

**Eighteenth annual report of the Somerset County Pauper Lunatic Asylum :
from the 1st of January to the end of the year 1865.**

Contributors

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

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EIGHTEENTH
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
SOMERSET COUNTY PAUPER
LUNATIC ASYLUM,

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

~~~~~  
1865.  
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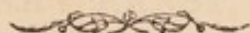
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A LIST OF THE
COMMITTEE OF VISITORS
OF THE
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1865.

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1885.

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EIGHTEENTH 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 2ND DAY OF JANUARY, 1866.

THE number of patients at the close of the year is 480, at the close of the last year it was 513.

The admissions, the discharges of patients (cured and relieved), and the deaths have all been larger than usual.

The decrease of numbers is owing to the discharge of the Welsh patients.

There is now room for 6 males and 22 females.

In the early part of the year the Committee requested Dr. BOYD to visit certain other asylums, the remarks he made on them have been printed, and will be incorporated with his Report.

Some improvements have been made and others are contemplated by the Committee in consequence of this tour, and, in particular, a better provision of water in the event of fire.

The minute made in the books of the Asylum by the Commissioners of Lunacy, on their annual visit, was more favourable than those of late years. New buildings are in progress according to plans which have received the sanction of the Secretary of State.

It has been necessary to provide a new gasometer, and, in accordance with the increased wants of the establishment, it has been made capable of containing 5,000 cubic feet of gas instead of 3,000.

The Rev. EDWIN GODSON has been appointed chaplain in the place of Dr. PASZKOWICZ, whose decease was reported last year.

Through the blessing of Providence, the Asylum has again, during the last year, been free from any infectious disease, against which a certain provision is now made by the erection of new buildings at the farm, which could be used either for males or females, and which are furnished with a small cooking and washing apparatus, so that the sick might be placed there, and kept free from communication with the main building.

The Committee continue to feel the same entire confidence in Dr. BOYD as heretofore, and are happy to be able also to express their satisfaction at the manner in which Dr. MADDEN-MEDLICOTT and the other officers and attendants of the Asylum have performed their duties.

F. H. DICKINSON,
E. H. CLERK,
CHARLES BARTON,
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J. C. SOMERVILLE,
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EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Somerset County Lunatic Asylum,

FOR THE YEAR 1865.

BY ROBERT BOYD, M.D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SUPERINTENDENT.

PART I.

THE admissions have fallen off materially in the last half of the year.

In the first half (from 1st January to 31st June), the numbers received into the Asylum were 53 males and 70 females; in the last half (from 1st July to 31st December inclusive), 39 males and 34 females only were received.

The changes which have taken place during the year have been as follows:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Remaining in the Asylum on 31st } December, 1864 	248	265	513
Cases admitted in 1865 	92	104	196
Ditto discharged, recovered 	48	54	102
Ditto ditto relieved 	16	20	36
Ditto ditto not improved 	21	10	31
Died 	30	30	60
Remaining on 31st December 	225	255	480

showing a decrease in the year of 23 males and 10 females.

The admissions have been larger than in previous years of patients belonging to the county; the diminution in numbers is accounted for by the removal of the Welsh patients, who, for several years past, have been sent from Cardiff and other unions in Glamorganshire. The number of discharges has, therefore, been unusually great.

The removal of the Welsh patients took place last May. They were about 40 in number. On leaving, they were accompanied to the Wells Station by the Asylum band; they proceeded by rail to Burnham, and thence by steamer to Cardiff. The passage across the Bristol Channel was very rough. Two of the number, who had been sailors, were most diligent in their attendance on the others who were sick and helpless: all arrived in safety at their destination on the same afternoon.

Several quiet and harmless old cases have been sent to workhouse infirmaries: some have been sent back as being troublesome. The return of such cases may always be reckoned upon until the law is altered, and it is made compulsory on Poor Law Unions to provide all medicine and necessaries for workhouse infirmaries, and to discontinue the contract system which at present holds out inducements to send sick and troublesome paupers to asylums. This subject has been so often brought forward, in these reports and elsewhere, by the writer, that any but a mere allusion to it would only be a tiresome reiteration.

On this subject my views are so clearly stated in a few sentences, in a leading article on "Hospitals," in the *Times* of February 26th, 1866, that I have here inserted them:—

"As far as we are concerned, we can only proceed on our old lines, and insist upon the sick ward of the union workhouse as the proper basis of all care for the sick poor. It is wild work to go on, day after day, adding institution to institution, with the certainty, and, indeed, the evident fact, that each new one overlies the older, and that while the uppermost have vastly more than they can do, the lowermost have more money than they can spend and officers paid for doing nothing. We ought rather to make the existing machinery do its work than supersede it with new machinery doomed to rust in its turn. It is the common duty of a community such as ours to see that the sick and infirm, if they are proper objects of charity, shall have proper hospital room and hospital treatment."

The mortality has been $8\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on the total number under treatment, which is about the same rate as last year. The causes were the same as usual,—principally diseases of the lungs, and chronic inflammation of the membranes of the brain, and softening of the spinal cord. Several aged

persons, in feeble health, were admitted and died soon after, as a reference to the obituary will show.

Coroners' inquests have taken place on three females: the first on one who had been in the house for ten years, during which time she had been employed assisting as a laundress, her previous occupation. She was very impulsive and violent at times, and, without any apparent cause or provocation, would smash the windows in an instant before any one in the same room could stop her; she had never injured herself, nor was she suspected of being suicidal. On this occasion, having remained behind the others at breakfast-time, she got into a copper of boiling water, and got out of it again without being seen by anyone. The lower extremities, from the hips downwards, were severely scalded, and she died twelve days afterwards: she spoke rationally, and often expressed her regret for what she had done. The verdict in this case was "Died from the effects of scalds, having thrown herself into a boiler of water, being a lunatic." The second case was that of an idiot. Soon after dinner, of which she had partaken as usual, she lay down on the seat which she usually occupied in the day room, near the fire, surrounded by other patients. No one observed any change until after she had expired. She was in a very feeble state, and had pulmonary phthisis without cough, as is frequently the case in asylums. The verdict in this case was "Died by the visitation of God." The third case was on one admitted in a very desponding melancholy state, nearly four months before her death. She subsequently became destructive, breaking windows, for which she was placed in the padded room. The day before her death she took her supper, and seemed in her usual health; she was found dead in bed the following morning, the body still warm. The verdict in this case was "Found dead: died of natural causes."

The recoveries have been very numerous, amounting to 52 per cent. on the admissions, and 11·4 per cent. on the numbers under treatment.

The employment of the patients has been attended to. A considerable amount of work has been done by the able-bodied men, in addition to the usual amount of agricultural labour. Many of them have been occupied in quarrying, lime-burning, and excavating; six masons and a slater have been hired for some time, and they are all attended by

patients. The carpenters have also received much assistance, and the sawing has been all done by patients.

In the new buildings very considerable progress has been made. A new laundry and a dormitory, 50 feet long and 15 wide, have been added to the rooms raised over the cart and root-houses in the farmyard. This addition has delayed the occupation of those rooms which were nearly completed last year.

A contagious and infectious disease having broken out in two or three County Asylums during the summer, it was thought desirable to add a laundry to those buildings, and also to enlarge them, so that, in case of like occurrence in this place, these buildings might be occupied as a separate and detached hospital for infected cases, and be so arranged as to be equally suitable for males or females. The laundry has been roofed for some time, but carpenter's and other work remains yet to be done. This work has been delayed in order to get the extension of the west wing roofed before the severe weather set in, and all the masons have been for several weeks exclusively employed on it. The workshops behind the west wing cannot be proceeded with before the spring, the walls are about half finished.

Three new earth closets for each floor, with lavatories 21 feet long by 12 wide, have been added to the north wing on the male side by the extension of the walls of the old closets $12\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and by widening the adjoining passages, by which means more light and better ventilation are also obtained. The old store-room, which for some time was occupied as a dormitory by male patients, has been appropriated for 14 females and an attendant. A room for an attendant, and a store-room, have been fitted up above the female infirmary. Tiles on brick arches have been substituted in three of the water-closets for the wooden floors, which were decayed and offensive from being so frequently wet—tiles can be easily kept clean.

A new gasometer was required, and as the old one was too small for the several additions which have been and are still being made, a new and enlarged tank, and a gasometer to contain 5,000 instead of 3,000 cubic feet, has been recently completed by contract. The tank is not water-tight, about two inches of water are found to escape in 24 hours.

The Commissioners in Lunacy, on their last visit, wished for a plan of the buildings then in progress near the farm-

yard. There was then no plan prepared, but the Visitors directed Mr. Whitehead, the County Surveyor, to make one, as well as plans showing the alterations in a former plan for the extension of the west wing, and for workshops referred to in previous reports. The plans were forwarded to the office of the Commissioners, and have been returned approved by the Secretary of State according to the Act 16 and 17 Vic., cap. 97, sec. 45, and also 25 and 26 Vic., cap. 111, sec. 5. Previous to the passing of this Act, the farm buildings had been greatly enlarged. As the wants of the establishment gradually increased, additional room for cows was made, and a granary; new pigsties were built in a warmer situation, cart and root-houses erected in their place. A cottage for the carter, and a dormitory and day-room for eleven working patients made in the farmyard. The expense for materials was paid out of the building fund, established from the extra charge in lieu of rent paid by the Bath and Bridgewater patients in 1849, so that much the greater part of the present farm buildings has been built without either plans or estimates. In making the recent additions for patients, by raising the walls of some of those buildings, and converting the granary into a dormitory, and building a bath-room and laundry adjoining, no plans were thought requisite. The ground rises so much that there is a direct entrance to the new apartments westward from a large airing-court, which is to be enclosed, and the communication with the farmyard cut off. For the extension of the west wing and the workshops in the rear, a plan was made by the architect at the time the dining hall was built (six years ago). It had not then, it appears, received the official sanction; fresh plans were, therefore, made, submitted, and approved, as above stated.

In the early part of the year the Visitors suggested that I should visit other asylums, with a view of introducing any recent improvements in the additions now in progress, and the following is the Report of the different visits made in the tour:—

The county asylums visited were those of Derby, the North and East Riding, the West Riding of York, Lincoln, Lancaster at Prestwich, Cambridge, the three counties—Bedford, Hertford, and Hunts, the Leicester, Nottingham, Stafford, Warwick, Gloucester, and Glamorgan—in all thirteen asylums: also the Nottingham Hospital for Luna-

tics ; the Stafford at Coton Hill, and the Gloucester at Barnwood, for private patients ; Addenbrook's Hospital, Cambridge, now rebuilding ; the Deaf and Dumb Asylum for Yorkshire, and the Doncaster Workhouse. I had previously visited the Bristol Borough Asylum at Stapleton, and the Dorset County Asylum near Dorchester, reports of which are added.

In all these institutions some arrangement has been made in the construction, or, there is some provision, to prevent accidents from fire, which, in this asylum, has been omitted. I would therefore suggest, that the new addition be arched as in the basement of front corridor on the male side ; and, further, that a cistern be placed on the roof, and that the water from the tank at the place where the building is going on, and which is not now used, should be pumped into it, and that the water from the cistern be conveyed in pipes to every corridor, with a plug, to which a hose could be attached in case of fire,—the hose to be kept locked up in a cupboard near the tap, ready at all times for use.

At the new building for idiots I would also suggest that a small laundry, consisting of two compartments, one for washing, the other for drying, should be built in the gas-yard. By this means, in the event of any contagious disease occurring, such as small-pox, which happened recently at the Northampton and Sussex Asylums, the idiots might be transferred to the asylum, and the infected cases sent in their room, and the clothes washed and kept separate from those of the rest of the establishment.

Compared with similar institutions, there is not a sufficient number of window blinds or cocoa-nut matting in corridors and day-rooms, or carpets in dormitories, especially as the corridors here on the ground floor are either flagged or tiled. The walls of the day-rooms and some of the dormitories might also be covered with cheap paper, which would greatly enliven them.

An additional room for the working patients to change their shoes and smock-frocks in, with a lavatory, could easily be made by covering over the passage leading to the carpenter's shop, which would be desirable, and opening a new one.

These are the chief improvements which I think it necessary to advert to. Improvements in the water-closets and

washing-places have been commenced on the female side, and are intended to be carried out on the male side in the same manner. Iron-fencing and more shrubs would be an improvement to the approach in front of the asylum.

The time occupied in each visit was necessarily short ;— in most instances not exceeding two hours. Every facility was rendered in giving the information I required, and I am indebted to several of my brethren for much kindness and hospitality. Most of them complained of the number of feeble and paralytic cases sent from workhouses : these cases have increased since the change in the law, rendering pauper lunatics chargeable to the union instead of the parish, and enabling the workhouse chaplain and surgeon to order patients into the lunatic asylum. One superintendent instanced, amongst others, one or two cases in which he remonstrated, and the union surgeon explained to him, that he had refused at first to send the cases to the asylum, but the matron of the workhouse resented his refusal by sending for him at night to visit the patients ; so that, in self-defence, he at last complied with her desire. Under the existing law there is every inducement to convert all sick, troublesome, and aged paupers into lunatics.

Foreign authors now state from our returns, “ that the inhabitants of this country are more liable to insanity than those of any other civilized state.” The remedy is to further extend the area of medical relief from unions to counties, and let the sick and lunatics, of which there are one-third— about 8,000, in workhouses, be under the same management as the pauper lunatics in the county asylums. The impropriety of applying the workhouse test, under the Poor-laws, to persons in sickness, has been long and generally condemned.

The liberality shown in providing for pauper lunatics of late years, and the astonishing increase in their numbers, proves the necessity of making a more liberal provision for the sick in workhouses. Where such provision has been made in large workhouses, as at Nottingham, accommodation in the lunatic asylum for one in a thousand of the population is thought to be sufficient.

Saturday, March 3rd, 1865.

Visited the Derby Asylum. It was built for 350, and has about 330 patients—being one in a thousand of the population of the

county, which the superintendent, Dr. Hitchman, thinks is enough; all the other lunatics can be treated in the workhouses. No patient has ever been refused admission, and they have made no recent enlargements. The asylum is fire proof; iron girders and brick arches; the wooden flooring is laid on the arches. All the floors are of wood; the brick walls are coloured and painted, some papered. The bedsteads principally, if not entirely, of wood; blue-and-white cotton counterpanes. There are six corridors on each side; from 25 to 30 patients in each, and two nurses. Jennings' water-closets principally are used, and lavatories adjoining water-closets four times the size of ours; one very good washing-place on male side, in which the basins are of enamelled metal, fixed by pivots at each side, and turning over to be emptied of the contents, Jennings' patent also, and rather expensive—four basins and slab cost above £15; there are no pipes liable to be choked, as frequently happens in lavatories; the tap for supplying the water acts by a spring, has to be pushed down, and when the pressure is taken off the water ceases to flow, which is a good contrivance for lunatics, who often forget to turn the tap, and allow the water to run over the place.

There is a small entertainment hall, with a gallery and a theatre still standing, in which the "Area Belle" was performed last Christmas. The scenery was painted in the institution, and the imitation boiler in one of the scenes very cleverly executed.

The dinners good, and served on trays with remarkable expedition to the several wards.

The farm contains 90 acres; principally in front of the asylum. Dr. H. received the first prize for a breeding sow with nine young ones at the Royal Agricultural Show, at Worcester, the year before last, and a second one gained the Derby prize. Dr. H. is Chairman of the County Agricultural Society.

March 4th.

Visited the North and East Riding Asylum. Mr. Moffatt was the architect, and it is much on the same principle as the Somerset, and is only a year or two older; but from the tiled roof and nature of the stone (freestone front and red brick at the back), it looks like an ancient building. The grounds are greatly improved; much planting on the outskirts, and iron-fencing. The kitchen garden is in front, with a green terrace and shrubs, principally Irish yews, which give a sombre effect.

