.1	11.5	10.6	11.6	11	10.9	11.4	14.4	10.7	11.7	10.4	17	9	11.5	10.5	10.9	9.9	14.7	10.1	13.9	3	4.6
Number of Violent Patients ..	1	5	2	4	3	6	2	3	4	7	7	5	4	3	2	4	4	5	1	3	2	4	5	6	10	24
" Dirty ditto ..	9	21	13	19	13	22	12	21	10	24	12	23	11	26	11	28	12	25	8	30	7	23	8	28	4	12
" Destructive ditto ..	3	14	2	11	7	10	1	9	7	9	4	12	8	18	4	18	4	16	5	13	5	10	2	9	8	9
" Panes of Glass broken ..	7	3	14	21	2	6	6	4	2	2	1	2	4	5	12	9	7	21	8	26	17	7	21	5	8	9
" Patients in restraint ..	0	4	1	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	1	0	1	2	1.2
" in seclusion ..	1	1	4	2	4	2	0	1	0	2	1	3	0	2	1	4	0	6	0	3	0	6	0	5	9	3
Aggregate Hours of ditto ..	20	3	26	4	46	4	0	3	0	7	48	11	4	5	8	23	0	34	0	17	0	21	0	19	152	151
Average ditto ..	20	3	6.1	2.1	11.1	2	0	3	0	3.1	48	4	2	25	8	6	0	6	0	6	0	4	0	4	32	32
No. of Patients under Medical Treatment ..	34	37	37	38	36	42	34	31	38	42	35	33	33	31	29	35	30	39	35	48	33	41	37	30	34	37
Attending Parish Church Sundays ..	21	29	22	32	22	30	27	25	28	32	28	30	24	22	22	24	20	25	25	30	23	30	21	26	24	28
Ditto Chapel ditto ..	104	105	103	120	103	127	105	139	105	136	109	129	105	137	106	137	101	136	99	150	101	174	99	160	104	136
Ditto on Mornings of week days ..	75	76	73	85	68	107	69	107	63	110	69	106	69	100	71	110	72	110	71	114	69	114	68	108	69	104
Employed ..	110	128	104	130	112	135	112	137	106	139	113	132	115	126	114	123	113	126	117	125	116	129	114	127	112	129
Unemployed, Sick and Infirm ..	80	120	82	100	96	94	88	89	103	89	105	96	107	101	105	107	109	102	109	100	110	100	108	102	100	100

\* Two males out on probation.

TABLE IV.

Showing in quinquennial periods, the ages of those admitted, the sexes, the civil condition, and the number of the attacks of Insanity.

Age in Quinquennial periods.	No. of Admissions.			CIVIL CONDITION.						NUMBER OF ATTACK.							
				Single.		Married.		Widowed.		1st.		2nd.		3d. or more.		Unknown.	
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
From 15 to 20 years.	7	7	14	7	7	0	0	0	0	6	6	1	0	0	1	0	0
" 20 " 25 "	16	13	29	16	10	0	3	0	0	13	8	3	4	0	0	0	0
" 25 " 30 "	15	12	27	12	8	3	4	0	0	8	10	2	2	4	0	1	0
" 30 " 35 "	11	13	24	5	7	6	5	0	1	6	9	4	2	2	0	1	2
" 35 " 40 "	11	10	21	5	6	6	2	0	2	8	5	2	2	2	1	0	0
" 40 " 45 "	11	8	19	5	4	6	2	0	2	3	6	4	2	3	0	1	0
" 45 " 50 "	10	12	22	1	5	9	3	0	4	7	5	1	4	2	3	0	0
" 50 " 55 "	9	5	14	2	0	6	4	1	1	6	3	0	1	2	1	1	0
" 55 " 60 "	12	6	18	1	2	9	3	2	1	6	2	4	3	1	1	1	0
" 60 " 65 "	6	7	13	2	1	2	3	2	3	3	4	2	0	1	3	0	0
" 65 " 70 "	2	3	5	0	1	2	2	0	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
" 70 " 75 "	5	0	5	1	0	4	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" 75 " 80 "	3	0	3	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
" Upwards of 80 "	1	2	3	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total .....	119	98	217	58	52	56	31	5	15	74	62	25	21	15	13	5	2

TABLE V.

Showing the occupations of the 217 Patients admitted.

MALES.				FEMALES.			
Agricultural Labourers	31	Ostler	.. .. 1	Agricultural Servants	7		
Artist .. ..	1	Paupers	.. .. 4	Charwomen .. ..	6		
Blacksmiths & Stokers	2	Plasterers	.. .. 4	Domestic Servants	.. 20		
Basket Maker ..	1	Plumbers & Glaziers	3	Farmers' Daughters	.. 2		
Butchers .. ..	3	Railway Switchman	1	Gentlewomen .. ..	2		
Brewer .. ..	1	Quarryman .. ..	1	Glovers .. ..	4		
Broker .. ..	1	Sawyers .. ..	2	Household Work	.. 21		
Clerks .. ..	7	Shoemakers .. ..	3	Laundresses .. ..	3		
Carpenters .. ..	4	Sailors .. ..	6	Paupers .. ..	9		
Cattle Dealers ..	2	Servants .. ..	2	Shopwomen .. ..	5		
Engraver .. ..	1	Soldiers .. ..	4	Sempstresses .. ..	8		
Errand Boy .. ..	1	Students & School- }	4	Teachers .. ..	5		
Glovers .. ..	2	masters .. .. }	4	Turnpike Keeper	.. 1		
Herbalist .. ..	1	Tailors .. ..	4	Weaver .. ..	2		
Masons .. ..	5	Waiter .. ..	1	No occupation	.. 3		
Ditto Labourers	.. 5	Weaver .. ..	1				
Miners .. ..	5	Yeomen .. ..	5				
Total .. 119				Total .. 98			

TABLE VI.

Showing the bodily health of 217 Patients on admission, as contrasted with the present condition of those remaining.

Bodily Health on Admission.				Present Bodily Health of those remaining.			
	Good.	Bad.	Indifferent.		Good.	Bad.	Indifferent.
Males	36	33	50	Males	26	14	28
Females	29	15	54	Females	29	9	26
Total..	65	48	104		55	23	54

TABLE VII.

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

RELIGION.						DEGREE OF EDUCATION.				
	Church of England.	Wesley-ans.	Other Dis-sen-ters.	Roman Catho-lics.	Not known	Good.	Read and Write.	Read only.	Neither read nor write.	Not known.
Males	81	10	9	9	10	9	49	13	40	8
Females	72	5	13	3	5	7	42	31	17	1
Total..	153	15	22	12	15	16	91	44	57	9

TABLE VIII.

Showing the probable Cause of the Disorder in those admitted.

MORAL.	Males.	Females.	PHYSICAL.	Males.	Females.
Embarrassed circumstances } Destitution ..... Fright and Superstition Grief ..... Love and Jealousy .... Ill-treatment ..... Religious Excitement	4 4 3 3 3 1 7	5 2 4 5 8 2 3	Accidental Injury .... Congenital ..... Disease of Nervous } Centres ..... } Critical Period..... Hereditary Predispo- } sition ..... } Intemperance ..... Old Age ..... Previous Illness ..... Pulmonary Disease.... Puerperal ditto .....	2 9 11 0 14 11 6 8 4 0	0 4 15 3 15 4 0 9 1 4
Total .....	25	29	Total ....	65	55
Unknown.....	29	14	Total of the whole..	119	98

TABLE IX.

Showing the Forms of the Disorder in the Admissions.

FORMS OF DISORDER.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania .. .. .	27	29	56
Ditto Recurrent .. .. .	22	25	47
Ditto Puerperal .. .. .	0	4	4
Dementia .. .. .	5	3	8
Monomania .. .. .	2	3	5
Melancholia .. .. .	28	17	45
Congenital Idiocy.. .. .	9	4	13
Epilepsy .. .. .	10	9	19
General Paralysis.. .. .	4	1	5
Delirium Tremens .. .. .	6	1	7
Fatuity .. .. .	6	2	8
Total.....	119	98	217

TABLE X.

Showing the duration of the existing attack in those admitted with reference to the result in 1864.

Duration of the existing attack.	Admitted.		Recovered.		Relieved.		Not Improved.		Died.		Remaining.		TOTAL.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 1 Month.	40	37	16	16	0	1	0	0	7	0	17	20	37
„ 2 „	15	12	6	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	7	16
„ 3 „	13	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	8	3	11
„ 4 „	4	6	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	4
„ 5 „	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3
„ 6 „	8	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	4	1	5
„ 7 „	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	3
„ 10 „	4	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	5
„ 12 „	3	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	3	5
„ 18 „	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	4
„ 2 Years.	5	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	4
„ 3 „	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3
„ 4 „	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
„ 5 „	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
„ 7 „	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
„ 13 „	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
„ 24 „	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Several „	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
From Childhood	11	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	9	10	19
Unknown.....	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	4
Total .....	119	98	32	28	0	1	0	0	20	6	67	63	130

TABLE XI.

Showing the annual admissions since the opening of the Asylum on the 1st March, 1848, with the discharges, and the numbers of each year remaining on 31st December, 1864.