The house contains 505 patients; it is very full: there have been two enlargements since it was built—the first in 1853, and the second in 1856, and now they are to have a separate asylum for the East Riding. It is heated by open fires, and consequently

the ventilation is particularly good, but it was cold, the windows being open.

Over the laundry, which is new and two stories high—the old one having been destroyed by fire—there is a tank, on iron girders, filled in with broken bricks and concrete, and lined with asphalt; it holds 40,000 gallons. A fire service from this tank, by four-inch iron pipes, conveys the water to every part of the building; there are about 60 plugs on which a hose can be fixed, and in case of fire it could be drowned out.

There are separate laundries for males and females, and four laundresses; iron galvanised drying-horses on wheels suspended as in the old laundry at Somerset, with a guide-rod below.

There is no dining hall or room for entertainments; the chapel has been enlarged. The washing-places are merely basins in sinks, and water-closets adjoining. There are water-closets in many of the single rooms. The laundry has a wooden roof, and was nearly on fire last year from some of the clothes dropping off a horse on the heated flues; since then galvanised-iron wire baskets have been attached to lower portion of each horse; there are 14 drying-horses on female, and 12 on male side.

The farm comprises 130 acres, there are very extensive farm buildings, 5 horses, 24 cows, numerous calves, young stock, and very excellent pigs of a large size are kept. A pig was lately killed, weighing 45 stone. In the bacon room were hanging 38 sides and 51 hams—one ham 22 inches across, and several 20, besides a large quantity of bacon in salt; they kill 70 pigs a year of their own feeding, and all their own meat, bullocks and sheep, which for the most part are bought fat, in the York market. By this arrangement it is calculated they save 9*d.* the stone of 14*lbs.* on their meat.

March 6th.

Visited Wakefield Asylum for the West Riding. It contains 1121 patients, and is about to be enlarged for males; it is quite full, and they have refused to take in any more. Like Hanwell, it might be termed "an overgrown workhouse;" very neat for so old a place. The day-rooms are all papered, and have strips of green carpet. On the female side, some of the corridors, and a few single rooms, are also papered. The kitchen, laundry, and bakehouse are all new, and are well arranged. All cooking is done by steam. They have two bakers and a brewer; the washing is done by machines, to which rollers or wringers are attached. Twelve looms at work making linen for shirting; made 13,000 yards last year, and are now executing an order for 2000 yards for another asylum. The bedsteads are wooden; hair mattresses usually containing 26*lbs.* of hair.

There are two medical assistants—one for the male and one for the female side, and a dispenser, who is clerk of the works; a matron, a steward, clerk, &c., who occupy a row of dining and other rooms, besides a superintendent's office and a dispensary; some do not sleep, but all have their meals, on the premises. When the workmen leave off half-an-hour before dinner, they change their boots and take off their smock-frocks, and each attendant has a press, with *louvre* doors, over a hot-water pipe,—the shoes are put in the lower part and the smocks in the upper: the hot air dries them. Adjoining the dressing-room is a large lavatory, with slate slabs and blue enamelled iron washing basins let in, soap trays, looking-glasses, and five little wooden compartments below, each containing a comb and a brush, so as to enable the patients to clean themselves before they go into dinner in the dining hall. The soap, combs, and brushes are locked away as soon as they leave.

The dining hall is 100 feet long, floor boarded, 35 feet wide and 30 feet high; for men only; about 350 dine here. It is used as an entertainment hall, and there is a gallery at one end for an orchestra; they have a string band of 22, and kettle-drums. The females dine in their corridors, which are ornamented with pictures in frames, fern cases, birds, &c.

The charge for maintenance is 8s. 9d. per week.

March 7th.

Saw the Doncaster Workhouse. It was built for 350; the present number of inmates is 134 old people and 70 children, also 20 idiots and demented. It is too close to the railway station to be made suitable for invalids.

Also visited the Deaf and Dumb Asylum for the whole county. The number of inmates 104—64 boys and 40 girls. It is situated at the entrance to the Doncaster race-course. There is a large schoolroom recently built, in which they are all taught together. Six large slates are let into the wall, opposite to each of which forms and desks are arranged for the pupils, girls in front, the teachers standing opposite. Diagrams of all descriptions are arranged on the walls, natural history and botany, anatomical and architectural drawings. Some excellent drawings by former pupils are exhibited in one room. The system of teaching adopted in the school is said to be very good.

March 8th.

Visited Lincoln Asylum. It is about two miles from the city, on a hill of "oolite," of which stone it is built. They quarry their building stone and limestone on the premises. The asylum, built

only 13 years ago for 250, now contains 450, and is quite full; three dozen patients have been sent to other asylums, and they are now building wings on each side to accommodate 120 more—in all 570. The entrance is gloomy. It is surrounded by garden, and there are 44 acres of land. There is no dining hall or amusement room; the chapel is to be turned into one, when a new chapel is built. The worship in the chapel is only once a-week; daily prayers are read by attendants in the different wards. There are no infirmaries; the sick are attended in their wards. There is an assistant medical officer, no matron, but a housekeeper; the female attendants, generally, are dressed in black. The dinners are wheeled on a stand with three trays to the wards.

The corridors are cheerful, have a bay window in centre, oak tables and good chairs, and bedsteads purchased in London at 26s. each; bedrooms papered; the ceilings are arched with hollow brick, which has a pretty effect. The old building as well as the new one made fire proof. The store-room in good order and well arranged.

The heating in new wings is by open fires and a “cockle” at back of each grate, in which the air is detained and warms the room above; the fresh air is brought in by perforated bricks in the outside walls, through a channel or flue beneath the floor into the iron chamber or cockle forming the back of the stove. The foul air from the ward is carried into flues on each side the smoke flues into the chimney stack; the foul-air flues have a separate opening below the cap of the chimney; part of the rooms are rendered fire proof by joists of iron, lime rubbish and concrete, seven inches thick, such as is the basis of great cistern in North and East Riding Asylum.

There is much machinery in the laundry; the taps are made after a plan of Dr. Palmer’s, and are exceedingly good, three-way; at the partition between the washing-tubs a tap with a moveable spout is placed, when the spout is drawn to either side the water flows into either tub, when the tap is over the partition it closes; the tap at one end is for cold, at the other end for warm water. Great pains are taken to keep the wash-house for foul linen separate from the other—the foul clothes are passed from outside through a window, the dirty soap-suds pumped into a tank near ceiling in the foul wash-house for irrigation.

The arrangements for water-closets, bath-room, lavatory and scullery for baskets and brushes, together at end of corridors are good. The flow of water through the closets caused by means of door when open; two copper tinned baths in each bath-room; eight iron enamelled basins let into slate slabs on one or two sides of the bath-room. The taps for basins act by a pendulum weight, so that when the finger is removed from raising a brass handle the weight falls, and the tap closes, preventing waste of water, which

is not plentiful, but is good. There are two water cisterns, capable of holding 7,000 gallons each, filled daily by a steam-engine in six hours.

March 10th.

Visited the Prestwich Asylum, about five miles from Manchester ; recently enlarged to double the original size—giving accommodation for 1000 patients—by the addition of two new blocks, one for males, the other for females, under a head attendant, and the proportion is 14 patients for one attendant. There is also a matron. The old asylum consisted of blocks; the front centre contained two houses for officers and a board-room. Communicating covered passages to kitchen and laundry behind, and to patients' blocks on each side, and separate infirmaries. There are two assistant medical officers. The old laundry has been converted into a dining hall for females; it is near the kitchen; and the old workshops into a dining hall for males; there is a covered corridor where they work. The attendants mess in a common dining hall near the kitchen, one half preceding the other. The day-rooms being all on the ground floor, appear crowded; above are the dormitories. Off the passages are single rooms, which are in the proportion of about one-fourth. In the new blocks the water-closets are built outside the passages, with communicating doors; there are 17 in a row, each with a separate door and partition of wood. The bath-rooms and lavatories are also detached, and have 32 basins—eight in a row, a partition in centre, against which hang round towels on pegs, above each basin. In the corridor are several looking-glasses, combs and brushes, which can be locked up. On the opposite side to the lavatory are the bath-rooms; several baths on same floor; passages between lavatory and bath-room; the baths are Rufford's, Stourbridge, with taps enclosed in a wooden case and locked; a wooden partition on each side to conceal each person bathing, and a curtain at doorway—seven baths in all for one block.

There are two large day-rooms on ground floor at each end of corridor, and smaller day rooms, two or three on one side. Large dormitories on the two upper floors, and doors at bottom of staircase. On the landing of staircase is a water-closet for night use, common to both sets of dormitories; a gas-light, protected, burns all night in the closet.

After the new blocks were opened, upwards of 700 cases were admitted in one year. Seven admissions on the day I was there, many old cases sent from unions.

The superintendent, Mr. Holland, thinks a change in the law called for, to provide proper wards in workhouses, under paid nurses, for sick and paralytic paupers.

Water is supplied at a cost of £160 a-year, and hydrants, in case of fire, could throw water over the building.

There are red curtains to all the day-rooms, and white curtains to bedrooms. The floors are covered with green carpeting, about 2s. 9d. to 3s. per yard. Cocoa-nut matting in passages. There are washing and wringing machines in laundry, worked by steam power. The washing is principally done by two male attendants, with the assistance of six patients, who understand machinery. There are wooden drying-horses and a mangle. The laundry cost £1500.

There is a detached church in the grounds, 400 or 500 yards from the asylum; recently enlarged to hold 750; it has an organ. The service is choral; a lectern; a painted window by subscription, cost £200, with another of coloured glass of a greenish hue, included in the contract.

The superintendent will only employ musicians as attendants; there is an instrumental band of upwards of 40, who play overtures—most difficult music, also a string band for dancing; this takes place weekly in the day-rooms, from which the carpets are removed, and those who do not like dancing, amuse themselves with bagatelle, cards, chess, &c., in another large room, where they can hear the music.

There are 90 acres of land, and 25 more likely to be purchased at a cost of £10,000. Much of the ground is laid out in shrubberies and flower-beds on all sides and in the airing-courts, of which there are two large ones, like pleasure-grounds, on each side. There is a walk about a mile long through these shrubberies on the outskirts—the ground is undulating and well suited for the purpose.

Weekly cost, 7s. 7d.

March 11th.

Visited Nottingham Asylum; built in 1812; one of the oldest in the kingdom; originally, like the Gloucester, had private patients as well as those from the borough and county. More room has recently been made by raising the roof of part of it a story, by the purchase of a house for the superintendent on the hill at the back, and by transferring the private patients to a new hospital built for that purpose.

The County and Borough Asylum can now accommodate 379, and has 50 vacancies. Several old chronic and quiet cases have been sent to the large union workhouse of the borough, which can contain 1100, and has wards for lunatics with paid nurses, and drugs, &c., are provided, so the cases are retained there which are sent from the asylum. Two airing-courts behind on the side of a steep hill, and grounds in front between it and the street are nicely laid out. The superintendent can look down from his house, so high is its situation, on the roof of the asylum. A small chapel has recently been built at the back connected with the centre; the men sit below, the women in a gallery above, with an entrance from

upper corridor. Each of the corridors has accommodation for 40 patients; a small day-room to each, with open fires and fire-guards; two attendants in each gallery. New workshops have been added for tailors, shoemakers, and carpenters, and over these single rooms for noisy patients. There are 22 acres of ground, 19 of which are cultivated like a market garden by the spade. The asylum is on the outskirts of the town. The floors are all concrete, so it may be said to be fire proof. Concrete floors were general in lunatic asylums, even for private patients, twenty years ago. Both wooden and iron bedsteads are used, and many of the beds have a straw "paillasse" and hair mattress over; bedside carpets general, and window curtains or blinds. The lavatories have slate slabs, and iron enamelled basins let in. The newest baths are cast iron, painted—some are Rufford's, Stourbridge, which they say are liable to crack, and are expensive when free from flaws. Very recently two rooms have been boarded for the sick in one corridor; there are no special infirmaries; the attendants have to keep their own sick patients. The laundry, which is spacious, is sometimes fitted up and used for entertainments. The weekly cost is about 8s. 2d. per head. The clothing of the men is good; brown velveteen jackets, fustian or cord trousers. A sewing machine in tailor's shop, made in Nottingham, cost £8 10s., has been in use three years. The house is heated by steam and large iron pipes, near ceiling in dormitories.

The Nottingham Lunatic Hospital, recently built by the governors and subscribers to the asylum, on 17 acres of ground belonging to the corporation, on a part of their estate on a hill overlooking the whole country. It is said that 70 churches can be seen from it with the aid of a glass. The hospital has a very imposing appearance, and is for 70 patients. The centre is five stories high; the lower story sunk, in which are the laundry, vegetable and coal-houses. In the story above are the kitchen, bakehouse, store-rooms—above that the sitting-rooms for patients, superintendent's rooms, the board room, and on same floor the chapel, which is also used as an entertainment hall; it has a large open fireplace at each end, glazed Stourbridge bricks at sides; a handsome open roof, showing timbers; walls papered with a stencil pattern.

The dormitories are on the second floor; four single rooms in each corridor, of which there are two, one above the other on each side; the end dormitories are large rooms for 18 or 20 beds. An archway, with brick smoke flues on either side, in centre of room. The heating is by steam pipes covered with slate slabs in the corridors, the slabs forming tables. There are two water-closets, a housemaid's closet between them, three basins fixed on slate slabs, sink at one end, hot and cold water taps, a dressing-table—all in one compartment; the closets are boarded off. Two baths of Rufford's, Stourbridge, cased with wood.

March 13th.

Visited the Cambridge Asylum; the Commissioners in Lunacy being there, called the next day. This asylum has 300 patients—about 250 from the county, the rest from the borough of Ipswich, in Suffolk, for which the charge is 13s., for the county patients 9s. There are two wings and a centre; the latter contains the residence of the superintendent, besides the board room, some of the offices and kitchen. The house is fire proof, arched on lower story, iron girders and concrete above; in addition to which there are fire-plugs in each corridor, about 12 in number. The patients' day-rooms are on the lower story; there are three corridors with 50 patients in each, and three attendants; the end ones are for the sick, and are about being increased by the addition of a dormitory to each, projecting backwards. Dr. Lawrence wished to build a passage of communication at the back, for greater convenience, and to prevent the necessity of going through the corridors on all occasions to reach the sick. There are open fires with wire-guard fenders; behind the fires are iron chambers partially divided by iron plates to expose a larger heating surface to the fresh air, which is brought from the outside by perforated bricks; after being heated it passes into the adjoining sleeping-room through a circular aperture in the wall, about four inches in diameter. The foul air is extracted through small iron gratings, six inches square, from the top of each room into flues adjoining the smoke-flues. The floors are of deal, matting in centre, bedside carpets, an ordinary water-closet in each corridor, a lavatory next, with four or five earthenware basins on slate slabs, combs and brushes, and soap trays. The bath-room adjoining the lavatory. Copper baths are used; hot and cold water taps open by same passage; the taps are locked up in a wooden case. In the dormitories, there are long, narrow wash-stands of wood with holes for six basins, towels on each, water-jugs, combs and brushes; two or three looking-glasses on the walls. There are birdcages, picture frames, stuffed birds in glass cases, in the corridors. Furniture good; arm-chairs and sofas; boxes, forming ottomans, in which patients' clothes are locked up at night in the dormitories, serving as seats. There are 50 acres of land, 5 of which are under buildings, 5 in ornamental grounds, and 40 for cultivation. Two airing-courts in front. Garden house in front, and a room over, used as a workshop. The laundry is detached on female side; workshops on male side for carpenters, shoemakers, and tailors, and places for washing and keeping men's shoes, which are all changed when they come from work. More shoes are made than required, and some are for sale. In the laundry are the usual washing-tubs, hot and cold water, and wringing machine, with drying-room, in which are fourteen iron clothes horses. There is an unlimited supply of water at high pressure from the Cambridge Waterworks, for which £100 a-year is paid; there is

a tank of water in a tower for fire service at the centre of the building.