ADMITTED.				1864.												TOTAL DISCHARGES.				Remaining 31st Dec. 1864.								
Year.	New Cases.		Relapsed Cases.		Recov- ered.		Re- lieved.		Not Im- proved.		Died.		Recovered.		Relieved.		Not Improved.		Died.		Males.	Females.	Total.					
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.				Total.				
1848	140	142	2	..	1	1	2	1	4	5	..	..	3	34	32	66	18	23	41	6	4	10	57	58	115	27	25	52
1849	63	73	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	29	56	8	12	20	3	6	9	9	28	24	52	2	9	11
1850	53	63	10	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	22	23	45	5	12	17	5	10	15	15	27	19	46	4	4	8
1851	54	55	10	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	22	47	3	9	12	4	3	7	7	27	18	45	5	6	11
1852	57	56	5	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	25	30	55	3	8	11	4	2	6	7	27	20	47	3	6	9
1853	62	52	7	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	26	50	6	4	10	9	3	10	10	15	17	32	5	9	14
1854	50	55	8	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	38	63	5	6	11	4	1	9	4	15	18	43	4	3	7
1855	65	65	13	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	29	66	6	7	13	2	3	5	11	25	18	43	8	12	20
1856	61	49	12	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	26	30	56	5	7	12	9	2	11	11	22	17	39	11	4	15
1857	74	65	19	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	38	33	71	7	2	9	4	1	5	4	32	23	55	12	15	27
1858	69	61	11	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	34	73	5	6	11	1	3	4	4	21	13	34	14	15	29
1859	65	52	12	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	36	43	79	5	1	6	4	2	6	6	24	14	38	8	15	23
1860	62	49	14	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	37	69	8	7	15	3	..	3	3	22	6	28	11	14	25
1861	94	73	14	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	46	49	95	6	3	9	3	..	3	3	30	16	46	23	17	40
1862	71	70	18	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	40	45	85	4	3	7	3	1	4	4	19	9	28	23	21	44
1863	54	69	16	17	9	25	34	..	1	1	..	7	22	47	79	4	3	7	3	..	3	3	20	10	30	21	26	47
1864	97	73	22	25	32	28	60	..	1	1	..	20	32	28	60	..	1	1	1	..	..	0	20	6	26	67	63	130
Total ..	1191	1122	198	182	496	514	813	21	1	139	205	530	575	1105	98	114	212	67	41	108	446	310	756	248	264	512	264	512
ADMITTED.				DISCHARGED.				DISCHARGED.				DISCHARGED.				Total.												
Per centage of new cases ...				Per centage of cases recovered ...				Per centage of cases recovered ...				Per centage of cases recovered ...				Total.												
Ditto relapsed ditto ...				Ditto not improved ...				Ditto not improved ...				Ditto not improved ...				Total.												
				Ditto dead ...				Ditto dead ...				Ditto dead ...				Total.												
				Ditto remaining ...				Ditto remaining ...				Ditto remaining ...				Total.												
				100				100				100				100												
				86				86				86				86												
				14				14				14				14												
				100				100				100				100												
				41.1				41.1				41.1				41.1												
				7.8				7.8				7.8				7.8												
				4				4				4				4												
				23.8				23.8				23.8				23.8												
				19.1				19.1				19.1				19.1												

TABLE XII.

Causes of Death at three periods of life in 59 cases, in 1864.

Causes of Death.		Under 40 Years.		From 40 to 60 Years.		From 60 and upwards.		Total.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Nervous System.	Epilepsy*.....	5	2	0	2	1	0	6	4
	Arachnitis .....	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
	Softening of Brain ..	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
	Myelitis .....	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Paralysis .....	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
	General Paralysis ..	2	0	6	1	1	0	9	1
Total ....		7	4	8	3	3	0	18	7
Respiratory System.	Influenza .....	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
	Bronchitis .....	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
	Emphysema.....	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
	Broncho-pneumonia ..	0	0	1	0	5	0	6	0
	Pneumonia .....	0	0	2	1	1	0	3	1
	Pleuro-pneumonia ..	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
Total.....		2	1	6	4	8	2	16	7
Circulatory System.	Valvular disease of Heart .....	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
	Aneurism Abdominal Aorta .....	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Dropsy.....	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0
Genito-Urinary.	Nephritis.....	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
	Cancer of Uterus ..	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
Digestive Organs.	Enteritis .....	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
	Dysentery .....	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
Skin.	Erysipelas .....	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
TOTAL .....		9	7	17	8	13	5	39	20

\* Five males and three females had pulmonary disease.

TABLE XIII.

Showing the classification of Patients remaining in the Asylum at the end of the year 1864.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Average.
Idiots.....	30	10	40	7.7
Epileptics .....	52	34	86	16.5
Sick .....	27	35	62	12
Aged .....	11	10	21	4.1
Incurable, quiet and harmless ....	60	57	117	23.1
„ not quiet and harmless..	27	70	97	19.2
Curable .....	41	49	90	17.4
Total .....	248	265	513	100

## OBITUARY.—MALES.—1864.

Date of Death. 1864.	Date of last Admission.	Age at Death. Civil State.	Mental State and Bodily Condition on Admission.	Duration and Cause of Disorder.	Assigned Cause of Death.	POST-MORTEM APPEARANCES, And weight of the various Organs in Ounces Avoirdupois.		
						HEAD AND SPINE.	THORAX.	ABDOMEN.
Jan. 5, 12.30 p.m. 1259.	Oct. 8, 1863.	71. Married.	Dementia; first attack; indifferent health.	Twenty-two months. Hereditary predisposition.	Chronic cerebritis, influenza.	Brain unusually firm, 49, right cerebral hemisphere 1 ounce heavier than the left; spinal cord natural, 1.	Pleuritic adhesions on the right side only; congestion of blood in the lower lobe, right lung 23, left 13; heart, 9½ ounces.	Weight of stomach 6, liver 36, spleen 4½, pancreas 3, each kidney 5½, a cyst in left size of a hazel nut; weight of body, 75 lbs.; height, 5 ft. 11 in.
Jan. 20, 11.30 a.m. 50.	May 23, 1848.	46. Single.	Dementia; first attack; good health.	Twenty years; after fever. Hereditary predisposition.	Hypertrophy, enlarged heart, wasted kidney.	Brain natural, 47¼ ounces	Congestion of blood in the lungs, right 33, left 31; heart much enlarged, cavities filled with dark coagula, 19 ounces.	Interior of stomach dark and thickened, 5, liver fatty, 61, spleen 6½, pancreas 3½, right kidney wasted, granular, 1½, cysts on surface, left 6¼; body, 145 lbs.; height 5 ft. 9 in.
Feb. 7, 6.15 a.m. 617.	Feb. 16, 1856.	59. Single.	Idiocy; bad health.	From birth. Nearly blind.	Paralysis.	The skull unusually thick, the optic nerves wasted, the cerebral veins congested with blood, brain small, 33½, grey substance unusually dark, right cerebral 1½ heavier than left; spinal cord natural, 1.	Old pleuritic adhesions on both sides, right lung 11, left 12; heart, 10½.	Intestines natural, stomach 6, liver large, 63, spleen large, 10, pancreas 2½, right kidney 4½, left 4¾; weight of the body, 112 lbs.; height, 5 ft. 6 in.
Feb. 9, 5 a.m. 908.	Sept. 29, 1859.	37. Single.	Epilepsy, combined with mania; first attack; bad health.	Twenty-five years.	Congestion of blood in the brain.	Congestion of blood in vessels, brain unusually firm, the ventricles distended with fluid, brain large, 53; the spinal cord softened at centre, 14.	Pleuritic adhesions on the right side only; right lung 13, left 9; heart, 9.	Intestines natural, stomach 5½, liver 53, spleen 5½, pancreas 2¾, right kidney 4½, left 4¾; weight of the body, 115 lbs.; height, 5 ft. 6 in.

# OBITUARY, continued.—MALES.—1864.

Date of Death. 1864.	Date of last Admission.	Age at Death. Civil State.	Mental State and Bodily Condition on Admission.	Duration and Cause of Disorder.	Assigned Cause of Death.	POST-MORTEM APPEARANCES, And weight of the various Organs in Ounces Avoirdupois.		
						HEAD AND SPINE.	THORAX.	ABDOMEN.
Feb. 9, 3 p.m. 1275.	Jan. 29, 1864.	35. Married.	Mania; first attack; indifferent health.	Two years.	Arachnitis, pneumonia.	Opacity of the arachnoid, fluid beneath it and in the cerebral ventricles, the brain unusually tough, 45½; the spinal cord a little soft at centre, 1½.	Chest—the lower lobe of right lung in the first stage of pneumonia, 37, left 21; heart, 11.	Stomach large, 8¼, liver large, 70, spleen 8, pancreas 3½, right kidney 4¼, left 5¼, renal capsules 1; weight of the body, 162 lbs.; height, 5 ft. 10 in.
March 18, 6.15 p.m. 1260.	Oct 13, 1863.	46. Married.	Melancholia, combined with general paralysis; first attack; bad health.	Eighteen months.	Meningitis, pulmonary tubercles.	Opacity of the arachnoid membrane, more fluid than usual in the lateral ventricles, the weight of the encephalon 40¾; the spinal cord natural, 1¼.	Two masses of tubercles in the upper lobe of the left lung, none of them softened, pneumonia in the left lower lobe, œdema of lower lobe, right lung 39, left 34; heart, 11.	Intestines natural, weight of the stomach 6, liver large, 64, spleen 3¼, pancreas 3, right kidney 4¼, left 5, renal capsules 1; weight of the body, 104 lbs.; height, 5 ft. 8 in.
March 30, 12 noon. 1036.	April 12, 1861.	81. Widower.	Fatuity; indifferent health.	Four and a half years.	Meningitis, asthma, chronic pneumonia.	Dura mater firmly adherent to the skull, opacity of the arachnoid, the ventricles contained 2 ounces of fluid, brain 47¼; spinal cord natural, 1¼.	Pleuritic adhesions on the right side only, lower lobe right lung red and softened, emphysema of upper lobes, 26, left 18; heart large and cavities dilated, 13.	Intestines natural, weight of the stomach 4½, liver 40, spleen 5, pancreas 2¼, right kidney 3½, left 3¼; body, 110 lbs.; height, 5 ft. 9 in.
April 6, 7 p.m. 1108.	Dec. 21, 1861.	76. Married.	Fatuity; indifferent health.	Three and a half years.	Softening of the brain, paralysis, asthma.	Ventricles distended, with 2 to 3 ounces of fluid, the grey matter of right corpus striatum in a pulpy state, brain 42; spinal cord natural, 1.	Pleuritic adhesions on right side only, emphysema of anterior edges of upper lobes, congestion of blood in lower lobes, right 25, left 20; heart, 9.	Stomach 4, liver 44, spleen 4, pancreas 2, right kidney 5, left 5¼, intestines natural; body, 104 lbs.; height, 5 ft. 4 in.