March 15th.

Visited the Asylum for the Three Counties, Bedford, Herts, and Hunts; built for 500, three years ago, and now full. There is a large farm of 250 acres. There were 400 pigs sold last year, and the farm produce, including sale of potatoes, of which there were 33 acres, produced above £3000. The weekly charge for maintenance is 8s. The offices are most complete; a tramway, a mile long, is laid from the railway, and coals, &c., are brought by it into the offices; it was laid by the contractor, and £500 were about being expended on it to put it in good repair. A drying-room in laundry was formed by bringing iron pipes from ironing stove into a long room, the tubes returned again to chimney, and were covered by a slate forming a long table; so hot does this room become that on one occasion the clothes were all burnt from a cat pulling some of them off the lines, when they got into contact with the pipes and took fire. The asylum is on the same plan as that at Cambridge—three stories high, a sunken story, with a steep slope; all the day-rooms are on the ground floor. The two upper stories are dormitories, and about one-fourth single rooms, which are very good, $8\frac{1}{2}$ by $9\frac{1}{2}$ and 12 ft. high. Corridors appear to be too narrow. The washing-places are slate slabs, with earthenware basins. Tables, earthenware basins, jugs, and small ewers are also supplied, with combs and brushes. The earthenware is remarkably neat. Half-pint cups are used; the cups and saucers have red rims for female patients, blue for males, green for officers, and brown for attendants. The kitchen arrangements excellent; a good deal of cooking by gas; the range cost £60. Part of the washing is done by machinery and a rocker worked by hand; also a "dolly" for washing, worked by a small steam engine, which also works a wringer.

There are two towers—one on each wing, on the top of each of which are large cisterns containing 12,000 gallons, from which a supply by pipes is brought, in case of fire, to all parts. Arched iron girders over the kitchen. The chapel is large and very good, with an organ. Strangers from the villages are allowed to attend on Sundays. Daily chapel at 8.30 a.m.; a resident chaplain, who has a room near, and manages a lending library of upwards of 800 volumes, which he distributes to patients, who attend once a-week to have their books exchanged. About 40 communicants. There is a band of musicians. The superintendent's apartments in front centre building, also the board-room. Eight cottages have been built in the grounds for married attendants. The farm appears to be well cultivated, and the buildings and arrangements are good. Many patients are employed on the land and in the workshops, which appear to be very complete. Much work is done by carpen-

ters and smiths, and the machinery, in which the superintendent takes great interest, is very complete. Much pains are taken in noting meteorological observations.

Mr. Denne informed me that he had observed in some epileptics pain on pressure in a portion of the spine, and that he found the application of tincture of iodine as a liniment an effectual remedy in those cases.

March 17th.

Visited Leicester Asylum. Its situation is close to the town of Leicester, which has much increased of late years, from 11 to 70,000 inhabitants. There are about 50 acres of land, all under spade cultivation; land is now sold at £1500 an acre for building, and rented at £8 an acre. About 50 patients were at work, with their attendants, planting potatoes, and had also put in seven acres of beans. No stock kept but pigs, which seem to be a good sort.

The asylum contains 400 patients; one-fourth sleep in single rooms. It is one of the oldest, partly built by subscription, and still contains a few private patients, who are about to be removed. It also contains the borough patients, but none from the borough had been admitted for the last three or four years. Wards have been set apart for 130 lunatics, idiots, &c., in the Leicester Workhouse, with paid nurses from the asylum.

The asylum now only receives patients from the county: it is three stories high, a red brick building, and in the part recently added (for it is now double its original size) the architect has adopted the iron windows made to open on centre pivot, top and bottom, on the plan which he saw at the Somerset Asylum, and of which there is a drawing in the ninth annual report for 1856. The superintendent, Mr. Buck, says they answer very well, and are being placed in the single rooms, as the windows in the old building were considered too small and too high up by the Commissioners in Lunacy.

A new laundry has been built, detached, with an enclosed drying-yard; the arrangements in laundry are good; machinery is used for washing (Juke's patent) and also for wringing, worked by a small steam engine, as in the Three Counties and other asylums. Over the laundry there is a light, cheerful dormitory for twenty patients and two laundresses. Wooden bedsteads, having head and foot-boards, three feet wide, with lath bottoms; thick hair and wool mattresses; stair carpets at foot of each row of bedsteads; basket frames and long boxes in centre of room, with cushions covered with red, forming seats, and serving as places for the best bonnets and walking wraps, &c. Some of the bedsteads, instead of laths, have canvas stretched on a roller at the foot. Slabs covered with sheet lead and basins sunk in them in the lavatories; tables in dormitories, with blue pattern, enamelled, light iron basins, soap

dishes of the same material, also covered dishes and many domestic utensils; a good supply of tables for washing, with basins and jugs, combs and brushes, and towels. The upper story of asylum only used for dormitories. A corridor with 48 patients of the worst class had three nurses, one with 67 patients of better class had three nurses or attendants. Many basket chairs in use and approved of. Many quiet, old, harmless patients—idiots, and about 70 epileptics. A small basket stool used for patients in fits to put under their heads. There is a female idiot of 14, about the height of a child of half that age, with a very small head, but strongly formed limbs, formerly taken about and exhibited as an “Aztec,” her skin being nicely dyed with walnut juice. The old baths are of slate, and when cracked are being replaced by new ones of copper, enamelled white. Water-closets of the old fashioned kind. Slate slabs in small lavatories, with three or four iron enamelled basins sunken, in which working men wash. Each ward furnished with seven or eight sponges once a-month for patients to wash their faces. Two round towels in each lavatory. The ground floor is flagged; some of the day and single rooms are now being boarded and papered; cocoa-nut matting on floors, very general on female side, and bedside carpets. Some patients were plastering brick walls with one coat to prepare them for papering. Water from town, costs £100 a-year; hydrants in case of fire.

Weekly charge for maintenance 8s. for patients belonging to the county.

March 18th.

Visited Coton Hill Asylum, Stafford, under the management of Dr. Hewson; built within the last 12 years for first-class patients, who were formerly in the general lunatic asylum for the county. Contains 124 patients; will hold 140; charge varies from 2s. 6d. a-week for charity patients, to five or eight guineas a-week for those of the first class. Average cost of maintenance 23s. a-week. One attendant to four patients. It is a fine building, three stories high, and a basement, in which are several of the offices, kitchens, store-rooms, &c. Two water-towers above roof, each with cistern to hold 8000 gallons, pumped from a deep well by a steam engine. The laundry is being enlarged; washing to be done by machinery on an elaborate plan. Drying-room heated by pipes from ironing-stove, similar to that of the Three Counties Asylum. Cooking partly by gas, which is considered a saving of fire. Steam used in boilers, which were put up by Mr. Haden, of Trowbridge, as well as the heating apparatus, which answers. The windows are made to open wide, and a patient might get out. Two-thirds are single rooms, remainder dormitories; some cocoa-nut matting in passages, about one yard wide, cost 1s. 10d. a yard. In some of the upper corridors there were very good carpets, 7s. to 8s. a yard, and some

cork matting, which cost 4s. 4d., and is not found to wear well. In the wide passages, and day or sitting-rooms, the outer parts have oak flooring, the centre covered by carpets, deal flooring. One of the corridors has been widened at centre, the walls being supported on bronze twisted pillars; the corridor is much improved, as regards light especially, by the alteration; a bagatelle board and seats have been placed in the recess.

The airing-courts are good, three on each side. The grounds are nicely laid out; there is a kitchen garden, detached chapel, attended by patients three times a-week. Prayers are read morning and evening in a large room in front centre, used sometimes for entertainments. Some staircases of slate, are rather narrow.

The farm arrangements are very good; about 70 acres of ground; several pigs, cows, and horses are kept—three horses for driving, and two or three for carting coals to both the County Asylum and the Gaol.

The County Lunatic Asylum at Stafford, is an old building, four stories high at centre; wings three stories; has been much enlarged at various times; has above 500 patients; about 100 have been sent to a second asylum for the county, just built, near Lichfield, and some pauper lunatics have been brought from a licensed house. About two-thirds of it are fire proof; concrete floors in some places, and brick arches in others: some good oak floors have been substituted for the old ones of concrete in some of the corridors and day-rooms. One attendant on an average to fourteen patients. Eight corridors, including infirmaries, on each side; the latter one story high. They have a centre tiled corridor, lighted by skylights, with rooms on each side. Some of the pendulum taps, like those at Lincoln, have been recently introduced, and are approved of; there are other brass taps in some of the lavatories, and iron basins sunk in slate, which work with a handle to raise, like that of a water-closet, and a handle at the other side also to raise to allow the waste to run off. The Commissioners have recently caused hand-rails to be put to some of the stairs, and window-blinds in dormitories. Bookcases, prints and figures in the day-rooms.

Open stoves for fires used generally in corridors; a new stove has very recently been put up, projecting with iron plates on top, surrounded by a wire guard. A female patient tried to get up the chimney, and was burnt or suffocated to death in two or three minutes. There are many old, infirm people, and about one-fifth are epileptics. The centre part of the asylum gloomy, unavoidable from the construction. The laundry clean and neat, and the arrangements appeared good in that department. A new dining hall, to dine 300 male patients, with raised orchestra for several performers; it is used as an entertainment hall. A handsome new chapel over part of wash-house, for 500 persons. Three airing-courts on each side. The gardens round the house cultivated by

spade labour; about 40 acres of land. Large number of pigs kept, and much pork supplied to the house; also 16 or 18 prime cows in a new well-constructed cow-house. A brew-house; carpenter's, upholsterer's, and smith's shops. The approach to the house from the town is through a pretty avenue. The gaol is close to asylum, and is now undergoing alterations. Wages of male attendants from £18 to £34; caps found, but not clothes. Female attendants not allowed to wear crinoline. Some new bread for patients just being tried, at the suggestion of the superintendent, containing phosphate of soda. A law suit has been decided in favour of the borough with regard to the sewage, and the Visitors have made some alterations for deodorising it at a cost of £300, under the direction of Mr. McDougall, of Manchester, who has also made the bread above referred to. A trial has been made here of his baking powder, according to the printed directions, and 56lbs. more of excellent bread have been obtained from one sack of flour than by the usual method.

The New County Asylum, near Lichfield, is at present principally supplied from the old one at Stafford.

March 20th.

Warwick County Asylum, two miles from Hatton Station and three and a-half from Warwick; for 400 patients; is nearly full; has been built 13 years, and has not been added to except by a neat and cheerful dormitory and day-room for 16 laundry women over laundry. The building is situated on an eminence, commanding extensive views of a finely wooded country from all the front corridor windows; it faces the south. It is a brick building; about a third or fourth of it is three stories high, the remainder two stories, owing to inequalities in the ground. The corridors are flagged on the ground floor. About one-fourth single rooms; a bath-room in each corridor, of which there are six on each side, containing 30 patients each and two nurses. Communicating passages behind, covered with galvanized iron. Bath-rooms have stone floors, white enamelled iron bath in centre of room, and trellised wooden strips on each side; one opening only in the bath for hot and cold water and waste. Four iron enamelled basins sunk in slate in each bath-room; round towels, combs and brushes. In many of single rooms washstands fixed in corner, basin and jug, towel, comb and brush, bedside carpets, valances, window blinds, and net curtains in corridors; brick walls painted in colours. Some day-rooms papered on the bricks. Some heating flues and ventilators on Haden's principle. Windows made to open, and some to slide with alternate squares absent. The windows in single rooms high and small, with shutters to many of them. Three laundresses are employed. Washing is done partly by machinery; a small

steam machine also used for wringing, which seems to be very generally in use. Two water-closets in each corridor, old fashioned; flagged floors. Pictures and figures on walls. Chapel in airing-court, detached only a few feet, with a covered gallery leading to it; will hold 350. Three airing-courts on each side. One medical assistant. A good dinner of potatoe pies, baked in baker's oven. A deep well, from which a steam-engine pumps water into nine cisterns at top of house. Hose kept in upper corridors, and water can be taken by these through an opening into floor beneath. First floor on brick arches and iron girders; for ceiling galvanized iron is used. Iron rafters and battens; tiles of roof supported by slips of copper. The workshops for carpenters, tailors, and shoemakers are good. The farmyard detached; six cows, two horses, only 40 acres of ground. Land not productive. Sewage carried by pipes to the grass land. There are many old people among the patients, one old woman of 80, quiet, was sent 14 miles in depth of winter to asylum from workhouse. An entertainment room, and a very pretty theatre, with wings and well painted scenery.

Charge for maintenance, 8s. 5½d. a-week.

March 21st.

Gloucester Asylum; contains 604 patients; with about 50 acres of land. It is an old asylum, to which additions have been made at various times. Formerly it was a mixed asylum; about eight or nine years ago the paying private patients were removed. There are six corridors on each side; some in the old building have about 40 patients and two attendants, one with 40 has only one attendant. Mr. Toller, the superintendent, stated that he has been reducing the number of female attendants with advantage. Six airing-courts for females, and four for males; about an equal number of males and females. Bath-rooms small; washing-places adjoining; spring taps in good order. Flags being removed for wooden floors in corridors. About forty to fifty out at work digging, &c. A small detached chapel in front, just half large enough, built several years ago. An entertainment hall, where they assemble weekly for dancing and music. Superintendent's house detached. One assistant medical officer, who lives in the asylum. The kitchen is situated in the centre of basement story, and the dinner is weighed for the different wards. No dining hall. Two cottages for patients, detached in the grounds; one for 12 and an attendant, another for a smaller number; in the daytime it is under the charge of a patient, who was formerly in the Somerset Asylum, and who keeps it particularly clean, but he prefers sleeping in the main building. In general the patients like sleeping in the cottages, where they have their food. No machinery in the laundry; all the washing is done by patients, 38 in number. A new separate block building on female side, a

recent enlargement. The house at first contained only a third of its present number, and was built in form of a crescent; dormitories generally small; one-third single rooms. No separate infirmaries; sick attended in the wards, as at Nottingham. The clothing of patients clean and good. In corners of single rooms fixed wooden boards for washstand basins, similar to those recently made here. In the lavatories in the corridors three or four iron enamelled basins and a sink; small looking-glasses and two brushes, two small and two long combs in a linen case, bound with red, tacked to the wall. Part of the asylum fireproof; some hydrants.

There are 30 acres of ground all under spade cultivation. About 50 pigs, 5 cows, and 1 horse kept. In a field of wheat last year there were 45 bushels to the acre. The new piggeries and workshops very good.

Weekly charge, 9s.

Barnwood. A mansion, with a park of 100 acres, purchased for about £26,000; under the Visitors; for private patients only; was established in consequence of such patients having been sent from the old asylum, which is now exclusively for pauper patients belonging to the county and borough of Gloucester. It is for 100 patients, and is nearly full, although it has been established only five years, under the direction of Dr. Wood. It received none of the patients from the old asylum, as they had been distributed to other places four years previously. The arrangements are very good. There is one airing-court on each side for the most troublesome; the rest walk in the grounds. There is a fine large entertainment room, 80 feet long by 35 feet wide, which is used for exercise and billiards in wet weather. It is artificially heated. The single rooms are in the proportion of two-thirds.

Charge varies from 25s. to four guineas a-week.

May 2nd.

Visited the Glamorgan Asylum in company with one of the Visitors, J. Wollen, Esq. It is about one mile and a-half from Bridgend; is built for 350 patients, on an estate of 57 acres, through which the river Ogmore runs. Above 12 acres are occupied by buildings, yards, and airing-courts.

The asylum consists of a main building and two blocks, in one of which there are 50 male patients; the workshops are contiguous. The other block will contain about 60 females, and is already partly occupied by patients. The laundry, which adjoins it, is large, and the arrangements for washing are complete. The washing and wringing machines are worked by a steam engine. The bakehouse is under the ironing room of the laundry. There are gas works near, also farm buildings, and house for the engineer.

In the front grounds, between the block buildings, is a handsome detached chapel, which will accommodate 240 ; it cost £1600.

There is a cricket ground also in front ; two airing-courts on each side, spacious and tastefully laid out.

The main building consists of a centre, in which is the board room, a large lofty dining hall, 80 by 40 feet, which has two separate communications with the kitchen, for males and females. These offices are sufficient for a much larger number than the building will at present accommodate.

The ground floor consists of day-rooms, work-rooms, &c., which are boarded ; the upper floor, of dormitories. There are no corridors but passages ; on each side are good sized single rooms, 11 feet high, in each of which is a small fire-place. The heating in all the rooms is by open fires ; at the bottom of stone staircases are coils of steam pipe. The gas fittings, which were obtained from Birmingham, are excellent and ornamental ; they are so arranged in dormitories as very materially to assist the ventilation.

There are workmen still employed in the main building, which is unfurnished. After the 18th of this month the superintendent, Dr. Yellowlees, expects to be ready to receive all their female patients from this asylum.

June 17th.

Visited the Essex Lunatic Asylum, at Brentwood, with our Chairman, Mr. Dickinson. About twenty male patients, with an attendant, were haymaking. The grounds in front were nicely laid out with shrubs, and there was a belt of plantation outside which formed a screen from the highroad four or five hundred yards distant from the house. The building is of red brick, ornamented in the Tudor style of architecture ; cost £80,000 ; quantity of land under cultivation 46 acres. The number of patients 552. The number of females exceeds that of males by 100. A large proportion (upwards of 100) are epileptics ; cost of maintenance 9s. 6d. a-week. Part of the asylum is three stories high, the remainder two stories. The infirm cases on the ground floor in a long corridor 12 feet wide, with large windows, and a small day room at each end, single rooms and small dormitories communicating with it. At the end of some corridors were dormitories containing nine beds, with washstands for four basins. A washstand and bedside carpet in most of the single rooms. The upper part of corridors papered on bricks, the lower part painted, a projecting course of brick forming a sort of moulding. The corridors are ornamented with pictures, bird cages, and plants, and cocoa-nut matting laid down in them. They are arched with Myers' patent hollow bricks, as at the Lincoln Asylum. The single rooms are arched with brick on iron girders ; water-closets and sculleries are of the ordinary construction. The chapel,

situated in the centre at the back of the buildings, is of stone, and has a small spire with a clock, which strikes the quarters; the interior is handsomely *furnished*, arches and carved corbels, also an organ, stained glass windows, communion table with the commandments in illuminated letters. There are three airing-courts on each side of the house. The accommodation has been increased by the erection of three cottages in the grounds at the back, each for 25 patients, at a cost of £7,000. Each cottage consists of a day room, four single rooms and bath room, with Rufford's Stourbridge baths; water-closet and pantry on the ground floor, above a dormitory containing 22 beds; in the centre a white marble square, wash-stand for eight basins, towels on hooks at the side, a water and a clothes closet adjoining the dormitory. The cottages communicate by a covered passage. In the centre one is a kitchen with an excellent range for cooking, and which consumes but a small quantity of fuel. Adjoining the kitchen is a handsome dining hall, with a high pitched open wooden roof, capable of dining double the number of the occupants of the cottages, which it is intended to add to as may hereafter be required. These cottages are good enough for patients of the middle classes, and very superior to anything expected or required for paupers. The water supply is from springs, and is pumped by a steam engine into a tank containing 10,000 gallons; the consumption of water for all purposes is about 16,000 gallons daily. There is a fire-plug in each airing-court, and a large fire-engine is kept on the premises.

June 20th.

Visited the Asylum for Idiots at Earlswood, Reigate Junction; it is close to the Brighton railway, on an eminence, with a common in front, and commands an extensive view. There are 150 acres of ground belonging to the asylum, which was built by Mr. Moffatt, and is a very handsome and convenient structure, well adapted for the purpose. It contained 426 patients, of whom the majority were boys, only 130 of them girls. The kitchen arrangements, by Mr. Haden, are good. At half-past twelve there were 267 children seated in a large dining room near the kitchen, at a plentiful meal, for some of whom the meat was chopped. The greatest order was preserved. About 50 of the girls were formed into a class in school, and followed their teachers simultaneously in their exercises; they sung together the multiplication table, and marked time with their arms. New workshops were in progress of construction over the laundry; 28 boys are taught tailoring, and several shoemaking in the adjoining room. Many boys were at work in the hay-field. There is a gymnasium, with simple contrivances for the children to exercise; a board for walking on, about five inches wide and twenty feet long, also one on an incline of about two feet; swings, some

with double seats; a turnabout, long iron levers to hold and support the weight of the body by the arms. The dormitories are well ventilated, well kept, and cheerful. Cocoa-nut matting is made in the establishment, and is laid down on all the corridors. There are two rooms, each about twenty feet square, on the ground floor, fitted up with seats, and a pipe for flushing with water, on which the young and feeble children are placed after each meal, and they are also taken up out of bed by the night attendant—by seeing this carefully looked after they are seldom dirty. There are three classes of patients, at £50, £100, and £150 a-year, with nicely furnished sitting rooms appropriated to each class. There are about 70 servants and attendants, 20 males and 50 females—14 employed in the laundry. The children seemed cheerful and happy, and the establishment altogether left a favourable and pleasing impression.

The same afternoon we visited the Sussex County Asylum, Hayward's Heath, a long building of red brick, Venetian style of architecture. It is also situated on an eminence, and commands a very extensive and picturesque view. There are 200 acres of rather poor land belonging to the asylum; the number of patients, 514; about 58 more females than males; it will hold about 600, and the kitchen and offices are sufficient for 800. The whole cost was under £100,000. It is three stories high. The wards contain 60 each, three attendants to each ward; cocoa and fibre matting in corridors. The superintendent's rooms are in the centre, south front, the kitchens, baths and cellars below. The windows are constructed like those at Bethlem, with iron frames, one-third of the window from top to bottom can be opened, too narrow to allow a body to get through. Rufford's baths, with blue-and-white tiles on top, Jennings' water-closets, wash-hand stands, ordinary ware basins; yellow cotton counterpanes, with the county arms in the centre. The laundry fitted up by Haden, a patent washing machine of his in use, and highly approved of. There were thirty cases of small pox on the male side; two died the previous day, and one attendant. Twenty of the cases were removed to a building in the farm yard. The disease first appeared in a patient from the Hastings Union, ten days after his admission.

Charge for maintenance 9s. 3d. a week.

The chapel, in which there is daily service, is small, at the back near the entrance, a few yards distant from the asylum. It is a handsome building in the Italian style, of red brick, in keeping with the asylum. The interior is nicely fitted with freestone reading desk, and suitable lectern, after a sketch made by the Bishop of Oxford, who chanced to visit the asylum before the chapel was finished. There are two airing-courts on each side, situated on terraces facing the south of the asylum, commanding views of the Brighton Downs. There are two night nurses on the female side,

and the paralytic and patients of careless habits are carefully attended to. On account of the small-pox the male side was not visited. There are two water-towers on each side of the centre building, with cisterns, each for 10,000 gallons, and by which the house can be flooded in case of fire. One recently occurred in the laundry, which was put out in half-an-hour; there were brick arches over the place, and no great damage ensued. There is also a fire-engine on the premises. The daily consumption of water is about 40,000 gallons; the water is highly impregnated with iron, and leaves a red sediment—Sussex being the old iron district. The price of meat is excessive, and every effort is being used by Dr. Robertson to render the farm more productive. The sewage is applied to about 40 acres of the land, which it has greatly improved; the third crop of Italian rye-grass was being mown; 12 milch cows were kept.

June 21st.

Visited the State Criminal Asylum at Broadmoor: Mr. Dickinson obtained an order to see it from the Home Office. Dr. Meyer complained of the very imperfect state in which the building had been handed over by the contractor, and the numerous alterations required before the insane prisoners could be safely received. The building is in six separate blocks, three stories high, of red brick, within high walls, which enclose also the garden of seven or eight acres, and the airing-courts on three terraces to the south above the garden. The farm buildings outside the garden are very complete. There are 300 acres of poor land belonging to the institution. The centre block contains the offices, kitchen, &c., and apartments for the junior officers; on each side a block for males, and detached blocks westward. There were 400 males. The laundry for males is detached in the lower ground below the airing-courts. The chapel is situated in the centre, and has room for 400; the gallery is appropriated to the female prisoners, who occupy a distinct block with a separate approach. There is a very lofty, well-arranged kitchen, scullery, and excellent laundry attached to this block where the female prisoners work. There was a plentiful dinner of mackerel, fish being obtained from Brixham, from whence a telegram is sent, when a supply at a cheap rate has been procured. The butcher's meat is purchased at the current price in Newgate market by a salesman. Meat costs from 7*d.* to 8*d.* per lb.; at the Essex Asylum, where it was contracted for, the cost was about 11*d.* per lb. Dr. Meyer introduced the same system at the Surrey Asylum, purchasing meat at market price instead of by contract, and the steward reported that a saving was effected of £500 a year.

The baths are of copper, and all situated together below the centre block, as at Portland Prison, so that the patients have to be brought from the several blocks to the centre.

Several attempts have been made by patients to escape, and one attendant got twelve months' imprisonment, with hard labour, in Reading Gaol, for aiding a patient to escape.

Ordinary wash-hand basins are used, also some trough bedsteads of old pattern. A strait-waistcoat was used in one case for surgical purposes. Three changes of linen each week. Two patients from Somersetshire looked well. One homicide, who killed his wife while in a state of delirium tremens, seemed quite rational; the other was an inmate of the Somerset Asylum for a short time; he nearly killed a boy, and is still considered insane. Many of the patients, with several of the attendants, were in the airing-court. A professional pickpocket was pointed out, who asked an official visitor for 6*d.*, which was not given; he was resolved to obtain it, so picked the gentleman's pocket of his cigar case, and having abstracted some cigars returned it to the owner, asking him if he had dropped it, and was presented with 6*d.* for his honesty.

There are 60 cottages on the estate for officers and attendants, of which there are altogether 100, so that the cost of these patients to the country must be something considerable.

Everything in this was different from other asylums,—in fact, it was more of a prison than an asylum: the hopeless captivity, the greater danger in moving about alone amongst such patients, some of whom had only feigned insanity in the hope of making their escape, the larger number of attendants required for safe custody, had altogether a depressing effect.

Visited the Asylum for the Borough of Bristol (one of the latest built), which is situated in grounds nicely laid out, on an eminence near the banks of the river, and overlooking a beautifully wooded country on the opposite side. In building the asylum, however, advantage was not taken of this prospect, for the front faces the Stapleton Workhouse, which has no architectural pretensions, and is not calculated to cheer the inmates of the asylum. The interior is plastered and painted in oil, no white-washed brick walls; the floors are boarded, and cocoa-nut matting laid along the corridors; in several of the rooms carpets; washstands in the single rooms, combs, brushes, and looking-glasses. The lavatories and bath rooms are nicely fitted with taps; in the former, thick slate and iron enamelled basins, like ours, though much better; the baths are of Stourbridge clay, which looked clean and nice. The seats in the corridor are stuffed and covered with American cloth, and are, as well as the arm chairs, made of birch. There are brackets for figures, and pictures in gilt frames on the walls.

The asylum is for 200, and they had six or eight over their number; they are still in debt, and the weekly charge is 12s. for their borough paupers. Dr. Stephens informs me that rather careful arrangements in case of fire have been made; all the floors have iron girders—the ground floor of the asylum, and all floors of the dwelling-house, up to the attics, are laid in concrete. All dormitories, single and associate, have a broad stone groundsel to the door. The lower corridors open directly into the court, and the upper by stone stairs in the tower, so that means of escape are easy. In each of the towers there is a valve to which a hose can be secured, and water passed to any part of the upper floor by gravitation. In the centre of each back court there is a hydrant to which a stand pipe can be affixed, and with a long hose water carried through the windows into the ground floor, or thrown over the roof of the building, the steam engine supplying the pumping power.

In the early part of the year visited the new Dorset County Asylum, near Dorchester, in company with Mr. Dickinson. It is a handsome building of red brick on the chalk hills, not far distant from the old asylum at Forston. There is a considerable quantity of land attached to it, the want of which had been felt at Forston. A part of the patients only had been removed to it, so that it was not quite in working order. The new asylum is well arranged with the exception of having a corridor with rooms on each side which renders it gloomy, an arrangement not usual in modern structures. The farm buildings are particularly good; there is a separate stable and coach-house for the use of the Visitors. After the removal of the remainder of the patients from the old asylum, it was intended to take patients there, above the pauper class, at a moderate charge, which would be a great boon to the county.

The most important consideration which suggests itself by comparing this Asylum with similar institutions is, that no special provision has been made here against an outbreak of fire. To this the attention of the Visitors has been directed, and they have ordered the new buildings to be arched with Dennett's patent fire-proof arches. These have already been placed in some portions of the house. In the drying room, at the farm yard, an opportunity is afforded of comparing them with the brick arches on iron girders; and by every one who has seen the two, the Dennett arch is considered firmer and preferable to the brick arch. It would be

desirable to have either the Dennett or brick arch for the ceiling of the Turkish Bath, which has been out of use for some time, as it was found that the boards of the infirmary day room became warm after the continued heating of the bath.

A supply of water from a higher level to enable a fire to be extinguished in the roof of the building, which cannot be done at present without the aid of a fire-engine, is a subject which has been discussed by the Visitors, and they have had levels taken, and plans submitted to them by professional persons, with a view to select the best for the security of the establishment. From the same source a supply of water to the Chaplain's residence, and for the large pasture field included in the last purchase, should be provided.

The ventilation of this Asylum, since it has been filled with patients, is considered by some insufficient. There were originally only ventilators in a small proportion of the windows. The greater number of the windows in the single rooms before closely fixed, have been made to open, and this alteration must be carried out still further during the summer, before some of the corridors can be sufficiently ventilated. The corridors are much too low, being only $11\frac{1}{2}$ instead of 15 or 16 feet high. Lofty ceilings, and windows made to open, are necessary to secure good ventilation in hospitals. The heating and ventilation were combined here originally according to Messrs. Haden's plan, and for some years gave satisfaction. The corridors could be kept at an agreeable and even temperature, open fires being only occasionally necessary in very cold weather in the day rooms and corridors. In asylums open fires are objectionable, from the greater liability to accident, and also from the difficulty of preventing their being monopolised by the stronger patients, to the exclusion of the aged and feeble, who most require warmth.