# OBITUARY, continued.—MALES.—1864.

Date of Death. 1864.	Date of last Admission.	Age at Death. Civil State.	Mental State and Bodily Condition on Admission.	Duration and Cause of Disorder.	Assigned Cause of Death.	POST-MORTEM APPEARANCES, And weight of the various Organs in Ounces Avoirdupois.		
						HEAD AND SPINE.	THORAX.	ABDOMEN.
April 23, 6.30 p.m. 1207.	Jan. 26, 1863.	34. Married.	Mania, combined with paralysis; first attack; bad health.	Fifteen months. Cerebral apoplexy.	Softening of the brain and spinal cord.	The dura mater adherent over centre of left hemisphere, in which was a depression and rusty-coloured deposit, the remains of an old clot of blood, and loss of cerebral substance, the ventricles distended with fluid, softening of central portion of brain, 49½; spinal cord soft, 1¼.	Congestion of blood in the lower lobes of lungs, right 28, left 26; heart, 9½.	Redness of a small portion of the mucous membrane of the ileum, stomach 7, liver 44, spleen 3, pancreas 2½, each kidney 5; body, 132 lbs.; height, 5ft. 8 in.
May 6, 3 a.m. 1315.	May 2, 1864.	62. Married.	Melancholia; first attack; bad health.	Eight days. Pulmonary disease.	Cerebral congestion, fluid in ventricles, asthma, pneumonia.	The cerebral veins congested with blood, the brain firm, numerous bloody specks on the cut surfaces, ventricles contained more fluid than natural, 49; spinal cord natural, 1¼.	No pleuritic adhesions, emphysema of the upper lobes of lungs, right 13, lower lobe left lung in first stage of pneumonia, 25; heart, 11¼.	The intestinal mucous membrane thickened, weight of the stomach 5, liver 51, spleen 5, pancreas 3, right kidney 5, left 5½; weight of the body, 101 lbs.; height, 5 ft. 7 in.
May 7, 8 p.m. 1307.	April 19, 1864.	38. Single.	Dementia; first attack; bad health.	Two months. Pulmonary disease.	Pulmonary tubercles, emphysema.	Congestion of blood in the cerebral veins, encephalon 42¼; spinal cord natural, 1.	Four pints of pus, by measure, in the right pleura, lung compressed, full of softened tubercles, 11, left lung emphysematous, 18; heart, 10.	Intestines natural, weight of stomach 6½, liver 43, spleen 3, scrofulous tubercles in mesentery, pancreas 3, right kidney 4½, left indurated, 5½.

# OBITUARY, continued — MALES.—1864.

Date of Death. 1864.	Date of last Admission.	Age at Death. Civil State.	Mental State and Bodily Condition on Admission.	Duration and Cause of Disorder.	Assigned Cause of Death.	POST-MORTEM APPEARANCES, And weight of the various Organs in Ounces Avoirdupois.		
						HEAD AND SPINE.	THORAX.	ABDOMEN.
May 20, 4.30 p.m. 1234 and 1188.	May 16, 1863.	27. Married.	Melancholia; second attack; bad health.	Thirteen months. Grief.	Pulmonary phthisis.	Dura mater preternaturally adherent to the skull, brain pale, 44 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; spinal cord natural, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ .	Pleuritic adhesions on both sides, numerous tubercles in the upper lobe of the right lung, 32, left 15; heart, 9 ounces.	Intestines natural, stomach 6, liver 50, spleen 4, pancreas 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ , right kidney 4, left 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; body emaciated, 87 lbs.; height, 5 ft. 7 in.
June 3, 10.30 a.m. 954 and 282.	Mar. 31, 1860.	55. Single.	Mania remittent; fourth attack; bad health.	Four and a quarter years. Intemperance.	Bronchopneumonia.	Dura mater firmly adherent to the skull, congestion of blood in the cerebral vessels, brain soft, 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ , about 2 ounces fluid in ventricles.	Muco-purulent matter in the bronchial tubes, the lower lobes of both lungs in first stage of pneumonia, right 26, left 23; heart, 12.	Redness of mucous membrane of upper portion of the ileum, stomach large, 9, liver small and dark coloured, 23, spleen 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ , pancreas 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ , kidneys large, right 6, left 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ , renal capsules 1; weight of body, 173 lbs.; height, 5 ft. 10 in.
June 10, 9.30 a.m. 1247.	Aug. 5, 1863.	40. Married.	Mania; first attack; indifferent health.	One year. Losses in business.	Arachnitis, pyemia.	Opacity of the arachnoid, more fluid than natural in the cerebral ventricles, encephalon 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; spinal cord rather soft, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ .	Lungs appeared natural, right 16, left 17; heart, 9.	Intestines natural, stomach 6, liver 49, spleen 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ , pancreas 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ , right kidney 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ , left 6; weight of the body, 107 lbs.; height, 5 ft. 5 in.
June 18, 11.30 a.m. 1312.	April 25, 1864.	41. Single.	Idiocy; indifferent health.	Congenital. Hereditary.	Arachnitis, myelitis, paralysis.	Ventricles distended with fluid, opacity of the arachnoid, brain 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; spinal cord soft at centre for 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, 1.	No pleuritic adhesions, cadaveric congestion in lower lobe left lung, right 15, left 20; heart, 10.	Intestinal mucous membrane natural, stomach 5, liver large, 68, spleen 6, pancreas 3, right kidney 3, left 4; weight of the body, 87 lbs.; height, 5 ft. 6 in.

# OBITUARY, continued.—MALES.—1864.

Date of Death. 1864.	Date of last Admission.	Age at Death. Civil State.	Mental State and Bodily Condition on Admission.	Duration and Cause of Disorder.	Assigned Cause of Death.	POST-MORTEM APPEARANCES, And weight of the various Organs in Ounces Avoirdupois.		
						HEAD AND SPINE.	THORAX.	ABDOMEN.
June 23, 4 a.m. 1331.	June 30, 1864.	58. Married.	Dementia and general paralysis; first attack; bad health.	Seven months	Meningitis, myelitis.	Dura mater strongly adherent, the brain torn in its removal, opacity of arachnoid, much fluid in ventricles, brain tough, 47½; spinal cord softened at centre, 1½.	No pleuritic adhesions, congestion of blood in lower lobes of both lungs, right 18, left 17; heart enlarged and valves thickened, 14.	Intestines natural, weight of the stomach 8, liver 44, spleen small, 1½, pancreas 3, right kidney 4½, left 5½; weight of the body, 120 lbs.; height, 6 ft.
June 25, 2.30 p.m. 1317 and 449.	May 10, 1864.	60. Single.	Mania recurrent; second attack; bad health.	Forty years. Injury to head.	Pulmonary tubercles, nephritis, arachnitis, paralysis.	Opacity of the arachnoid, a considerable quantity of fluid beneath it in the sulci, brain 44; spinal cord rather soft at the lower portion, 1.	Pleuritic adhesions on the right side only, tuberculous masses in upper lobe right, and a few tubercles also in left upper lobe, emphysema of edges of upper lobes, right lung 25, left 13; heart, 8.	Stomach 7, liver 42, spleen 6, pancreas 3, right kidney contained a quantity of scrofulous matter mixed with pus, large, 6½, left 6½; weight of the body, 92 lbs.; height, 5 ft. 8 in.
July 8, 9.45 a.m. 1296.	Mar. 28, 1864.	37. Single.	Epilepsy, combined with mania; second attack; indifferent health.	Six months. Meningitis, large brain.	Meningitis, pneumonia.	Dura mater adherent, torn in separating from skull, brain rather soft, large, 51; lower half of spinal cord softer than natural, 1½.	Pleuritic adhesions on the right side only, the lower lobes of both lungs in a state of chronic pneumonia, each lung weighed 19; heart, 9.	Intestines natural, weight of stomach 5½, liver 54, spleen 3, pancreas 2½, each kidney 4; weight of the body, 105 lbs.; ht., 5 ft. 8 in.
July 10, 6 p.m. 1342.	July 8, 1864.	47. Married.	Mania; first attack; bad health.	Five weeks. Meningitis, hereditary.	Meningitis, ascites.	Congestion of blood in the cerebral vessels, more fluid than natural in the ventricles, 46½; spinal cord, 1.	Fluid in the pleura, congestion of blood in lower lobe, right 19, left 17; heart enlarged, 12.	Abdomen distended with fluid, omentum fatty, some recent lymph on surface of liver, which was large and dark, 68, stomach large, 6½, spleen 7, pancreas 3, each kidney 5; body, 142 lbs.; height, 5 ft. 6 in.

# OBITUARY, continued.—MALES.—1864.

POST-MORTEM APPEARANCES, And weight of the various Organs in Ounces Avoirdupois.					
Date of Death. 1864.	Date of last Ad- mission.	Age at Death. Civil State.	Mental State and Bodily Condition on Admission.	Duration and Cause of Disorder.	Assigned Cause of Death.

OBITUARY, continued.—MALES.—1864.

Date of Death. 1864.	Date of last Admission.	Age at Death. Civil State.	Mental State and Bodily Condition on Admission.	Duration and Cause of Disorder.	Assigned Cause of Death.	POST-MORTEM APPEARANCES, And weight of the various Organs in Ounces Avoirdupois.		
						HEAD AND SPINE.	THORAX.	ABDOMEN.
Sept. 24, 8 p.m. 988.	Oct. 16, 1860.	29. Single.	Epilepsy, combined with mania; indifferent health.	From childhood.	Pulmonary phthisis, arrest of development of right arm, which was 3 in. shorter than left, and $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. less in circumference.	Skull natural, the left cerebral hemisphere much smaller than the right, no convolutions for a considerable space just posterior to the anterior cerebral lobe, the vacancy filled by fluid, in other respects cerebrum appeared natural, weight 34 (preserved for P. S.), cerebellum $4\frac{1}{2}$ , medulla 1, encephalon 49; spinal cord natural, $1\frac{1}{4}$ .	Old pleuritic adhesions on both sides, tubercles and tuberculous cavities in both lungs, right 40, left 46, redness of bronchial lining membrane; the heart small, 7.	Mesenteric glands enlarged, weight of the stomach 5, liver 46, spleen $6\frac{1}{2}$ , pancreas 2, each kidney 5, renal capsules $\frac{3}{4}$ ; weight of the body, which was emaciated, 87 lbs.; height, 5 ft. 6 in.
Oct. 1, 3.30 p.m. 1180.	Sept. 23, 1862.	70. Widower.	Mania; first attack; indifferent health.	Twenty seven months. Injury to head from a fall.	Chronic cerebritis, pneumonia.	The brain firm and large, $52\frac{3}{4}$ , the right cerebral hemisphere $1\frac{1}{4}$ ounce heavier than the left, a depression on the left corpus striatum, size of a three-penny piece, external to central white fibres, white specks in cerebral arteries; spinal cord natural, 1.	No pleuritic adhesions, right lung $17\frac{1}{2}$ , the lower lobe of left in the second stage of pneumonia, 30; the heart, 11.	Weight of the stomach $4\frac{3}{4}$ , liver 50, spleen $3\frac{1}{4}$ , pancreas $2\frac{1}{4}$ , right kidney $4\frac{3}{4}$ , left $4\frac{1}{4}$ , renal capsules 1; weight of the body, 114 lbs.; height, 5 ft. 6 in.

# OBITUARY, continued.—MALES.—1864.

Date of Death. 1864.	Date of last Admission.	Age at Death. Civil State.	Mental State and Bodily Condition on Admission.	Duration and Cause of Disorder.	Assigned Cause of Death.	POST-MORTEM APPEARANCES, And weight of the various Organs in Ounces Avoirdupois.		
						HEAD AND SPINE.	THORAX.	ABDOMEN.
Oct. 10, 7.30 p.m. 1864.	June 25, 1864.	73. Married.	Epilepsy, combined with dementia; bad health.	Four months; first attack. No cause assigned.	Meningitis, asthma, pneumonia.	Opacity of the arachnoid, more fluid than natural in the ventricles, congestion of blood in the cerebral vessels, the right cerebral hemisphere $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. heavier than the left, brain 41. The dura mater seemed too tight for the brain, which was unusually firm and rather pale, $46\frac{3}{4}$ ; about 1 inch of centre of spinal cord softened, 1. Dura mater firmly adherent, could not be separated from skull, some blood escaped from sinuses, brain natural, 49; spinal cord natural, $1\frac{1}{4}$ .	No pleuritic adhesions, the upper lobes of both lungs emphysematous, chronic pneumonia in lower lobe, right 20, left 9; heart $7\frac{1}{4}$ .	Redness of mucous membrane of lower portion of ileum, stomach 5, liver 42, spleen $1\frac{1}{4}$ ; pancreas $1\frac{1}{4}$ , each kidney $3\frac{1}{2}$ , renal capsules $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; weight of the body, 100 lbs.; height, 5 ft. 5 in.
Oct. 15, 8.20 a.m. 1864.	July 15, 1859.	26. Single.	Epilepsy, combined with mania; first attack; indifferent health.	Nine years. Injury from a fall.	Hypertrophy of brain, pneumonia.	The dura mater seemed too tight for the brain, which was unusually firm and rather pale, $46\frac{3}{4}$ ; about 1 inch of centre of spinal cord softened, 1. Dura mater firmly adherent, could not be separated from skull, some blood escaped from sinuses, brain natural, 49; spinal cord natural, $1\frac{1}{4}$ .	No pleuritic adhesions, right lung 42, lower lobe of left lung in second stage of pneumonia, 25; heart, $9\frac{1}{2}$ .	Coats of stomach thickened, $5\frac{1}{2}$ , liver 52, spleen 5, pancreas $3\frac{1}{2}$ , each kidney $4\frac{1}{4}$ ; weight of the body, 110 lbs.; height, 5 ft. 8 in.
Oct. 19, 10 a.m. 1864.	July 6, 1864.	73. Married.	Dementia, fatuity; bad health.	Four months. Age and infirmity.	Meningitis, bronchitis.	Dura mater firmly adherent, could not be separated from skull, some blood escaped from sinuses, brain natural, 49; spinal cord natural, $1\frac{1}{4}$ .	Pleuritic adhesions only on right side, upper lobes of lungs emphysematous, redness of bronchial lining membrane, congestion of blood in lower lobes, right $20\frac{1}{2}$ , left 21; heart large, 13.	Redness of lining membrane of ileum, stomach $4\frac{1}{4}$ , liver 47, spleen 3, pancreas $2\frac{1}{2}$ , right kidney $4\frac{1}{4}$ , left 5; weight of the body, 120 lbs.; height, 5 ft. 8 in.
Oct. 31, 1.30 a.m. 1864.	Mar. 31, 1864.	76. Single.	Dementia, fatuity; third attack; indifferent health.	Nine months.	Asthma, enteritis.	Membranes thickened, brain appeared natural, 43; spinal cord, 1.	Lungs emphysematous, small, right 11, left $10\frac{1}{2}$ ; heart small, $6\frac{3}{4}$ .	Intestinal mucous membrane thickened, red, organs small, stomach 5, liver 28, spleen $3\frac{1}{2}$ , pancreas 2, right kidney $3\frac{1}{4}$ , left 3; body, 72 lbs.; height, 5 ft. 6 in.

# OBITUARY, continued.—MALES.—1864.

Date of Death. 1864.	Date of last Admission.	Age at Death. Civil State.	Mental State and Bodily Condition on Admission.	Duration and Cause of Disorder.	Assigned Cause of Death.	POST-MORTEM APPEARANCES, And weight of the various Organs in Ounces Avoirdupois.		
						HEAD AND SPINE.	THORAX.	ABDOMEN.
Nov. 20, 10 a.m. 1145 and 1001.	May 24, 1862.	34. Single.	General paralysis, combined with dementia.	Two and a half years. Cerebral disease.	Arachnitis, myelitis, pneumonia.	Opacity of arachnoid, the lateral ventricles distended with fluid, 3, brain soft at centre, small, 38; spinal cord soft, 14.	Pleuritic adhesions on left side only, congestion of lower lobe right lung, 18, the lower lobe left in 2nd state of hepatization, 33; heart, 8.	Intestines natural, weight of the stomach 4½, liver 46, spleen 3½, pancreas 2½, each kidney 5, renal capsules ¾, body, 89 lbs; height, 5 ft. 6 in.
Dec. 3, 8 a.m. 1373.	Oct. 28, 1864.	70. Married.	Mania; first attack; indifferent health.	Seven months	Meningitis, emphysema, pneumonia.	The dura mater strongly adherent anteriorly, not adherent posteriorly, brain firm, 45¾; spinal cord, 14.	Pleuritic adhesions on both sides, emphysema of upper lobes, pneumonia of left, right weighed 20, left 27; heart, 11.	Intestines natural, stomach 6, liver 38, spleen 2½, pancreas 2¾, right kidney 4¾, left 5¼; body 104 lbs.; height, 5 ft. 6 in.
Dec. 7, 7.30 p.m. 1191.	Oct. 25, 1862.	54. Married.	General paralysis, combined with mania.	Two and a quarter years; first attack. Indifferent health.	Arachnitis and myelitis.	The dura mater strongly adherent posteriorly, arachnoid thickened, 3 oz. turbid fluid in ventricles, brain firm, 49½; spinal cord softened generally, 14.	Lungs natural, right 19, left 16½; heart, 9.	Intestines natural, stomach 5½, liver 40, spleen 2½, pancreas 3, right kidney 4¼, left 4¾; body, 114 lbs.; height, 5 ft. 5 in.
Dec. 10, 1.30 a.m. 1383.	Dec. 3, 1864.	59. Married.	Melancholia; second attack; bad health.	Two weeks. Bodily illness.	Pneumonia.	Cerebral ventricles distended with fluid, brain firm, congested with blood, 48½; about 1 inch of lower portion of spinal cord softened, 1½.	Pleuritic adhesions on the left side only, the lower lobes of both lungs in second stage of pneumonia, right 30, left 27, a few tubercles in right; heart, 10.	Intestines natural, stomach 7, liver 40, spleen 1½, pancreas 2½, right kidney 3, left 4¾, renal capsules ¾; body, 104 lbs.; height, 5 ft. 10 in.

# OBITUARY, continued.—MALES.—1864.

Date of Death. 1864.	Date of last Admission.	Age at Death. Civil State.	Mental State and Bodily Condition on Admission.	Duration and Cause of Disorder.	Assigned Cause of Death.	POST-MORTEM APPEARANCES, And weight of the various Organs in Ounces Avoirdupois.		
						HEAD AND SPINE.	THORAX.	ABDOMEN.
Dec. 11, 10.30 a.m. 1854.	Sept. 9, 1864.	59. Married.	General paralysis, combined with mania.	Nine months. Cerebral disease.	Meningitis, myelitis, pleuro-pneumonia.	Much fluid in the arachnoid, right cerebral hemisphere smaller than left by 2 ounces, left optic nerve wasted, of a fawn colour (blind of left eye), right optic nerve white, double the size of left, left optic thalamus was smaller, and left corpus striatum larger than right, encephalon 37; about 1½ inch of centre spinal cord soft, 1.	Recent lymph on lower lobes of both lungs, which were in the first stage of pneumonia, passing into second stage, right 39, left 35; heart, 11½.	Intestines natural, the organs above the average size, stomach weighed 7½, liver 60, spleen 9, pancreas 3½, right kidney 5, left 5½, renal capsules ¾; body, 124 lbs.; height, 5 ft. 7 in.
Dec. 19, 8.30 a.m. 929.	Jan. 14, 1860.	56. Married.	Mania; third attack; good health.	Five years. Hereditary on father's side.	Meningitis, valvular disease of the heart.	Dura mater adherent, 1 ounce of fluid in ventricles, encephalon 54; spinal cord natural, 1½.	Cadaveric congestion of blood in lungs, right 18½, left 15; semilunar valves of heart ossified, 13.	Intestines natural, atheromatous state of abdominal aorta near bifurcation, stomach 7, liver 61, spleen 4, pancreas 3, right kidney 4½, left 5½; body, 158 lbs.; height, 5 ft. 5 in.
Dec. 22, 9.15 p.m. 1261.	Oct. 27, 1863.	41. Married.	General paralysis, combined with mania; first attack; good health.	Eighteen months. Cerebral disease.	Meningitis, cerebritis, spinal apoplexy.	Dura mater strongly adherent to skull, the brain unusually firm, fluid in dilated ventricles, and sac of the arachnoid, encephalon 44½, spinal canal filled with dark coloured blood; cord firm, 1.	Cadaveric congestion of lower lobes of both lungs, right 15, left 14; heart, 9	Mucous membrane of the intestines thickened, weight of the stomach 8, liver 48, spleen 3½, pancreas 2½, right kidney 4, left 4½, renal capsules ½; body, 127 lbs.; height, 5 ft. 9 in.