A plan (on a reduced scale) of the survey of the Asylum grounds, recently made by Mr. Whitehead, the county surveyor, is prefixed to this report. It includes the two purchases of about 30 acres made since the original purchase of 50 acres for the site. It also shows 39 acres of rented ground adjoining, 26 of which only came into possession this year. It may be seen from the plan that a considerable portion of the land is taken up by buildings, roads, yards, airing courts, planting and ornamental grounds, so that not

more than 100 acres are available for agricultural purposes. About 10 acres in front lying between the farm yard and the entrance gate from Wells, are irrigated by the sewage,—the only manure that has been in use on it for eighteen years. The quantities of cabbage, mangold, and Italian rye grass grown on this portion of the farm are very great; cabbages are ordinarily half a cwt. each, and some have been as much as 70lbs. in weight; the mangold from 17 to 23lbs. in weight. This year the produce has been about 50 tons to the acre. The Italian rye grass has been cut four times, between the end of March and the beginning of October, and seeded once. *This utilization of the sewage* has been in operation here, as already stated, for 18 years. The situation of the sewage tank is shown on the plan; all the sewage drains converge in the front of the house, and run into the tank, which is 100 yards from the front door. The tank is arched with brick, covered drains for irrigation run from each side of the tank; the principal one is on the western side. At intervals of several yards, there are small brick shafts not covered, about 2 feet square, through which the drain passes. There is a wooden hatch at the outlet of the shaft, which can be let down to intercept the passage of the sewage, and cause it to rise and overflow the small shaft and run into surface drains for irrigating the ground as far as the Frome road. At the lower part near to the road a larger tank receives the sewage, and from this iron pipes are laid under the road, and it is carried into the four-acre meadow on the opposite side of the road, and to the eight-acre arable field adjoining it, so that about 22 acres are benefited by the sewage. No unpleasant odour is at any time perceptible from this sewage, unless by going close to the tank or shafts, and by the time the sewage has passed off into the ground a few feet distant, it is deodorised. Where the sewage runs to waste in uncovered drains by the road side, the odour is very perceptible and disagreeable in certain states of the atmosphere; this is observable sometimes when the tank in the farm yard, which receives the sewage from the stable and cow-house, has not been regularly pumped out and removed. The situation of the farm yard being so low, this sewage cannot, like the other, be utilized without the labour of carting it, consequently it is neglected, and sometimes becomes a nuisance to passengers along the Frome road.

No ill effects, as regards the health of the patients or others in the establishment, has ever occurred from the sewage; the apartments of the superintendent are nearest to the sewage tank.

It has been stated that in one asylum where the sewage was used on the land, several fatal cases of dysentery had occurred, which were attributed to this source. It is probable that other causes may have been overlooked, or that the nature of the soil is such that it requires to be broken up, if impervious, to deodorise the sewage. If irrigation from the sewage were the sole cause it is most likely that disease would have occurred here in the course of eighteen years; but neither dysentery nor fever have, thank Providence, ever prevailed; nearly all cases have been carefully examined after death, and notes of the post-mortem appearances, in each case, given in the annual reports.

If the sewage be applied to soil it is quickly deodorised; dry earth is now used for closets, and some earth closets have recently been fitted up here instead of water closets, which in an asylum are constantly getting out of order from patients frequently stuffing down rags, and choking the pipes, causing the water to overflow and impregnate the flooring.

Accidents.—A male epileptic fell, in a fit, and broke his collar bone, which soon united. Very recently an aged female patient slipped off a step down four stairs, in the passage leading from Corridor No. 4, and fractured both bones of the right leg; to an aged person in feeble health such an accident is very serious, and the result doubtful. The male patients have been this year much employed on scaffolds and ladders, attending masons at the new buildings, and have been mercifully protected from accidents.

Amusements.—The band still continues to improve under Mr. Bristow. At the last Sessions, held at Wells, they played after dinner, by permission of the chairman, Sir William Miles, so that the County Magistrates had an opportunity of knowing that the attendants employed in their County Asylum contribute to the amusement as well as having the care of the patients. There have been two concerts, with glee singing, lately, besides the usual performances of the band twice a-week. There have also been theatrical entertainments.

Great credit is due to Mr. and Mrs. Bristow, Dr. Madden-Medlicott, who also obtained the aid of his young friend

Mr. C. H. Lane; to Mr. Duke, Miss Brain, and some of the attendants for the time they devote in forming an Amateur Dramatic Company to amuse and to cheer the monotonous life of the inmates. There can be no doubt that these entertainments have been a source of great gratification and benefit to the patients; they divert their thoughts from themselves, the peculiarity of the insane being that they are absorbed in their own delusions;—a peculiarity which is, perhaps, best counteracted by treating them collectively. These amateur performances have been much commended, and their success is in no small degree to be attributed to the excellent arrangement of the theatre itself, for which we are indebted to my friend, Mr. Balderson. It has been usual for as many of the patients as can attend, to witness one or two representations of each piece separately, and then of both pieces on the same evening, after which, on one evening, a repetition of the piece takes place for the Visitors and friends who may wish to attend, and some of the patients.

The pieces played this season have been as follows:—

T. J. WILLIAMS' Farce, in one Act, entitled

“AN UGLY CUSTOMER.”

Mr. Coobiddy (a retired Grocer)	Mr. C. H. LANE.
Captain Snapdragon (the Ugly Customer)	MR. BRISTOW.
Alfred Weston (engaged to Miss Coobiddy)	DR. MEDLICOTT.
Sophia (Coobiddy's Daughter)	MISS BRAIN.
Mary (a Servant Maid)	MRS. BRISTOW.

SCENE: *Sitting-room in Coobiddy's House.* TIME: *Present Day.*

In the interval between the Pieces, a Comic Duet by Mr. and Mrs. BRISTOW.

Concluding with C. SELBY'S Farce,

“THE IRISH DRAGOON;”

OR, WARDS IN CHANCERY.

Mr. Brown Sherry (a Wine Merchant)	MR. DUKE.
Fizgig (the Wine Merchant's Clerk)	DR. MEDLICOTT.
Mr. Mellowpear (an Attorney)	MR. C. H. LANE.
Switcher (Mr. Mellowpear's Clerk)	MR. G. HILL.

Patrick O'Murphy O'Brallaghan	{ a Light Dragoon British Legion }	MR. BRISTOW.
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Mrs. Brown Sherry (a married Lady). MRS. BRISTOW,
(In which she sung the “Twilight Hour.”)

Mrs. Bloomly (a young Widow) MISS BRAIN.

Matilda Jinks (a beautiful young Lady) MRS. ———

SCENE: *A Counting-house.* TIME: *After the Carlist War in Spain.*

The Band played a selection of music.

The charge for patients belonging to the County remains the same, 8s. 2d. a-week ; for patients belonging to Boroughs within the County, 11s 5d.; and for out-County patients, or patients who have not been properly cared for at home, 14s. a-week.

For patients and attendants a supply of books and periodicals has been allowed by the Visitors, and a lending library, under the care of the Chaplain, the Rev. E. Godson, who has also established classes for female attendants and patients.

The Superintendent has, in conclusion, again to thank the Visitors for their continued confidence and support.

PART II.

THE second part of the Report gives details of the cases, including the previous history, the character, duration of the disorder, &c. A summary is also given, taken from the tables and obituary in the Appendix; the number of fits amongst the epileptics (monthly) by day and by night; the diseases treated in each quarter, as well as anything of professional interest in the medical treatment of the patients that has occurred during the year, which, although not of sufficient importance to be sent to a medical journal, might be worth recording for the information of medical officers of similar institutions, the Report being sent to them, as well as to the authorities, to the acting magistrates of the county, and clerks of Boards of Guardians, for whom the first part relating to the admissions and discharges, the accommodation, and general management are required to be fully stated.

In four previous Annual Reports (13th to 16th inclusive), various particulars relative to the first thousand males and first thousand females were given, obtained from the case books and tabulated with great care by Dr. Madden-Medlicott. The trades and occupations were shown, the various forms of insanity, the recoveries and mortality at decennial periods, treatment employed (medical and moral), and the results, as far as practicable; he has also, in the following tables, given an analysis of the mortality from the opening of the asylum in 1848 to the end of the year 1865, a period of nearly 18 years. The mortality in that time amounted to 816; the discharges to 1593, of which 1206 recovered, 248 were relieved, and 139 not improved—cases for the most part transferred to other asylums belonging to other counties. Table A gives the death-rate in each year in each form of the disorder. Table B gives the hour of death and seat of the disease and form of the disorder. Table C specifies the cause of death in each sex, and each form of the disorder as ascertained by *post-mortem* examination. Table D is a general summary and analysis.

TABLE A.
Showing the Form of Disorder, with the Death-rate in each Year, in 476 Males and 340 Females.

	Mania.		Monomania.		Melancholia.		Dementia.		General Paralysis.		Epilepsy.		Idiocy.		Epilepsy and Idiocy.		Delirium Tremens.		Grand Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1848	6	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	7	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	6
1849	8	9	1	0	0	0	0	3	7	1	5	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	24	18	
1850	3	4	0	0	2	3	2	2	1	6	3	5	0	1	1	1	0	0	21	13	
1851	6	5	0	1	0	0	0	5	4	7	1	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	23	17	
1852	8	6	4	1	0	0	0	5	4	2	2	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	35	23	
1853	8	8	1	0	0	1	1	6	8	0	4	3	4	0	0	0	0	1	28	21	
1854	5	8	1	0	0	0	0	5	9	10	8	2	4	5	0	2	2	1	29	33	
1855	8	7	1	1	0	0	0	7	3	1	6	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	30	22	
1856	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	5	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	16	20	
1857	6	9	0	0	0	0	0	5	3	4	5	7	0	3	3	0	1	0	25	22	
1858	6	2	0	1	0	0	0	4	1	6	1	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	26	11	
1859	8	4	0	1	0	0	0	3	4	1	9	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	27	19	
1860	6	5	0	1	0	0	0	6	4	9	1	6	0	0	0	0	2	0	29	23	
1861	6	2	0	1	1	5	5	3	12	0	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	14	
1862	7	8	0	1	0	0	0	2	9	1	6	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	29	12	
1863	3	8	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	11	0	4	4	1	0	1	0	0	25	16	
1864	8	9	0	0	0	4	3	9	2	10	2	5	2	2	1	1	1	0	39	20	
1865	2	9	1	2	4	7	9	7	4	2	9	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	30	29	
TOTAL	107	106	12	14	47	66	79	68	130	22	74	50	9	9	15	5	3	0	476	340	
Percentages	22.52	31.25	2.52	4.13	9.90	19.41	16.61	20.7	27.32	6.41	15.55	14.70	1.80	2.65	3.15	1.45	0.3	0	100.00	100.00	

TABLE B.
Showing the Time of Death at four periods in the twenty-four hours, the Seat of the Disease, and the Forms of the Disorder in 476 Males and 340 Females.

FORENOON.																																																																																																																																																															
TIME OF DEATH.	MANIA.				MONOMANIA.				MELANCHOLIA.				DEMENTIA.				GENERAL PARALYSIS.				EPILEPSY.				IDIOCY.				EPILEPSY AND IDIOCY.				DELIRIUM TREMENS.																																																																																																																														
	Brain.	Chest.	Abdomen.	Total.	Brain.	Chest.	Abdomen.	Total.	Brain.	Chest.	Abdomen.	Total.	Brain.	Chest.	Abdomen.	Total.	Brain.	Chest.	Abdomen.	Total.	Brain.	Chest.	Abdomen.	Total.	Brain.	Chest.	Abdomen.	Total.	Brain.	Chest.	Abdomen.	Total.																																																																																																																															
	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.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.																																																																																																																															
Midnight to 6 a.m.	2	2	13	11	3	8	18	21	0	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	4	5	1	3	7	12	1	5	19	6	1	8	21	14	18	36	6	0	0	0																																																																																																																											
6 a.m. to Noon	3	7	22	13	4	11	29	31	0	0	3	3	1	0	4	3	1	3	5	1	5	8	16	6	3	10	8	0	0	0	36	6	0	0	0																																																																																																																												
	5	9	35	24	7	19	47	52	0	1	4	4	2	1	6	6	2	7	11	13	2	8	15	28	7	8	29	14	7	8	43	20	54	9	2	0	1																																																																																																																										
AFTERNOON.																																																																																																																																																															
Noon to 6 p.m.	7	5	16	10	5	10	28	25	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	1	7	9	4	5	14	13	6	4	10	8	1	7	5	3	9	6	2	0	0	1																																																																																																																											
6 p.m. to Midnight	6	7	10	12	6	5	22	24	2	0	1	3	1	2	4	5	1	2	9	11	1	0	11	13	6	4	10	8	4	8	20	20	32	5	0	0	0																																																																																																																										
	13	12	26	22	11	15	50	49	3	0	2	3	1	2	6	5	4	3	16	20	5	5	25	28	7	5	17	13	7	17	31	35	57	11	1	0	0																																																																																																																										
HOUR UNCERTAIN.																																																																																																																																																															
Forenoon	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																																																																																																																											
Afternoon	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																																																																																																																											
No Post-mortem Examination in 30 Males and 20 Females.																				TOTAL.																																																																																																																																											
TIME OF DEATH.	Mania.				Mono-mania.				Melan-cholia.				Dementia.				General Paralysis.				Epilepsy.				Total.				FORM OF DISORDER.				Summary of the time of Death, together with the Percentages.																																																																																																																														
	Brain.	Chest.	Abdomen.	Total.	Brain.	Chest.	Abdomen.	Total.	Brain.	Chest.	Abdomen.	Total.	Brain.	Chest.	Abdomen.	Total.	Brain.	Chest.	Abdomen.	Total.	Brain.	Chest.	Abdomen.	Total.	Brain.	Chest.	Abdomen.	Total.	Brain.	Chest.	Abdomen.	Total.	Brain.	Chest.	Abdomen.	Total.																																																																																																																											
	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.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.																																																																																																																													
Midnight to 6 a.m.	0	0	0	0	2	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	6	2	1	1	0	10	2																																																																																																																																									
6 a.m. to Noon	2	1	0	0	1	1	3	0	1	3	0	0	1	0	10	2																																																																																																																																															
	2	1	0	0	3	4	4	2	3	0	0	2	1	14	8																																																																																																																																																
AFTERNOON.																				TOTAL.																																																																																																																																											
Noon to 6 p.m.	1	2	0	1	3	1	0	0	3	0	1	1	8	5																																																																																																																																																	
6 p.m. to Midnight	2	1	0	0	1	4	0	1	4	0	1	1	8	7																																																																																																																																																	
	3	3	0	1	4	5	0	1	7	0	2	2	16	12																																																																																																																																																	
One case of Mania in a female, in whom nothing to account for death was found by post-mortem examination, died of natural decay.																				FORM OF DISORDER.																																																																																																																																											
																				FORENOON.																				AFTERNOON.																				TOTAL.																																																																																																			
																				M.																				F.																				M.																				F.																																																																															
																				Mania																				51																				53																				56																				53																				107																				106																			
																				Monomania																				6																				6																				8																				12																				14																				28																			
																				Melancholia																				18																				33																				29																				33																				47																				69																			
																				Dementia																				48																				32																				31																				26																				79																				68																			
																				General Paralysis																				62																				11																				68																				11																				130																				22																			
																				Epilepsy																				44																				23																				30																				27																				74																				50																			
																				Idiocy																				3																				3																				2																				6																				3																				9																			
																				Epilepsy and Idiocy																				7																				3																				8																				2																				15																				5																			
																				Delirium Tremens																				2																				0																				1																				0																				3																				0																			
																				245																				164																				231																				176																				476																				340																																							
																				One case of Mania in a female, in whom nothing to account for death was found by post-mortem examination, died of natural decay.																																																																																																																																											
Summary of the time of Death, together with the Percentages.																																																																																																																																																															
FORENOON.																																																																																																																																																															
Males.																																								Females.																																																																																																																							
Midnight to 6 a.m.																																								101 - 21.23																																								66 - 19.40																																																																															
6 a.m. to Noon																																								132 - 27.77																																								91 - 26.50																																																																															
Hour uncertain																																								12 - 2.5																																								7 - 2.06																																																																															
																																								245 - 51.30																																								164 - 48.26																																																																															
AFTERNOON.																																																																																																																																																															
Noon to 6 p.m.																																								110 - 23.1																																								82 - 24.17																																																																															
6 p.m. to Midnight																																								115 - 24.2																																								89 - 26.17																																																																															
Hour uncertain																																								6 - 1.2																																								5 - 1.40																																																																															
																																								231 - 48.5																																								176 - 51.7																																																																															

TABLE C.