OBITUARY, *continued.*—MALES.—1864.

Date of Death. 1864.	Date of last Admission.	Age at Death. Civil State.	Mental State and Bodily Condition on Admission.	Duration and Cause of Disorder.	Assigned Cause of Death.	POST-MORTEM APPEARANCES, And weight of the various Organs in Ounces Avoirdupois.		
						HEAD AND SPINE.	THORAX.	ABDOMEN.
Dec. 23, 3 p.m. 1863.	April 18, 1863.	45. Married.	Melancholia; first attack. Indifferent health.	Two years.	Meningitis; asthma.	Dura mater firmly adherent, ventricles dilated, contained 2 oz. of clear fluid, brain firm, large, 56½; cord natural, 1.	Pleuritic adhesions on right side, lungs emphysematous, right 13, left 11; heart small, 7¾.	Mucous membrane of intestines thickened, stomach 7, liver 50, spleen 4½, pancreas, 2, right kidney 4½, left 5, renal capsules ½; body, 105 lbs.; height, 5 ft. 4 in.
Dec. 27, 2.30 p.m. 1863.	Sept. 27, 1864.	54. Married.	General paralysis, combined with dementia; 1st attack; bad health.	Sixteen months.	Arachnitis, myelitis, double pneumonia.	Opacity of arachnoid, lateral ventricles distended with fluid, cut surfaces of brain spotted with blood, 46; the whole of spinal cord very soft, 1¼. (P. S.)	Pneumonia of the lower lobes of both lungs, the right in the first, the left in the second stage, right 30, left 43; heart, 11.	Weight of the stomach 5½, liver 53, spleen 3, pancreas 2½, right kidney 5, left 5¼, renal capsules, ¾; body, 115 lbs.; height, 5 ft. 8 in.
Dec. 28, 12.30 p.m. 1867.	Dec. 19, 1864.	78. Married.	Fatuity; first attack. Bad health.	Two years.	Meningitis, pneumonia.	Skull thick, dura mater strongly adherent, brain firm, ventricles distended with fluid, 48½; spinal cord natural, 1.	The back part of right lung firm, in second stage of pneumonia, 42, lower lobe of left lung congested with blood, 28; heart, 9.	Weight of the stomach 5, liver 36, spleen 2, pancreas 2½, right kidney 3½, left 3¼, renal capsules ¾; body, 109 lbs.; height, 5 ft. 7 in.

## OBITUARY.—FEMALES.—1864.

Date of Death. 1864.	Date of last Admission.	Age at Death. Civil State.	Mental State and Bodily Condition on Admission.	Duration and Cause of Disorder.	Assigned Cause of Death.	POST-MORTEM APPEARANCES, And weight of the various Organs in Ounces Avoirdupois.		
						HEAD AND SPINE.	THORAX.	ABDOMEN.
Jan. 7, 8.45 a.m. 1194.	Oct. 12, 1863.	53. Single.	Mania; first attack; indifferent health.	Six months. No cause assigned.	Erysipelas, pleuropneumonia.	Brain rather firm, in other respects it appeared natural, 40; spinal cord firm, 1.	No pleuritic adhesions, a pint of fluid by measure in the pleura; congestion of lower lobe right lung, 17½, left, 11½; heart, 7½.	Intestines natural, weight of the stomach 5½, liver 35, spleen 2½, pancreas 2½, rt. kidney 4, left 3¾, uterus 2; weight of the body, 80 lbs.; height, 5ft. 4in.
NO POST-MORTEM EXAMINATION.								
Jan. 15, 1.30 p.m. 665.	Oct. 28, 1856.	29. Single.	Melancholia; first attack; indifferent health.	Twelve years. Hereditary predisposition; grief. Seven months. No cause assigned.	Pulmonary phthisis.			
Jan. 15, 8 p.m. 1201.	Nov. 23, 1863.	25. Married.	Mania; second attack; bad health.		Pulmonary phthisis, dysentery.	Dura mater preternaturally adherent, the lateral ventricles distended with fluid, encephalon 44; spinal cord 1¼.	Pleuritic adhesions on right side, tubercles and tuberculous cavities in upper lobe right lung, 27, left natural, 15; heart unusually small, 5½.	Mucous membrane of descending colon ulcerated in many places, small round ulcers especially at lower end, stomach 5¼, liver 37, spleen 3¼, pancreas 2, right kidney small 2¾, left 4¼, uterus 2¼; weight of the body 74lbs.; height, 5ft. 4in.
Jan. 18, 4.30 p.m. 1158.	June 18, 1863.	19. Single.	Epilepsy, with idiocy; indifferent health.	From birth.	Congestion of blood in the brain.	Cerebral vessels congested with blood, specks of blood on cut surface of hemispheres 39½, skull unusually thick and dura mater adherent; spinal cord natural, ¾.	Slight pleuritic adhesions on both sides, lungs natural, right 11, left 8; heart small 6½.	Organs small, stomach 3½, liver 35, spleen 2½, pancreas 2, right kidney 3¼, left 4, uterus 2; body 92 lbs.; height 5ft. 2in.

# OBITUARY, continued — FEMALES. — 1864.

Date of Death. 1864.	Date of last Admission.	Age at Death. Civil State.	Mental State and Bodily Condition on Admission.	Duration and Cause of Disorder.	Assigned Cause of Death.	POST-MORTEM APPEARANCES, And weight of the various Organs in Ounces Avoirdupois.		
						HEAD AND SPINE.	THORAX.	ABDOMEN.
Feb. 6, 12.5 p.m. 738.	Nov 19, 1857.	42. Single.	Dementia; first attack; good health.	Fourteen years. No cause assigned.	Arachnitis, an excess of fluid in the cerebral ventricles.	Skull unusually thick, dura mater natural, opacity of the arachnoid, about three oz. of fluid in the ventricles, brain firm and large, 52; spinal cord firm, 1.	No pleuritic adhesions, lungs natural, right 11, left 9, the mitral valve thickened at its edge; heart, 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ .	Mucous membrane of colon appeared thickened, stomach 6, liver 52, spleen 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ , pancreas 3, right kidney 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ , left 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ , uterus 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ .
April 10, 7.30 p.m. 1.	Mar. 1, 1848.	66. Single.	Dementia; first attack; indifferent health.	Twenty-two years. Over anxiety.	Pulmonary tubercles, arachnitis, congestion of blood in the brain.	Opacity of the arachnoid, congestion of blood in the cerebral vessels, about 3 oz. of fluid in the ventricles, left cerebral hemisphere 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. heavier than right, encephalon small, 37 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; spinal cord natural, 1.	Pleuritic adhesions on the right side only, clusters of white milary tubercles in apex of the right lung, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ , left 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; heart small, 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ .	Mucous membrane of descending colon thickened, organs small, stomach 4, liver 38, spleen 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ , pancreas 2, right kidney 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ , left 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ , uterus 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ , a fibrous oval tumour, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. weight, attached to left ovary; body emaciated, 71 lbs.; height, 5 ft. 3 in.
April 18, 4 a.m. 1211.	Jan. 7, 1864.	81. Wldow.	Fatuity; indifferent health.	Two and a half years.	Dysentery.	NO POST-MORTEM EXAMINATION.		
April 28, 8 p.m. 995.	June 22, 1861.	63. Single.	Melancholia; first attack; bad health.	Three and a quarter years. Illness.	Meningitis, pulmonary tubercles, pleuro-pneumonia.	Dura mater firmly adherent to the skull, opacity of arachnoid, congestion of blood in vessels, and blood specks on cut surfaces, much fluid in ventricles, 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; spinal cord natural, 1.	Pleuritic adhesions on right side only, tubercles, some soft in the apex of right lung and inflammation of the lower lobe, emphysema of upper lobes, right 21, left 13; heart, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ .	Intestines natural, organs small, stomach 5, liver 35, spleen 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ , pancreas 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ , right kidney 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ , left large, enveloped in fat, 5, renal capsules $\frac{3}{4}$ , uterus 1; body, 78 lbs.; height, 5 ft. 1 in.

# OBITUARY, continued.—FEMALES.—1864.

Date of Death. 1864.	Date of last Admission.	Age at Death. Civil State.	Mental State and Bodily Condition on Admission.	Duration and Cause of Disorder.	Assigned Cause of Death.	POST-MORTEM APPEARANCES, And weight of the various Organs in Ounces Avoirdupois.		
						HEAD AND SPINE.	THORAX.	ABDOMEN.
May 14, 3 a.m. 1190.	Sept. 24, 1863.	58. Married.	Mania; first attack; indifferent health.	Nine months. No cause assigned.	Erysipelas, pleuropneumonia.	Opacity of the arachnoid, more fluid than natural in the ventricles, brain firm, bloody specks on cut surfaces, large, 51½; cord natural, 1½.	Some recent lymph on lower lobe of right lung, which was in the first stage of pneumonia, 18, the lower lobe of left also slightly congested with blood, 14; heart, 8.	Stomach 5, liver 39, spleen 1½, pancreas 2, each kidney 3½, uterus 2½, a small fibrous tumour attached to neck, the right renal capsule double the size of left, containing a red instead of the usual yellow internal structure; weight of the body, 70 lbs.; height, 5 ft. 4 in.
May 20, 10 p.m. 245.	May 13, 1850.	85. Widow.	Mania; second attack; bad health.	Fourteen years. No cause assigned.	Rupture of an aneurism of the abdominal aorta.	Brain small, appeared natural, 37½; spinal cord, 1.	Old pleuritic adhesions, emphysema and redness of bronchial lining membrane of both lungs, right 12, left 9; heart 7, blood in cavities.	Weight of the stomach 3½, liver 39, spleen 2, pancreas 2½, right kidney 2½, left 3, renal capsules ¾, uterus 1½, intestines natural, at the lower portion of the aorta just above the bifurcation was an aneurismal tumour size of a goose egg, from which blood had escaped, atheromatous state of coats of vessel; body emaciated, edentulous, weight 83 lbs.; height, 5 ft. 2 in.

# OBITUARY, continued.—FEMALES.—1864.

Date of Death. 1864.	Date of last Admission.	Age at Death. Civil State.	Mental State and Bodily Condition on Admission.	Duration and Cause of Disorder.	Assigned Cause of Death.	POST-MORTEM APPEARANCES, And weight of the various Organs in Ounces Avoirdupois.		
						HEAD AND SPINE.	THORAX.	ABDOMEN.
July 8, 1 a.m. 353.	Jan. 18, 1852.	38. Single.	Mania; second attack; bad health.	Ten years. Cerebral apoplexy.	Disease of brain, cancer of liver and dropsy.	Congestion of blood in cerebral vessels, on the outer side of each cerebral hemisphere the size of a hazel nut of the grey matter infiltrated with pus, the surrounding portion dark and inflamed, on the inner table of corresponding portion of skull was caries, 4½; fluid in spinal canal, 1.	Fluid in pleura, congestion of blood in lower lobe right lung, 23, left 17; heart small, 6.	Abdomen distended with fluid, stomach 6½, liver enormously enlarged and studded with cancerous tumours from size of a pigeon's egg to that of half an orange, 182, tubercles in spleen, 7½, pancreas 4, right kidney 3, left 5½, ulcer on uterus, 3, intestines natural; weight of the body, 147 lbs.; height, 5 ft. 6 in.
Aug. 19, 3 p.m. 1233.	April 23, 1864.	39. Widow.	Dementia; hemiplegia; first attack; bad health.	Five years. Cerebral disease.	Arachnitis, myelitis, general paralysis.	Opacity of the arachnoid, the centre of cerebral hemispheres softened and dark coloured, much fluid in ventricles, 36¾; spinal cord covered with pus for two-thirds its length, about 3 to 4 inches of upper and the same of lower end free from pus, 1½.	No pleuritic adhesions, the lower lobe right lung congested with blood, 24, left 15; heart, 9.	Coats of intestines thin, the stomach small, 3½, liver 53, spleen large 7, pancreas 3, right kidney, 5½, left 6, uterus 2; body, 97 lbs.; height, 5 ft. 3 in.

# OBITUARY, continued.—FEMALES.—1864.

Date of Death. 1864.	Date of last Admission.	Age at Death. Civil State.	Mental State and Bodily Condition on Admission.	Duration and Cause of Disorder.	Assigned Cause of Death.	POST-MORTEM APPEARANCES, And weight of the various Organs in Ounces Avoidrupois.		
						HEAD AND SPINE.	THORAX.	ABDOMEN.
Sept. 7, 7.45 p.m. 1172.	Aug. 12, 1863.	44. Married.	Epilepsy, combined with mania; and general paralysis.	One and a-half year. Cerebral disease.	Arachnitis and myelitis.	Congestion of blood in the cerebral vessels, the brain was rather soft probably from the weather, the ventricles distended with fluid, 44 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; spinal cord soft for three inches at centre, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ . The brain unusually pale, 41; spinal cord also pale, 1.	Old pleuritic adhesions on both sides, right lung 17, left 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; heart small, 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ .	Intestines natural, mesenteric glands enlarged, organs small, stomach 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ , liver 37, spleen 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ , pancreas 2, each kidney 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ , uterus 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; weight of body, 75 lbs; height, 5 ft.
Oct. 4, 3.15 a.m. 1034.	Nov. 9, 1861.	43. Single.	Idiocy; bad health.	From birth.	Pulmonary phthisis.	The brain unusually pale, 41; spinal cord also pale, 1.	Dense pleuritic adhesions on both sides, tubercles and small tuberculous cavities in both lungs, right 26, left 22; heart small, 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ .	Mucous membrane of intestines ulcerated in several places, especially near ileo-colic valve, stomach 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ , liver 50, spleen 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ , pancreas 3, right kidney 4, left 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ , renal capsules $\frac{3}{4}$ , uterus 2; body, 84 lbs.; height, 5 ft. 1 in.
Nov. 9, midnight. 1282.	Oct. 6, 1864.	60. Married.	Epilepsy, combined with dementia; indifferent health.	Childhood.	Fluid in cerebral ventricles, influenza.	About 3 ounces of clear fluid in the lateral ventricles, the centre portion of brain tough, 44 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; spinal cord soft at centre, 1.	Emphysema of upper and anterior edges of both lungs, bronchial lining membrane red, covered with mucopurulent matter, right 19, left 11; heart, large, flabby, 12.	Stomach large, 8, liver 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ , spleen 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ , pancreas large, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ , right kidney 4, left 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ , renal capsules $\frac{3}{4}$ , uterus 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; body, 112 lbs.; height, 5 ft. 5 in.

# OBITUARY, continued.—FEMALES.—1864.

Date of Death. 1864.	Date of last Admission.	Age at Death. Civil State.	Mental State and Bodily Condition on Admission.	Duration and Cause of Disorder.	Assigned Cause of Death.	POST-MORTEM APPEARANCES, And weight of the various Organs in Ounces Avordupois.		
						HEAD AND SPINE.	THORAX.	ABDOMEN.
Nov. 17, 4.15 p.m. 76.	June 6, 1848.	65. Married.	Mania, remittent; third attack; indifferent health.	Twenty-one years. Hereditary on mother's side.	Cancer of uterus, scrofulous gland in neck.	The brain firm and unusually pale, 42½; spinal cord natural, 1.	Pleuritic adhesions on the right side only, the upper lobes of both lungs emphysematous, right 8½, left 7; heart, 8½.	Intestinal mucous membrane very dark coloured and thickened; stomach 5½, liver 34, spleen 1½, pancreas 1½, four cysts in both kidneys from size of a walnut to that of a bean, uterus 1½, the neck had sloughed leaving an irregular ulcer; body, emaciated, 72 lbs.; height, 4 ft. 10 in.
Nov. 29, 11 a.m. 1153.	June 6, 1863.	54. Widow.	Melancholia; first attack; bad bodily health.	Eighteen months. Hereditary on mother's side.	Pulmonary tubercles, meningitis, cachexy.	Dura mater strongly adherent to the skull, brain natural, 42½; the lower portion of spinal cord soft for about 1 inch, weight 1 ounce.	Pleuritic adhesions on the right side only, tubercle in the upper lobe of right lung, earthy deposit size of a pea, 15½, left 10½; heart small, 4½.	Organs small, intestines natural, stomach 4½, liver 23½, spleen 1½, pancreas 2, right kidney 3, left 3½, uterus 1½; body, 57 lbs.; height, 4 ft. 11 in.
Dec. 7, 7.30 p.m. 1234.	May 2, 1864.	25. Single.	Epilepsy, combined with mania; indifferent health.	Twelve months.	Pleuro-pneumonia, epilepsy.	Brain appeared natural, 48; about 2 inches of lower portion of spinal cord softened, 1½.	Recent pleuritic adhesions on both sides, pneumonia in second stage in lower lobe right lung, 30, left 18; heart, 8½.	Intestines natural, stomach 6½, mucous membrane thickened, liver 41, spleen large, 7½, pancreas 2½, right kidney 3½, left 3½, uterus 1½; body, 97 lbs.; height, 5 ft. 5 in.

# OBITUARY, continued.—FEMALES.—1864.

Date of Death. 1864.	Date of last Admission.	Age at Death. Civil State.	Mental State and Bodily Condition on Admission.	Duration and Cause of Disorder.	Assigned Cause of Death.	POST-MORTEM APPEARANCES, And weight of the various Organs in Ounces Avoidupois.		
						HEAD AND SPINE.	THORAX.	ABDOMEN.
Dec. 15, 10 a.m. 1252.	June 20, 1864.	28. Single.	Mania; first attack; indifferent health.	Two and a half years.	Pneumonia, myelitis.	Brain appeared natural, as also the membranes, 41½; spinal cord soft at centre, 1¼.	Pleuritic adhesions on both sides, lower lobe of right lung in first stage of pneumonia, 24, left 15; heart small, 6.	Intestinal mucous membrane natural, mesenteric glands enlarged; stomach 5½, liver 51, spleen large, 12, pancreas 2½, right kidney 4¼, left 4¾; body, 87; height, 5 ft 5 in.
Dec. 19, 12.15 p.m. 1268.	Aug. 9, 1864.	49. Single.	Epilepsy, combined with mania; indifferent health.	Seven months.	Pneumonia, cachexy.	Brain appeared natural, firm, 48; spinal cord also natural, 1¼.	Pleuritic adhesions on right side, right lung hepatized in tubercles of a grey colour, 26, emphysema of left, 11; heart small, 5.	Intestines natural, organs small, stomach 3½, liver 34, spleen 2, pancreas 2, right kidney 3, left 3½, uterus 1; body 67 lbs.; height, 5 ft.