Showing the assigned Causes of Death, as ascertained by *post-mortem* examination in each form of the disorder, in 446 males and 320 females.

Cause of Death.	Mania.		Mono- mania.		Melan- cholia.		De- mentia		Gen. Para- lysis.		Epi- lepsy.		Idiocy.		Epi- lepsy & Idiocy.		De- lirium Tremens.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Apoplexy	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	7	5
Ascites	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
Asphyxia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Atrophy of Brain	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Burn	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
Bright's Disease	3	1	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	11	2
Bronchitis	6	1	1	0	2	2	13	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	7
Cachexia	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Cancer	1	2	0	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	6
Congestion of Brain	2	3	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	5	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	9	8
Congestion of Lung	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1
Decline of Life	0	*1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Diarrhoea	2	3	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	6
Dysentery	5	6	1	2	2	4	4	7	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	15	20
Enteritis	1	14	0	0	0	2	3	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	25
Enlarged Heart	5	0	1	1	0	0	3	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	3
Erysipelas	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
Epilepsy	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	13	0	0	4	2	0	0	15	15
Fluid in Brain	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	2
Gastritis	1	1	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	6	3
Gangrene	2	1	0	0	1	3	0	2	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	9
General Paralysis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	120	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	120	22
Hydrothorax	4	3	0	0	0	2	4	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	8
Hypertrophy of Brain	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0
Lumbar Abscess	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	3
Jaundice	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Meningitis	2	9	1	0	1	4	3	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	9	19
Myelitis	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	5
Pericarditis	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
Peritonitis	5	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	3
Phthisis	17	30	2	4	10	16	8	10	0	0	12	10	3	5	5	2	0	0	57	77
Pleurisy	2	1	0	1	2	4	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6
Pneumonia	28	11	2	1	10	9	15	7	0	0	13	8	1	1	1	0	0	0	70	37
Purpura	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Aneurism	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Softened Brain	5	5	0	1	1	1	8	2	0	0	3	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	20	11
Tumour of Brain	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1
Ulceration of Gall Bladder	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total	102	102	12	13	40	57	75	65	120	22	70	47	9	9	15	5	3	0	446	320

* 1 Woman nothing appreciable by *post-mortem* examination.

In many of the cases there was disease of more than one organ; thus, General Paralysis was complicated with Pneumonia, Pulmonary Phthisis, Gangrene of the Lungs, Hydrothorax, Nephritis, Enteritis. Meningitis, was complicated with Erysipelas, Gangrene, &c., and it was often difficult to determine to which to ascribe the immediate cause of death.

TABLE D. (ANALYSIS).

FORENOON.								Form of Disorder.	AFTERNOON.							
Brain.		Chest.		Abdomen.		Total.			Brain.		Chest.		Abdomen.		Total.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
5	9	36	24	8	19	49	52	..... Mania	13	12	29	22	11	15	53	49
0	1	4	3	2	1	6	6	..... Monomania	3	1	2	3	1	3	6	7
2	8	11	13	2	8	15	29	..... Melancholia	4	3	16	20	5	5	25	28
7	8	29	14	8	8	44	30	..... Dementia	7	5	17	13	7	17	31	35
56	11	2	0	1	0	59	11	..... General Paralysis	60	11	1	0	0	0	61	11
17	18	20	4	5	0	42	22	..... Epilepsy	5	9	20	14	3	2	28	25
4	2	3	1	0	0	7	3	..... Idiocy	1	0	1	6	0	0	2	6
3	1	4	1	0	1	7	3	..... Epilepsy and Idiocy	3	1	4	1	1	0	8	2
2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	..... Delirium Tremens	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
96	58	109	60	26	37	231	156		96	42	91	79	28	42	215	163

Epileptic Tables.—From these Tables it appears that 61 males and 42 females, of ages varying from 14 to 75 years in the males, and from 9 to 68 years in the females, were subject to epileptic fits; of these (marked R., T., P., and D. respectively) 1 male and 3 females were discharged relieved, 4 males and 1 female (Welsh patients) were transferred to the Glamorgan Asylum, 1 male was discharged on probation, and 11 males and 2 females died during the year—above 12 per cent. The causes of death in these cases will be seen in the obituary. The greatest number of fits was 522 in a male idiot, aged 22, and next 407 in a female, aged 24, who has lucid intervals. The average number of fits was highest in females, being 132; in males, 97·6, for the whole year. The greatest number of fits occurred amongst the males in the Winter and Summer months, and in the females in the Spring quarter. The average number of fits by day was about double that by night, in both sexes.

The medical treatment has been varied according to the bodily condition of the patient. One female was discharged greatly benefited by tonics. It may be mentioned that, in one girl, almost daily subject to slight epileptic fits, extract of belladonna was given until it produced full dilatation of the pupil, when it was stopped for a short time, and again given at certain intervals for several weeks, the epileptic fits still continuing. The bromide of potass was then given, and the fits have entirely ceased for a period of two months; whether they will recur remains to be seen. This is the only case here in which marked benefit has taken place after the administration of this drug. Several epileptics like the cold shower or douche bath.

It is to be regretted that no *statistical classification* or special system of recording facts in lunatic asylums was originally drawn up for general adoption. Had it been done, an aggregate of facts would have been, by this time, collected from the whole kingdom, and the results might have been of great value. The statistics have been made out, in one thousand males and one thousand females, from the case books of this asylum, and printed in the annual reports; but it would be very difficult to compare the results obtained here, with those in other similar institutions, unless the tables of recorded facts were alike.

MILES.

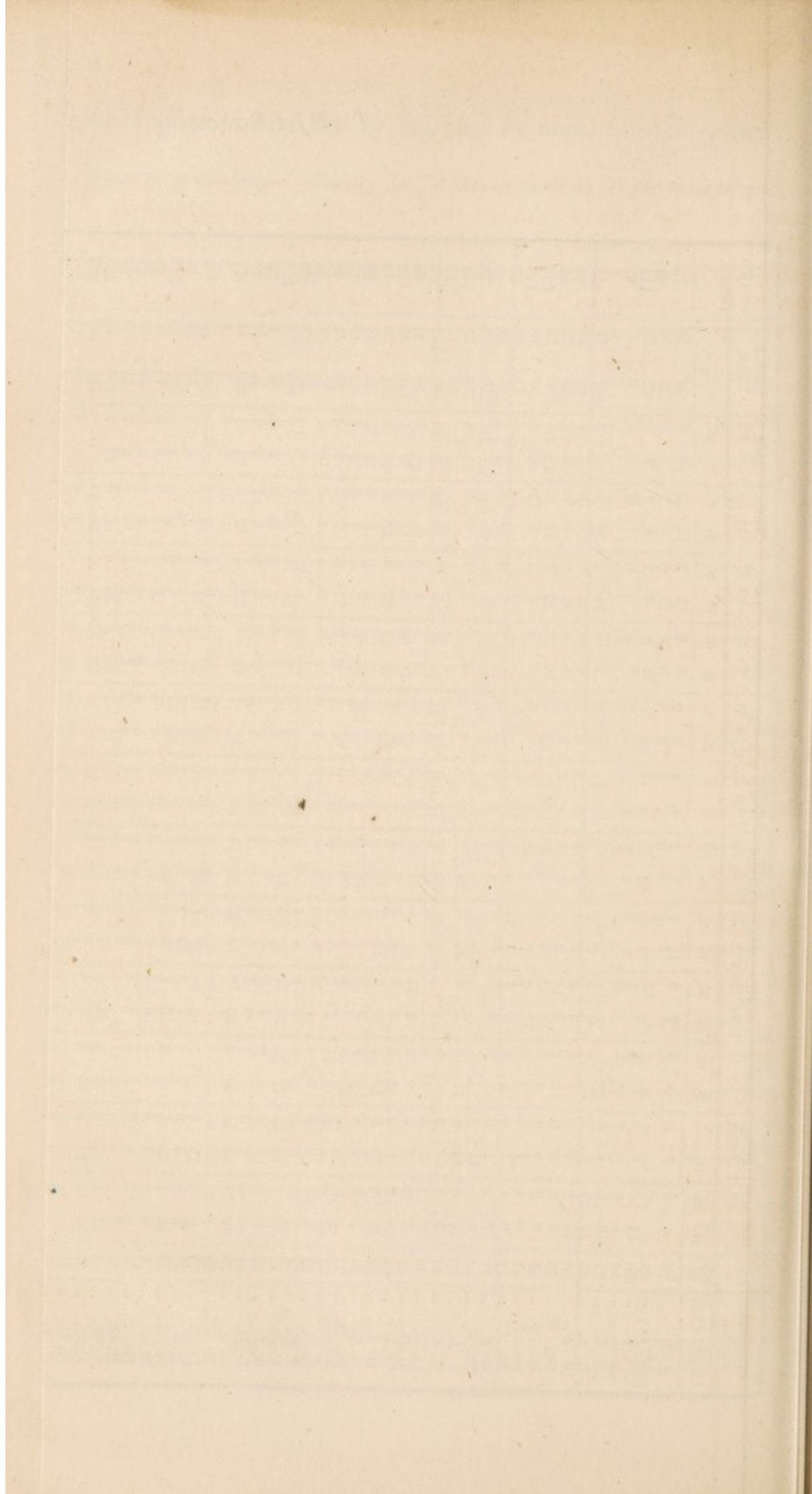
TABLES showing the age and the number of fits by day and by night in each epileptic patient for the year 1865.

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

REPUBLICAN MAJORS.	JANUARY TO 31.	FEB. 1 TO 28.	MARCH 1 TO 31.	APRIL 1 TO 30.	MAY 1 TO 31.	JUNE 1 TO 30.	JULY 1 TO 31.	AUG. 1 TO 31.	SEPT. 1 TO 30.	OCT. 1 TO 31.	NOV. 1 TO 30.	DECEMBER 1 TO 31.	WHOLE YEAR.	GRAND TOTAL.
INITIALS.														
A. A. J.	11	6	3	0	0	18	7	4	1	6	3	3	0	123
A. C. J.
B. A. J.
B. C. J.
B. D. J.
B. E. J.
B. F. J.
B. G. J.
B. H. J.
B. I. J.
B. J. J.
B. K. J.
B. L. J.
B. M. J.
B. N. J.
B. O. J.
B. P. J.
B. Q. J.
B. R. J.
B. S. J.
B. T. J.
B. U. J.
B. V. J.
B. W. J.
B. X. J.
B. Y. J.
B. Z. J.
C. A. J.
C. B. J.
C. C. J.
C. D. J.
C. E. J.
C. F. J.
C. G. J.
C. H. J.
C. I. J.
C. J. J.
C. K. J.
C. L. J.
C. M. J.
C. N. J.
C. O. J.
C. P. J.
C. Q. J.
C. R. J.
C. S. J.
C. T. J.
C. U. J.
C. V. J.
C. W. J.
C. X. J.
C. Y. J.
C. Z. J.
D. A. J.
D. B. J.
D. C. J.
D. D. J.
D. E. J.
D. F. J.
D. G. J.
D. H. J.
D. I. J.
D. J. J.
D. K. J.
D. L. J.
D. M. J.
D. N. J.
D. O. J.
D. P. J.
D. Q. J.
D. R. J.
D. S. J.
D. T. J.
D. U. J.
D. V. J.
D. W. J.
D. X. J.
D. Y. J.
D. Z. J.
E. A. J.
E. B. J.
E. C. J.
E. D. J.
E. E. J.
E. F. J.
E. G. J.
E. H. J.
E. I. J.
E. J. J.
E. K. J.
E. L. J.
E. M. J.
E. N. J.
E. O. J.
E. P. J.
E. Q. J.
E. R. J.
E. S. J.
E. T. J.
E. U. J.
E. V. J.
E. W. J.
E. X. J.
E. Y. J.
E. Z. J.
F. A. J.
F. B. J.
F. C. J.
F. D. J.
F. E. J.
F. F. J.
F. G. J.
F. H. J.
F. I. J.
F. J. J.
F. K. J.
F. L. J.
F. M. J.
F. N. J.
F. O. J.
F. P. J.
F. Q. J.
F. R. J.
F. S. J.
F. T. J.
F. U. J.
F. V. J.
F. W. J.
F. X. J.
F. Y. J.
F. Z. J.
G. A. J.
G. B. J.
G. C. J.
G. D. J.
G. E. J.
G. F. J.
G. G. J.
G. H. J.
G. I. J.
G. J. J.
G. K. J.
G. L. J.
G. M. J.
G. N. J.												

FEMALES.

[illegible]



The following Table of the diseases occurring in each quarter is the same as one in the last annual report, and the classification is similar to the one used in diseases of the poor of the parish of St. Mary-le-bone, in the Reports of the Auditors, and in Vol. I. *Lancet*, 1841-42, p. 400:—

Diseases.		1st Quarter		2nd Quarter		3rd Quarter		4th Quarter	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Nervous.	Maniacal excitement	3	2	0	0	3	5	5	5
	Apoplexy.....	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	Hysteria	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
	Chorea	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0
	Epilepsy	20	18	12	21	11	14	12	11
	Arachnitis and Cerebritis	0	2	2	0	1	1	0	1
	General Paralysis.....	8	0	6	0	2	1	6	1
	Palsy.....	3	0	1	0	3	0	5	1
Total.....		36	22	23	21	23	23	30	21
Respiratory.	Asthma	2	2	2	2	0	1	1	0
	Bronchitis	4	3	4	3	2	4	3	2
	Influenza	3	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
	Pleuro-pneumonia	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
	Pneumonia.....	3	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
	Phthisis	1	8	6	8	7	9	6	6
Total.....		13	13	15	15	10	16	11	8
Circulatory.	Scrofula	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
	Amenorrhœa	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	5
	Dropsy	0	1	0	4	0	3	0	2
	Purpura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Syncope	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Aneurism of Aorta	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Total.....		3	1	0	7	2	6	1	9
Feeding Cases.....		5	9	2	11	5	5	2	3
Digestive.	Gastritis	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Enteritis	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	1
	Diarrhœa	0	2	3	1	2	4	4	3
	Dyspepsia	0	3	1	4	3	2	1	3
	Icterus	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0
	Painters' Colic.....	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Hernia		0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Total.....		2	5	6	6	9	9	6	7
Urinary—Nephritis and Ischuria		2	2	1	1	0	2	1	1
Locomotive organs, skin, and cellular tissue.	Fractures.....	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
	Wounds (<i>contusions</i>)	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	2
	Ulcers	2	1	1	1	4	3	3	3
	Abscess.....	2	1	2	0	1	1	0	1
	Carbuncle, Anthrax	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	3
	Erysipelas	1	0	1	2	0	1	0	1
	Gangrene.....	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Herpes	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	1
	Eczema.....	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Psoriasis	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1
	Rheumatism	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
Total.....		9	4	8	4	10	8	10	16
Ophthalmia		1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
Fever		0	0	3	1	1	1	0	0
Gross Total.....		71	56	59	66	60	71	61	66

ANALYSIS OF THE TABLES.

By Table I. it appears that the recoveries in 1865 were 102—the numbers being 48 males and 54 females, and the percentage of recoveries 50·3 for males, and 52 for females; rather above that of last year on the whole number. There was only a slight difference this year in the sexes, usually the number of recoveries has been in favour of the females. The average duration of treatment in 34 males admitted within three months of the first appearance of the disease was nearly 11, and in 38 females $9\frac{1}{2}$ months. Of the recoveries nearly three-fourths were cases of mania, as usual, including recurrent cases, and about one-fourth were cases of melancholia. The principal causes were in the following order, as to frequency—1st, Hereditary predisposition; 2nd, previous bodily illness; 3rd, intemperance; 4th, grief and over-anxiety in temporal matters; there were several in whom the cause was unknown.

The numbers admitted from each union in Table II., although 21 less than in the previous year, are still much above the average; the diminution in numbers is quite accounted for by the opening of the Glamorgan County Asylum, in the early part of the year, to which the Cardiff and Pontypridd patients were sent instead of to this. 196 were admitted—59 males and 80 females from their own homes, 16 males and 18 females from workhouses, 7 males and 6 females from gaols and asylums. Of these 21·8 per cent. males and 23·1 females recovered; 7·8 per cent. males and 2·8 females were discharged relieved and not improved; 7·8 per cent. males and 9·6 females died; 62·6 per cent. males and 64·5 per cent. females remained under treatment.

Table III. is a monthly record of the changes amongst the patients, from which it appears that the largest number of patients was 523 on 1st of May, and that there were 31 admissions in that month—the largest number in any one month during the year; the discharges were also the greatest, owing to the removal of the Cardiff patients in that month. The deaths were most numerous in August (9) and in July (8). The number of patients at the end of the year 480, being 31 less than at the end of 1864. The number of epileptics at the end of the year 77, and, as usual, more males (by 11) than females; the aggregate number

of fits was less in proportion amongst males, being 136 nearly; amongst the females, 171 for each in the year. The average number of violent patients was above 3 in each sex. It will be seen also by the table that the average number of dirty and destructive patients was greatest in females; 217 squares of glass were broken during the year. The average number of patients in restraint was more on the male side; upon six occasions females had their wrists tied together with a handkerchief for surgical purposes; the average number in seclusion, 1 male and 4 females; the average time, 8 hours for males and 5 for females. Under medical treatment, on the average, above 35 males and 34 females. 40 patients attended the parish church on Sundays, 205 attended the chapel; on week days 147 attended morning prayers in the chapel, and 138 evening prayers in the day-rooms. 237 have been employed and 203 unemployed, including the sick and infirm.

According to Table IV., of the 92 males and 104 females admitted in 1865, the age at which insanity most prevailed was from 45 to 50 years in both sexes; next in frequency from 40 to 45, and from 25 to 30; then from 50 to 55; next from 35 to 40 in both sexes; from 30 to 35 and from 55 to 60 there were 10 cases at each period in females; above 75, there were 6 cases in males and only 2 in females. There were more married than single men, and more single than married women admitted. 58·7 per cent. males and nearly 56 per cent. females were labouring under a first attack; 30·3 per cent. males and 25 per cent. females under a second attack; 10 per cent. males and 14 per cent. females under a third attack; and in 1 per cent. males and 5 per cent. females the number of the attacks was unknown.

From Table V. it appears that in the occupations of those admitted, agriculture amongst the males, household work and domestic service amongst the females were the chief.

The bodily health on admission was indifferent in above one-half, according to Table VI. it was good in one-fourth, and bad in less than one-fourth. It was good in above one-half, indifferent in above one-third, and bad in less than one-fourth of those remaining.

By Table VII., it is shown that 73·5 per cent. were members of the Church of England, and 26·5 were of other specified religious opinions; above one-half could read and write, nearly 23 per cent. could read only, and nearly 23

per cent. could neither read nor write, and in upwards of 4 per cent. the degree of education not known.

The physical, as usual, predominated over the moral causes, as shown in Table VIII. Amongst the former hereditary predisposition was the most common, disease of the brain and spinal cord, and previous illness from disease in other organs; intemperance in drink was assigned as a cause in 15 males and 4 females. The moral causes were much more frequent in females (31) than in males (12). No cause was assigned in 27 males and 11 females.

Of the forms of the disorder, as shown in Table IX., mania, as usual, was most common, while cases of melancholia were more than double the number in females than in males. There were 10 cases of epilepsy in males and 8 in females, which, with 4 cases of idiocy, 6 of general paralysis and 10 of fatuity, make together 38; upwards of 19 per cent. of hopeless cases of the admissions for the year.

It appears from Table X. that in 108 of the 196 cases admitted the duration of the existing attack was not above three months; of these, 31 recovered, 6 were discharged relieved, 2 not improved, and 4 died during the year, leaving 65 still under treatment. Of the remaining 88 of more than three months' duration, 10 only recovered, 2 were discharged relieved, 1 not improved, 13 died, remaining under treatment 61.

Table XI. distinguishes in the annual admissions the relapses, the number of discharges, deaths, and cases remaining of each year since the opening of the asylum, with the ratio per cent. under each head. The percentage of new cases has been 85.4, of relapsed cases 14.6 for the whole time; the recoveries to 41.8, relieved 8.6, not improved 4.8, deaths 28.2, and remaining 16.6 per cent.

The causes of death at three periods of life in each sex is shown in Table XII. The mortality in early life from cerebral disease in males was twice as great as in females. More females than males died from diseases of the chest, and also from diseases of the digestive organs.

From Table XIII. it appears that one-fourth of the patients in the asylum at the end of the year were idiots and epileptics, 21 per cent. were sick and infirm, 36 per cent. were incurable, and only 18 per cent. were considered curable cases.

SUMMARY OF THE OBITUARY FOR 1865.

The mortality has been 60—30 males and 30 females, which is 9 males less and 10 females more than last year, making a total increase of one. In the first three months 11 males and 7 females died; in the second quarter 7 males and 7 females; in the third 8 males and 11 females; and in the fourth 4 males and 5 females. The greatest number died this year in the third quarter, in the months of July and August, which is unusual; the deaths were also numerous in the first quarter. Fewer deaths occurred in the forenoon than in the afternoon; from 12 to 6 a.m. 5 males and 7 females died, from 6 a.m. to noon 6 males and 7 females, from noon to 6 p.m. 10 males and 11 females, from 6 p.m. to midnight 8 males and 5 females, at midnight 1 male; making 11 males and 14 females (25) in the forenoon, and 19 males and 16 females (35) in the afternoon. The time under treatment varied in the males from 10 to 6,255 days, and in the females from 3 to 6,215 days; the average time for males was 1429, and for the females 1349 days.

Age and Civil State.—Under 30 years of age there were 4 males; from 30 to 40, 6 males and 7 females; from 40 to 50, 8 males and 6 females; from 50 to 60, 3 males and 6 females; from 60 to 70, 9 females; from 70 to 80, 6 males and 1 female; 80 and upwards, 3 males and 1 female. Of these 11 males and 16 females were single; 15 males and 12 females married; 3 males and 2 females widowed, and 1 male, state unknown.

The occupations of the males and females were—

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Agricultural Labourers.....	10	Charwoman.....	1
Bakers	2	Dairywomen	2
Butcher	1	Glovers	2
Carpenter.....	1	Household Work	7
Carver	1	Labourer	1
Chemist	1	Laundress	1
Currier.....	1	Needlework	2
Farmers	3	No occupation	2
Masons	2	Pauper	1
Miller	1	Servants	6
Pauper	1	Schoolmistresses	3
Pensioner.....	1	Weavers	2
Sailors	3		
Tailor	1		
Not known	1		
	—		—
	30		30

Form of Mental State.—There were 2 males and 10 females in whom the form of the disorder was mania; in 5 males and 7 females melancholia; in 1 male and 2 females monomania; in 4 males and 6 females dementia; in 4 males and 1 female general paralysis; in 8 males and 2 females epilepsy; combined with mania in 6 males and 2 females; with dementia in 2 males; in 1 male and 1 female idiocy; in 5 males and 1 female fatuity. Of these 20 males and 17 females were labouring under a first attack of insanity; 4 males and 8 females under a second attack; in 1 male and 1 female from birth; and in 5 males and 4 females the number of the attack was not stated.

The bodily condition on admission was good in 5 males and 2 females; bad in 12 males and 14 females; indifferent in 13 males and 14 females.

Duration of the disorder in 2 females was less than three months; in 3 males and 3 females from three to six months; in 5 males and 6 females from six to twelve months; in 3 males and 4 females from one to two years; in 6 males and 4 females from two to four years; in 6 males and 5 females from four to fourteen years; in 3 males and 5 females from fourteen to thirty-five years; and in 4 males and 1 female from childhood or birth. The causes ascribed were—Hereditary predisposition in 2 males and 4 females; bodily illness in 4 males and 2 females; ill usage in 1 female; grief in 2 males and 2 females; injury from a fall in 2 males; intemperance in 2 males; cerebral disease in 5 males; spinal disease in 3 males and 1 female; puerperal in 1; congenital in 4 males and 1 female; religious excitement in 1 male; natural decay in 3 males and 3 females; cause not known in 3 males and 15 females.

Assigned causes of death in 18 males and 10 females were from disease of the brain and spinal cord; of these 5 males and 2 females were epileptics, 1 male from apoplexy of the brain, and 1 male and 1 female from that of the spinal cord, 4 males and 3 females from inflammation of the cerebral membranes, 2 males and 3 females from inflammation of the brain, and 5 males and 1 female from inflammation of the spinal cord. There were 8 males and 14 females died from pulmonary disease; 1 female from pulmonary apoplexy; 1 female from hydrothorax; 2 males and 3 females from bronchitis and asthma; 3 males and 2 females from inflammation of the lungs; and 3 males and 7 females from pul-

monary phthisis; 1 male died in a few hours of aneurism of the aorta bursting into the pericardium; 1 female died of dropsy; 2 males of disease of kidneys, one from Bright's disease; 1 male and 2 females had inflammation of the intestines; 1 female diarrhœa; and 1 female died from the effects of a scald, as mentioned in the first part of this report.

APPEARANCES AFTER DEATH, AND WEIGHT OF THE BODY AND PRINCIPAL ORGANS IN 30 MALES AND 29 FEMALES.

In 1 female there was no *post-mortem* examination. *Head and Spine.*—The skull was unusually thick in 1 male and 1 female, thin in 1 male, small in 1 male. The dura mater was very firmly adherent, so that there was great difficulty in separating it from the skull without tearing, in 11 males and 8 females; opacity of the arachnoid in 6 males and 6 females; congestion of blood in the cerebral veins in 5 males and 2 females; more fluid than natural in the cerebral ventricles or arachnoid in 9 males and 10 females; the brain was indurated in 1, firm in 3 males and 3 females; pale in 2 males and 1 female, partially softened in 8 males and 6 females; cerebral arteries atheromatous in 1 female; matter (pus) on the arachnoid covering cerebral hemispheres in 1 male; concretion in pineal gland large, weighing one grain in 1 male epileptic; atrophy of the brain in 1 male and 2 females; inequality of the cerebral hemispheres in 4 males; the right heavier than left in 2 males, and the left heavier than right in 2. The weight of the encephalon varied in 30 males from $40\frac{1}{4}$ to 58 ounces, and in 29 females from $36\frac{1}{4}$ to 52 ounces; the average weight in the males was 47·9, and in the females 44·5 ounces. The spinal canal contained a quantity of fluid blood in 3 males and 2 females; the spinal cord was very firm in 2 males and 3 females, softer than natural in portions in 9 males and 5 females. The spinal cord varied in weight in 25 males from 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$, and in 28 females from 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces; the average weight in the males was 1·2, and in the females 1·1 ounces.

Thorax.—Fluid was found in the chest in 2 females, combined with recent lymph; old pleuritic adhesions in 10 males and 13 females; congestion of blood in the lungs, in the right in 7 males and 6 females, in the left in 5 males; the maximum weight of the right lung in the males was 33,

and 29 in the females; the minimum weight in the males $20\frac{1}{2}$, in the females 20; the average weight of the right lung in the males was 26, and in the females 24; the maximum weight of the left lung in the males was 34, and the minimum 25; the average weight was 27. Bronchitis in 1 male and 1 female. Emphysema in 8 males and 3 females. Pneumonia of the right lung in 8 males and 3 females; the maximum weight in the males of the right was 42, and 41 of the left; the average weight in the males was $34\cdot3$, and in the females $22\cdot6$; pneumonia of the left lung in 7 males and 2 females; the average weight in the males was $29\cdot1$, and in the females 24. Tubercles in the lungs in 4 males and 9 females; the maximum weight of the right lung was 50, and in the females 33; the average weight in the males was $41\cdot7$, and in the females 27; the maximum weight of the left lung was 54 in the males, and 38 in the females; the average weight in the males 49, and in the females 25. The right lung was free from disease in 10 males and 12 females; the average weight in the males was $16\cdot4$, and in the females $13\cdot1$; the left was natural in 14 males and 17 females; the average weight in the males was $14\cdot2$, and in the females $13\cdot6$ ounces. The heart was enlarged in 6 males and 6 females; was smaller than usual in 7 males and 5 females; the average weight in the males was $9\cdot1$, and in the females $8\cdot5$ ounces; the semilunar valves were thickened in 1 female. The pericardium was filled with blood in 1 male from the rupture of an aneurism of the ascending aorta, which was rough and in an atheromatous state,—the man fainted, became very pale, complained of no pain, was carried to bed, and died the day afterwards.

Abdomen.—The omentum fatty in 4 females; old peritoneal adhesions in 1 female; psoas abscess in 1 female, and tumours of uterus in 4; ulcerated in 1; ulceration of intestines in 1 male and 2 females, red and thickened in 4 males and 6 females; stomach thickened in 2 males and 2 females, and melanosis in 1 male; intestines distended in 1 male; liver enlarged and fatty in 1 female; kidneys enlarged in 4 males and 3 females; Bright's disease in 1 male, and inflammation of kidneys in 1 male; the kidneys small in 6 males and 4 females; organs congested with blood in 1 female; the organs large in 2 males and 3 females; the mesenteric glands enlarged in 1 male and 2 females; the stomach varied in weight in the males from 3 to $8\frac{1}{2}$ ounces,

and in the females from 3 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ ounces; the average weight in the males was 5.6, and in the females 5.1 ounces. The liver varied in weight in the males from 30 to 65 ounces, and in the females from 26 to 73 ounces; the average weight in the males was 43.2, and the females 44.1 ounces. The spleen varied in weight in the males from $3\frac{1}{4}$ to 10 ounces, and in the females from $1\frac{1}{4}$ to 11 ounces; the average weight in the males was 4.3, and in the females 4 ounces. The pancreas varied in weight in the males from $1\frac{3}{4}$ to $3\frac{1}{4}$ ounces, and in the females from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 ounces; the average weight in the males was 2.5, and in the females 2.5 ounces. The right kidney varied in weight in the males from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 ounces, and in the females from $1\frac{3}{4}$ to 6 ounces; the average weight in the males was 4.3, and in the females 3.8 ounces. The left kidney varied in weight in the males from $2\frac{3}{4}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$ ounces, and in the females from $2\frac{3}{4}$ to $6\frac{1}{4}$ ounces; the average weight in the males was 4.7, and in the females 4.3 ounces. The average weight of the renal capsules in each sex was $\frac{3}{4}$ ounces. The average weight of the uterus 2.4 ounces.

The body varied in weight from 55 to 170 lbs. in the males, and from 58 to 150 lbs. in the females; the average weight in the males was 108, and in the females 94.3 lbs. The height varied in 29 males from 4 feet 3 to 5 feet 9 inches, and in 29 females from 4 feet 10 to 5 feet 6 inches; the average height in the males was 5 feet 5, and in the females 5 feet 2 inches.

and in the females from 3 to 4 ounces; the average weight
 in the males was 3.6, and in the females 3.1 ounces. The
 liver varied in weight in the males from 30 to 38 ounces,
 and in the females from 25 to 28 ounces; the average
 weight in the males was 33.5, and in the females 31.1 ounces.