## ORDINARY DIETARY.

*For Breakfast.*

Coffee,\* or broth,†  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pint for males, 1 pint of coffee for the females; bread 8 oz. for the males, 7 oz. for females, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. of butter is allowed for each patient; those who have broth have no butter.

*For Dinner.*

On Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays,  $\frac{1}{2}$  pound of uncooked meat, including bone, with one pound and a half of vegetables for the males and one pound for the females; and a half pint of beer or cider is allowed for each patient. On Sundays a pound of suet pudding or rhubarb pie. On Tuesdays one pint and a half of stew‡ and 4 oz. of bread, and a half pint of cider or beer.

*For Supper.*

The same as for breakfast, substituting tea and milk for broth or coffee.

*For Lunch.*

The working patients have each, at 11 o'clock, 2 oz. of bread and three-fourths of an ounce of cheese, and half a pint of beer, or cider, and the same allowance of beer or cider in the afternoon; about 3 lbs. of rag tobacco are distributed each week amongst the working male patients.

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

+ The broth is made from 32 gallons of the water in which the meat had been boiled the previous day, 8 gallons of milk, 10 lbs. of onions, 1 lb. of salt, 20 lbs. of flour, and 4 ounces of pepper.

‡ The stew is made by boiling the bones (which are pounded) for seven hours in 36 gallons of water with the addition of five shins, and 16 lbs. of stickings of beef, 12 lbs. of rice,  $\frac{3}{4}$  lbs. of pepper,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. of salt, 6 sticks of celery, a bunch of sweet herbs, 3 pecks of onions, some white cabbages, and a few potatoes, or Jerusalem artichokes; occasionally 30 lbs. of flour is added.

This quantity is sufficient for 400 persons.

RATIONS FOR THE ATTENDANTS AND SERVANTS.  
WEEKLY ALLOWANCE FOR EACH.

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

# STOREKEEPER'S RETURN OF TAILOR'S WORK FOR 1864.

MONTHS.	MADE.										REPAIRED.												
	Jackets.	Coats.	Vests.	Trowsers.	Braces.	Drawers.	Pillow Cases.	Stretchers.	Flanl. Shirts.	Bed Ticks.	Hats.	Mattresses.	11 Jackets and 11 Trowsers for the Band.			Jackets.	Coats.	Vests.	Trowsers.	Stretchers.	Bed Ticks.	Felling Blankets.	
January .. .. .	5	0	3	11	10	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	11 Jackets and 11 Trowsers for the Band.			18	0	21	146	2	0	0	0
February .. .. .	5	6	5	2	20	1	0	0	0	0	0	0				14	0	14	100	7	0	0	0
March .. .. .	0	9	11	13	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0				25	6	11	10	3	0	0	0
April .. .. .	0	8	12	20	57	8	0	0	13	0	0	0				17	3	20	148	6	5	54	0
May .. .. .	0	5	8	16	0	6	12	0	6	11	0	0				24	0	31	121	0	6	0	0
June .. .. .	3	8	12	9	36	5	0	0	0	0	0	0				19	0	19	117	2	0	0	0
July .. .. .	0	7	24	17	36	0	1	0	0	0	12	0				24	0	34	166	0	2	0	0
August .. .. .	6	0	16	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2				19	0	16	134	0	0	0	60
September .. .. .	12	0	14	12	36	0	9	0	0	4	0	3				17	0	12	115	0	0	0	0
October .. .. .	14	0	20	9	36	3	4	0	0	0	0	0				15	0	19	108	0	0	0	0
November .. .. .	15	0	11	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				13	0	18	63	0	0	0	4
December .. .. .	11	0	15	10	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0				13	0	24	95	0	0	0	52
Total .. .. .	71	43	151	141	231	27	26	4	19	15	12	5	11 Jackets and 11 Trowsers for the Band.			218	9	239	1323	20	13	170	

## WORK DONE BY SHOEMAKERS IN 1864.

Men's Boots .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	101
" Shoes .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	106
" Slippers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	212
" Brown ditto .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	205
" Boots, Shoes, and Slippers repaired .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	448
Women's Shoes .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Leather Boots .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Cloth ditto .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Brown Slippers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Boots, Shoes, and Slippers repaired .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

# HEAD ATTENDANT'S RETURN OF MALE WORKING PATIENTS FOR THE YEAR 1864.

No. of Patients, and how employed.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total Weeks.
<b>ARTISANS.</b>													
In Bakehouse and Brew-house .....	3	4	2	1	1	2	4	2	2	2	2	3	28
As Carpenters .....	5	5	6	4	5	5	6	5	5	5	5	5	61
At Furnaces .....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	24
As Masons .....	6	6	6	6	6	6	10	10	10	10	9	7	92
As Painters and Glaziers .....	3	2	2	2	2	4	3	2	2	2	2	2	28
In Smith's Shop .....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	24
As Shoemakers .....	6	6	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	71
As Tailors .....	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	53
<b>Total....</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>381</b>
<b>LABOURERS.</b>													
Assisting Attendants ..	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	18	16	12	14	15	187
On Roadways .....	4	4	4	4	6	6	2	2	4	4	4	2	46
In removing Earth ....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	8	20
On Farm .....	29	25	30	30	20	29	30	20	24	27	25	27	316
In Foul Linen House ..	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	60
In Garden .....	12	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	12	10	10	10	124
In Kitchen.....	5	6	4	2	2	4	4	4	3	2	5	3	44
At Lime Kiln .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	2	10
As Quarrymen .....	3	0	0	4	4	0	4	4	4	4	4	4	35
In Stone Shed .....	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	10
As Coir Pickers .....	3	3	2	2	2	2	0	2	2	2	2	2	24
In Store Room .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>888</b>

The time of four patients is calculated as equivalent to that of one paid person.

The value of the work done by artisans, at 19s. a week, amounts to £361 19s., and of labourers, at 10s. a week, to £444.—Total £805 19.

**RETURN BY THE WORKMISTRESS OF THE EMPLOYMENT  
OF FEMALE PATIENTS FOR THE YEAR 1864.**

No. of Patients, and how employed.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total Weeks.
Laundry .....	25	24	23	25	20	24	22	22	25	22	15	16	263
Kitchen .....	9	10	11	11	9	6	10	8	9	8	9	10	110
Dress-making .....	2	3	0	0	12	6	7	10	4	8	12	6	70
Fancy Work .....	3	4	3	4	5	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	30
Plain Work .....	42	42	50	30	30	42	38	30	28	37	30	34	433
Upholstery .....	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	2	0	8
Shoe-binding .....	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	24
Knitting .....	3	3	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	29
Mending .....	13	13	8	10	8	12	13	11	16	10	18	22	154
Coir Picking .....	8	9	11	14	14	6	10	12	10	12	10	11	127
Assisting Attendants..	16	18	17	16	16	21	20	17	10	20	14	19	204
Out of Doors .....	0	0	6	8	6	6	4	0	10	9	0	0	49
In the Dining Hall ..	7	6	5	8	6	7	9	6	8	6	8	7	83
<b>Total....</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>1584</b>

**LIST OF THE CLOTHING MADE AND REPAIRED BY FEMALE  
PATIENTS IN 1864.**

Aprons .....	428	Petticoats (serge) .....	86
Bed Ticks .....	102	Petticoats (flannel) .....	94
Blankets .....	100	Pillow Slips .....	358
Blinds .....	10	Pillow Ticks .....	24
Blue Rugs .....	50	Pinafores .....	90
Bolster Cases .....	12	Quilted Rugs .....	48
Bonnets made .....	36	Sheets .....	384
Ditto trimmed .....	48	Shirts .....	354
Caps .....	308	Stockings (knitted, pairs) ..	50
Chemises .....	438	Shrouds .....	50
Drawers (pairs) .....	36	Towels .....	144
Dresses .....	412		
Dusters .....	100	Dresses (repaired) .....	1200
Flannel Vests .....	102	Shirts (ditto) .....	1728
Neckerchiefs .....	275		

Value of labour, estimated as the males, but for females, at 10d. a day, amounts to £396.

# RETURN BY THE WORKMEN OF THE EMPLOYMENT ON FEMALE PATENTS FOR THE YEAR 1881

No. of Patents and how employed	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000	1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008	1009	1010	1011	1012	1013	1014	1015	1016	1017	1018	1019	1020	1021	1022	1023	1024	1025	1026	1027	1028	1029	1030	1031	1032	1033	1034	1035	1036	1037	1038	1039	1040	1041	1042	1043	1044	1045	1046	1047	1048	1049	1050	1051	1052	1053	1054	1055	1056	1057	1058	1059	1060	1061	1062	1063	1064	1065	1066	1067	1068	1069	1070	1071	1072	1073	1074	1075	1076	1077	1078	1079	1080	1081	1082	1083	1084	1085	1086	1087	1088	1089	1090	1091	1092	1093	1094	1095	1096	1097	1098	1099	1100	1101	1102	1103	1104	1105	1106	1107	1108	1109	1110	1111	1112	1113	1114	1115	1116	1117	1118	1119	1120	1121	1122	1123	1124	1125	1126	1127	1128	1129	1130	1131	1132	1133	1134	1135	1136	1137	1138	1139	1140	1141	1142	1143	1144	1145	1146	1147	1148	1149	1150	1151	1152	1153	1154	1155	1156	1157	1158	1159	1160	1161	1162	1163	1164	1165	1166	1167	1168	1169	1170	1171	1172	1173	1174	1175	1176	1177	1178	1179	1180	1181	1182	1183	1184	1185	1186	1187	1188	1189	1190	1191	1192	1193	1194	1195	1196	1197	1198	1199	1200	1201	1202	1203	1204	1205	1206	1207	1208	1209	1210	1211	1212	1213	1214	1215	1216	1217	1218	1219	122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31st December 1901

RECEIPTS

BY

AMOUNT

PAID

GRAND

TOTAL

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# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

PREPARED BY

THE CLERK,

*Pursuant to the 16 & 17 Vic., chap. 97, sec. 58.*

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FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

PREPARED BY

THE CLERK

Presented to the 16 & 17 Nov. 1891, vol. 53.

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**STATEMENT shewing the Sums received and due from Unions and others for the Care and Maintenance, &c., of Patients for the Year ending 31st December, 1864.**

NAMES OF UNIONS AND OTHERS.	GENERAL CHARGE TO UNIONS and others, of 1s. 2d. per diem.										EXCESS CHARGE from Boroughs, Counties, and others, not Contributing to the Original Cost of the Asylum, Credited to the Building Fund.										FUNERALS		FETTERING AND REMOVING.		GRAND TOTAL	ARREARS FROM 1862.	TOTAL PAID.	ARREARS TO 1865.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
	Quarter Ending March 31st.		Quarter Ending June 30th.		Quarter Ending September 30th.		Quarter Ending December 31st.		TOTAL.		Quarter Ending March 31st.		Quarter Ending June 30th.		Quarter Ending September 30th.		Quarter Ending December 31st.		TOTAL EXCESS.		AMOUNT PAID.	AMOUNT PAID.	AMOUNT PAID.	AMOUNT PAID.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
	Days.	Amount.	Days.	Amount.	Days.	Amount.	Days.	Amount.	Days.	Amount.	Days.	Amount.	Days.	Amount.	Days.	Amount.	Days.	Amount.	Days.	Amount.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.

# STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSES

NAMES OF UNIONS AND OTHERS		DATE	AMOUNT	PAY	DATE	AMOUNT	PAY
MINISTERS	1871	10	2	10	1871	10	2
MINISTERS	1871	11	2	11	1871	11	2
MINISTERS	1871	12	2	12	1871	12	2
MINISTERS	1871	13	2	13	1871	13	2
MINISTERS	1871	14	2	14	1871	14	2
MINISTERS	1871	15	2	15	1871	15	2
MINISTERS	1871	16	2	16	1871	16	2
MINISTERS	1871	17	2	17	1871	17	2
MINISTERS	1871	18	2	18	1871	18	2
MINISTERS	1871	19	2	19	1871	19	2
MINISTERS	1871	20	2	20	1871	20	2
MINISTERS	1871	21	2	21	1871	21	2
MINISTERS	1871	22	2	22	1871	22	2
MINISTERS	1871	23	2	23	1871	23	2
MINISTERS	1871	24	2	24	1871	24	2
MINISTERS	1871	25	2	25	1871	25	2
MINISTERS	1871	26	2	26	1871	26	2
MINISTERS	1871	27	2	27	1871	27	2
MINISTERS	1871	28	2	28	1871	28	2
MINISTERS	1871	29	2	29	1871	29	2
MINISTERS	1871	30	2	30	1871	30	2
MINISTERS	1871	31	2	31	1871	31	2
MINISTERS	1871	32	2	32	1871	32	2
MINISTERS	1871	33	2	33	1871	33	2
MINISTERS	1871	34	2	34	1871	34	2
MINISTERS	1871	35	2	35	1871	35	2
MINISTERS	1871	36	2	36	1871	36	2
MINISTERS	1871	37	2	37	1871	37	2
MINISTERS	1871	38	2	38	1871	38	2
MINISTERS	1871	39	2	39	1871	39	2
MINISTERS	1871	40	2	40	1871	40	2
MINISTERS	1871	41	2	41	1871	41	2
MINISTERS	1871	42	2	42	1871	42	2
MINISTERS	1871	43	2	43	1871	43	2
MINISTERS	1871	44	2	44	1871	44	2
MINISTERS	1871	45	2	45	1871	45	2
MINISTERS	1871	46	2	46	1871	46	2
MINISTERS	1871	47	2	47	1871	47	2
MINISTERS	1871	48	2	48	1871	48	2
MINISTERS	1871	49	2	49	1871	49	2
MINISTERS	1871	50	2	50	1871	50	2
MINISTERS	1871	51	2	51	1871	51	2
MINISTERS	1871	52	2	52	1871	52	2
MINISTERS	1871	53	2	53	1871	53	2
MINISTERS	1871	54	2	54	1871	54	2
MINISTERS	1871	55	2	55	1871	55	2
MINISTERS	1871	56	2	56	1871	56	2
MINISTERS	1871	57	2	57	1871	57	2
MINISTERS	1871	58	2	58	1871	58	2
MINISTERS	1871	59	2	59	1871	59	2
MINISTERS	1871	60	2	60	1871	60	2
MINISTERS	1871	61	2	61	1871	61	2
MINISTERS	1871	62	2	62	1871	62	2
MINISTERS	1871	63	2	63	1871	63	2
MINISTERS	1871	64	2	64	1871	64	2
MINISTERS	1871	65	2	65	1871	65	2
MINISTERS	1871	66	2	66	1871	66	2
MINISTERS	1871	67	2	67	1871	67	2
MINISTERS	1871	68	2	68	1871	68	2
MINISTERS	1871	69	2	69	1871	69	2
MINISTERS	1871	70	2	70	1871	70	2
MINISTERS	1871	71	2	71	1871	71	2
MINISTERS	1871	72	2	72	1871	72	2
MINISTERS	1871	73	2	73	1871	73	2
MINISTERS	1871	74	2	74	1871	74	2
MINISTERS	1871	75	2	75	1871	75	2
MINISTERS	1871	76	2	76	1871	76	2
MINISTERS	1871	77	2	77	1871	77	2
MINISTERS	1871	78	2	78	1871	78	2
MINISTERS	1871	79	2	79	1871	79	2
MINISTERS	1871	80	2	80	1871	80	2
MINISTERS	1871	81	2	81	1871	81	2
MINISTERS	1871	82	2	82	1871	82	2
MINISTERS	1871	83	2	83	1871	83	2
MINISTERS	1871	84	2	84	1871	84	2
MINISTERS	1871	85	2	85	1871	85	2
MINISTERS	1871	86	2	86	1871	86	2
MINISTERS	1871	87	2	87	1871	87	2
MINISTERS	1871	88	2	88	1871	88	2
MINISTERS	1871	89	2	89	1871	89	2
MINISTERS	1871	90	2	90	1871	90	2
MINISTERS	1871	91	2	91	1871	91	2
MINISTERS	1871	92	2	92	1871	92	2
MINISTERS	1871	93	2	93	1871	93	2
MINISTERS	1871	94	2	94	1871	94	2
MINISTERS	1871	95	2	95	1871	95	2
MINISTERS	1871	96	2	96	1871	96	2
MINISTERS	1871	97	2	97	1871	97	2
MINISTERS	1871	98	2	98	1871	98	2
MINISTERS	1871	99	2	99	1871	99	2
MINISTERS	1871	100	2	100	1871	100	2



(NO. 3.)

## STATEMENT SHOWING LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF THE SOMERSET LUNATIC ASYLUM

On 31st December, 1864.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	Cr.	£	s.	d.
To Salaries and Wages due to Officers and Servants—										
Farm Account .....	28	10	0					3,221	8	1
Building ditto .....	90	0	11					57	8	10
General ditto .....	418	10	1					39	15	9
										3,318 12 8
General Account for Goods supplied .....	1,637	14	4							
Farm Account .....	6	15	10							
Building ditto .....	351	0	3							
										1,995 10 5
By Balance in Treasurer's hands ....										
Ditto in Clerk's hands .....										
Ditto in Bailiff's hands .....										
Union Accounts, &c., due 31st Dec., 1864, for Maintenance of Patients—										
General Charge ..								2,789	6	6
Excess ..								280	9	8
Funerals and Fetchings.....								37	14	1
										3,107 10 3
Ditto Arrears due Dec. 31st ....								14	17	4
										3,122 7 7
Farm Valuation—										
Vide sheet No. 4										863 19 0
Goods in Store—										
Vide sheet No. 7										424 1 0
Balance .....										£7,729 0 3



**AVERAGE WEEKLY COST OF MAINTENANCE, MEDICINE, CLOTHING, AND CARE OF PATIENTS FOR  
THE YEAR 1864. AGGREGATE NO. OF DAYS 186,505. DAILY AVERAGE OF PATIENTS 509.3.**

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Provisions and Necessaries	Remaining in Store January 1st, 1864 .....			56	3	0				
	Tradesmen's Accounts for the year .....	5,223	2	6						
	Clerk's Petty Disbursements .....	18	13	11						
	Farm and Garden .....	731	4	3—	5,973	0	8			
Clothing.	Remaining in Store January 1st, 1865 .....			6,029	3	8				
				116	1	11	5,913	1	9	At per head 4 5.26
	Remaining in Store January 1st, 1864 .....			138	15	8				
	Tradesmen's Accounts for the year .....	1,351	4	2						
Salaries and Wages.	Clerk's Petty Disbursements .....	3	17	6—	1,355	1	8			
	Rags sold during the year .....	5	19	7						
	Remaining in Store January 1st, 1865 .....	249	5	0—	255	4	7	1,238	12	9
										0 11.25
Surgery and Dispensary.	For the year .....			2,002	18	1				
	Less Amount Debited to Building Account .....	238	13	3						
	Ditto ditto Farm Account .....	112	0	0—	350	13	3	1652	4	10
										1 2.87
Furnishing and Bedding.	Tradesmen's Accounts for the year .....			190	0	1				
	Clerk's Petty Disbursements .....			1	19	11	192	0	0	0 1.72
	In Store January 1st, 1864 .....			59	5	6				
	Tradesmen's Accounts for the year .....	1,117	6	9						
Miscellaneous.	Clerk's Petty Disbursements .....	13	11	8—	1,130	18	5			
	Remaining in Store January 1st, 1865 .....			1,190	3	11	1,131	9	10	0 10.19
				58	14	1				
	Tradesmen's Accounts for the year .....	160	15	5						
Less Farm Account .....	Clerk's Petty Disbursements .....	126	16	4			287	11	9	0 2.59
							10,415	0	11	7 9.88
							526	0	10	0 4.73
							£9,889	0	1	7 5.15