 The spleen varied in weight in the males from 2.5 to 4.0
 ounces, and in the females from 1.5 to 3.0 ounces; the
 average weight in the males was 3.5, and in the females
 2.5 ounces. The pancreas varied in weight in the males from
 1.5 to 3.0 ounces, and in the females from 1.5 to 2.0 ounces;
 the average weight in the males was 2.5, and in the females
 2.0 ounces. The right kidney varied in weight in the males
 from 2.5 to 3.0 ounces, and in the females from 1.5 to 2.0 ounces;
 the average weight in the males was 2.8, and in the females
 2.0 ounces. The left kidney varied in weight in the males
 from 2.5 to 3.0 ounces, and in the females from 1.5 to 2.0
 ounces; the average weight in the males was 2.7, and in the
 females 2.0 ounces. The average weight of the renal cap-
 sules in each sex was 1.0 ounce. The average weight of
 the stomach was 2.4 ounces, and in the females 2.0 ounces.
 The body varied in weight from 55 to 150 lbs. in the
 males, and from 35 to 130 lbs. in the females; the average
 weight in the males was 108, and in the females 94.8 lbs.
 The height varied in 30 males from 4 feet 3 to 5 feet 9
 inches, and in 29 females from 4 feet 10 to 5 feet 6 inches;
 the average height in the males was 5 feet 5, and in the
 females 5 feet 3 inches. The average weight of the brain
 was 1.5 ounces in the males, and 1.4 ounces in the females.
 The average weight of the heart was 1.0 ounce in the
 males, and 0.9 ounce in the females. The average weight
 of the lungs was 1.5 ounces in the males, and 1.4 ounces
 in the females. The average weight of the kidneys was
 2.5 ounces in the males, and 2.0 ounces in the females.
 The average weight of the spleen was 3.5 ounces in the
 males, and 2.5 ounces in the females. The average weight
 of the pancreas was 2.5 ounces in the males, and 2.0
 ounces in the females. The average weight of the stomach
 was 2.4 ounces in the males, and 2.0 ounces in the females.
 The average weight of the liver was 33.5 ounces in the
 males, and 31.1 ounces in the females. The average weight
 of the body was 108 lbs. in the males, and 94.8 lbs. in
 the females. The average height was 5 feet 5 inches in
 the males, and 5 feet 3 inches in the females.

APPENDIX.

TABLE I. (1865.)

Showing the time that each of 102 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.....	11	13	10	4	3	3	14	4	15	6	4	4	7	2	3	5	11	2	14	4	8	6	3	8	4	3	5	4
2 Weeks	6	8	9	6	3	4	7	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	8	7	6	5	4	7	5	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Ditto	5	4	2	7	2	9	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	6	4	8	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Ditto	4	3	8	11	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	7	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Ditto	1	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	7	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Ditto	2	3	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	6	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Ditto	1	1	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Ditto	2	2	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 Ditto	2	1	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Months	2	2	9	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Ditto	2	3	13	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	7	5	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Ditto	1	1	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Ditto	2	2	5	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	5	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Ditto	1	2	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	0	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 Ditto	2	0	6	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Ditto	1	0	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18 Ditto	1	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Years	0	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unknown.....	2	4	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	8	6	2	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	48	54																										

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

	M.	F.
Mania	19	15
Ditto Recurrent.....	11	18
Ditto Puerperal	0	1
Monomania	1	2
Melancholia	13	14
Delirium Tremens	4	2
Epilepsy and Mania	0	2

Total..... 48 54

The Causes were :—

	M.	F.
Hereditary Predisposition	11	15
Grief, and over-anxiety	4	6
Love and Jealousy	0	2
Fright	0	2
Ill-treatment and destitution ..	4	0
Injury to Head from a Fall....	5	2
Disease of Nervous Centres ..	0	2
Critical Period	0	2
Previous Illness.....	7	10
Intemperance	10	2
Religious Excitement and }	0	5
Superstition	0	5
Unknown	7	6

Total..... 48 54

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 ..	6	4	1	1	0	0	7	5	3	2	1	0	0	0	3	3	12
Bath ..	10	17	1	0	0	0	15	17	6	7	1	1	0	1	8	8	32
Bedminster ..	4	3	2	2	1	1	7	6	1	0	0	0	0	1	6	5	13
Bridgwater ..	1	8	0	0	0	0	1	8	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	7	9
Chard ..	2	7	2	4	0	0	4	11	1	1	0	0	0	4	3	6	15
Cardiff ..	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	4
Clutton ..	6	5	1	1	1	0	8	6	1	2	2	0	0	0	4	4	14
Dulverton ..	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Frome ..	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	4
Keynsham ..	2	2	1	1	0	0	3	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	2	6
Langport ..	4	4	0	0	0	1	4	5	1	2	0	0	0	2	3	1	9
Shepton Mallet ..	2	2	2	2	0	0	4	4	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	3	8
Taunton ..	6	6	1	3	1	0	8	11	2	1	0	0	2	1	4	9	19
Wellington ..	6	4	0	1	0	0	6	5	1	2	1	0	1	0	3	3	11
Wells ..	6	6	1	1	0	0	7	7	0	1	1	0	1	0	5	6	14
Wincanton ..	1	2	2	1	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	6
Williton ..	6	2	1	0	0	0	7	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	2	9
Sherborne (Dorset) ..	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Yeovil ..	4	3	0	1	0	0	4	4	1	0	0	1	0	0	3	3	8
Total ..	69	80	16	18	7	6	92	104	20	24	7	3	7	10	58	67	196

TABLE III.

Changes of Patients and 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 ..	248	265	246	267	247	271	244	270	246	277	232	275	231	278	227	279	223	274	224	268	226	264	229	255	225	255
" admitted ..	5	6	7	10	6	8	9	16	14	17	12	13	5	8	11	11	9	5	6	4	6	0	4	6	92	104
" discharged recovered ..	3	0	3	0	3	8	5	5	5	4	9	7	4	2	7	6	3	4	1	6	0	6	5	2	48	54
" relieved ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	2	2	1	0	3	5	2	6	1	0	0	2	3	2	16	20
" not improved ..	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	15	9	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	21	10
" of deaths ..	3	4	3	3	5	1	1	3	4	3	2	1	3	5	4	5	1	1	2	2	2	1	0	1	30	30
" Patients remaining on last of the month ..	246	267	247	271	244	270	246	279	238	275	231	278	227	279	223	274	224	268	226	264	239	255	225	255	44	480
" of Epileptics ..	52	36	51	35	48	37	48	38	49	38	46	36	46	36	46	36	42	35	47	34	45	33	44	33	44	33
Aggregate number of Fits ..	537	450	523	454	449	464	451	551	527	631	481	478	510	502	534	393	451	335	497	328	492	474	503	484	5955	5584
Number of Violent Patients ..	2	6	4	3	1	4	5	5	4	4	4	2	5	4	4	3	4	3	2	1	2	0	2	3	3	3
" Dirty ditto ..	12	28	12	24	16	25	11	23	12	26	8	27	10	30	9	29	5	25	8	19	9	24	8	26	10	25
" Destructive ditto ..	3	13	4	17	3	9	6	17	9	12	3	17	4	12	8	12	7	15	3	13	6	13	6	19	5	13
" Panes of Glass broken ..	0	27	0	1	0	4	21	17	5	4	2	10	12	9	28	6	17	7	4	0	15	0	12	16	116	101
" Patients in restraint ..	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
" " in seclusion ..	1	6	2	14	1	4	0	7	1	5	0	4	2	5	2	2	2	4	0	0	0	3	0	4	1	4
Aggregate Hours of ditto ..	6	20	12	22	24	11	0	25	10	25	0	16	36	18	44	6	30	90	0	0	0	11	0	25	13	19
Average ditto ..	6	33	6	33	6	33	0	31	10	5	0	4	18	4	22	3	15	22	0	0	0	4	0	6	8	4
No. of Patients under Medical Treatment ..	39	33	37	30	39	35	37	35	32	37	34	39	39	41	33	36	31	35	31	27	37	28	36	34	35	34
Attending Parish Church Sundays ..	20	20	17	22	18	25	23	22	30	30	22	26	17	23	19	22	18	24	24	25	15	24	17	22	18	22
Ditto Chapel ditto ..	100	114	98	110	99	105	97	112	106	110	98	112	99	110	97	102	98	103	97	102	95	100	85	100	98	107
Ditto on Mornings of week days ..	69	100	67	96	65	90	67	96	67	96	67	98	66	96	64	83	63	84	64	78	56	80	56	85	65	82
Ditto on Evenings ..	59	84	61	84	59	82	57	80	59	85	59	84	68	87	63	77	59	75	56	67	57	80	57	84	60	78
Employed ..	114	125	110	156	111	127	116	133	119	139	112	133	106	128	105	122	109	116	111	116	111	116	111	118	111	127
Unemployed, Sick and Infirm ..	98	105	112	104	97	118	81	101	100	105	80	102	91	114	86	120	88	129	87	126	94	121	79	107	91	112

Average.

Average.

Average.

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.	
Under 15 years.	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
" 15 to 20 "	3	6	9	3	6	0	0	0	0	3	4	0	2	0	0	0	0
" 20 " 25 "	7	6	13	6	6	1	0	0	0	6	3	1	3	0	0	0	0
" 25 " 30 "	9	12	21	6	5	3	6	1	1	4	4	5	5	0	2	0	1
" 30 " 35 "	7	10	17	4	6	3	3	0	0	2	10	5	0	0	0	0	0
" 35 " 40 "	9	9	18	5	5	4	4	0	0	6	7	2	1	1	1	0	0
" 40 " 45 "	11	10	21	3	4	8	5	0	1	7	6	3	2	1	2	0	0
" 45 " 50 "	14	15	29	4	2	9	11	1	2	8	6	3	5	2	3	1	1
" 50 " 55 "	10	10	20	4	5	5	3	1	2	6	5	2	1	2	2	0	2
" 55 " 60 "	6	10	16	1	2	4	8	1	0	0	4	3	3	3	3	0	0
" 60 " 65 "	4	6	10	1	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	1	1	0	1	0	0
" 65 " 70 "	3	3	6	0	1	2	1	1	1	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
" 70 " 75 "	3	4	7	0	2	1	0	2	2	2	3	1	0	0	1	0	0
" 75 " 80 "	5	1	6	0	0	3	0	2	1	3	0	2	1	0	0	0	0
" Upwards of 80 "	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Total	92	104	196	37	46	45	44	10	14	54	58	28	26	9	15	1	5

TABLE V.

Showing the occupations of the 196 Patients admitted.

MALES.			FEMALES.		
Agricultural Labourers	28		Agricultural Servants	10	
Blacksmiths & Stokers	2		Charwomen	4	
Boatman	1		Domestic Servants ..	21	
Butchers	3		Farmers' Daughters ..	2	
Brickmaker	1		Gentlewomen	2	
Broker	3		Glovers	3	
Clerks	4		Household Work ..	29	
Carpenters	6		Laundresses	6	
Cattle Dealer	1		Paupers	9	
Collier	1		Shopwomen	2	
Glover	1		Sempstresses	5	
Gardeners	2		Teachers	2	
Hawkers	2		Turnpike Keeper ..	1	
Masons' Labourers ..	2		Weaver	2	
Miners	2		Hawker	2	
No occupation ..	1		No occupation ..	4	
Total ..			92	Total ..	
				104	

TABLE VI.

Showing the bodily health of 196 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 ..	25	19	48	Males..	27	11	19
Females	24	25	55	Females	36	8	23
Total..	49	44	103		63	19	42

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.	Read and Write.	Read only.	Neither read nor write.	Not known.
Males ..	71	5	10	3	3	55	12	25	0
Females	73	13	11	0	7	46	31	18	9
Total..	144	18	21	3	10	101	43	43	9

TABLE VIII.

Showing the probable Cause of the Disorder in the admissions in 1865.

MORAL.	Males.	Females.	PHYSICAL.	Males.	Females.
Embarrassed circum- stances	5	3	Accidental Injury	5	3
Destitution	1	5	Congenital	4	2
Disappointment, Jeal- ousy	2	5	Disease of Nervous Centres	15	8
Fright and Superstition	0	4	Critical Period.....	0	1
Ill-treatment	0	1	Hereditary Predispo- sition	13	24
Religious Excitement	2	5	Intemperance	15	4
Remorse and grief ..	2	8	Old Age	1	4
No cause assigned	27	11	Previous Illness	0	10
			Pulmonary Disease....	0	5
			Puerperal ditto	0	1
			Total	53	62
Total	39	42	Total of the whole..	92	104

TABLE IX.

Showing the Forms of the Disorder in the Admissions.

FORMS OF DISORDER.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania	21	31	52
Ditto Recurrent	7	13	20
Ditto Puerperal	1	1	2
Dementia	6	7	13
Monomania	5	3	8
Melancholia	15	34	49
Congenital Idiocy.. ..	3	1	4
Epilepsy	10	8	18
General Paralysis.. ..	5	1	6
Delirium Tremens	12	2	14
Fatuity	7	3	10
Total.....	92	104	196

TABLE X.

Showing the duration of the existing attack in those admitted with reference to the result in 1865.

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.	26	39	12	13	2	3	0	0	0	1	12	22	34
„ 2 Months.	12	13	1	4	0	0	0	0	1	1	10	8	18
„ 3 „	9	9	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	1	6	7	13
„ 4 „	10	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	3	1	4	1	5
„ 5 „	4	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3
„ 6 „	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	3
„ 7 „	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	2	6
„ 10 „	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3
„ 12 „	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3
„ 18 „	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	4
„ 2 Years.	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	3
„ 3 „	3	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	4
„ 4 „	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	4
„ 5 „	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
„ 7 „	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	2
„ 13 „	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3
„ 24 „	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Several „	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
From Childhood	5	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	7
Unknown.....	4	8	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	3	5	8
Total	92	104	18	23	5	3	3	1	7	10	59	67	126

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, 1865.

ADMITTED.				1865.										TOTAL DISCHARGES.										Remaining 31st Dec. 1865.				
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.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1848	140	142	2	3	1	2	4	2	2	4	34	32	66	19	25	44	6	4	10	59	60	119	24	21	45
1849	63	73	5	7	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	27	29	56	8	13	21	3	6	9	28	24	52	2	8	10
1850	53	63	10	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	23	45	5	12	17	5	10	15	27	19	46	4	4	8
1851	54	55	10	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	22	47	3	9	12	4	3	7	27	18	45	5	6	11
1852	57	56	5	10	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	25	30	55	3	8	11	4	2	6	27	21	48	3	5	8
1853	62	52	7	12	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	24	26	50	6	5	11	4	3	7	30	22	52	5	8	13
1854	50	55	8	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	38	63	5	6	11	9	1	10	16	17	33	3	3	6
1855	65	65	13	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	37	29	66	6	7	13	2	3	5	26	20	46	7	10	17
1856	61	49	12	11	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	26	30	56	5	8	13	9	2	11	24	17	41	9	3	12
1857	74	65	19	9	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	38	33	71	8	2	10	6	7	13	33	23	56	8	9	17
1858	69	61	11	10	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	2	39	35	74	6	6	12	4	4	8	22	14	36	9	12	21
1859	65	52	12	23	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	2	37	43	80	5	2	7	4	2	6	25	15	40	6	13	19
1860	62	49	14	15	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	32	37	69	8	8	16	5	1	6	23	7	30	8	11	19
1861	94	73	14	12	..	..	1	2	1	3	1	1	47	52	99	8	3	11	5	1	6	31	16	47	17	13	30
1862	71	70	18	9	..	..	2	2	1	3	..	..	42	46	88	5	6	11	5	1	6	21	11	32	16	15	31
1863	54	69	16	17	2	4	2	..	2	2	4	52	46	88	6	6	12	5	..	5	22	13	35	13	15	28
1864	97	73	22	25	..	..	7	3	5	2	8	7	56	47	103	3	5	8	5	..	5	28	13	41	27	33	60
1865	71	81	21	23	42	5	3	8	7	10	17	18	24	42	5	3	8	3	1	4	7	10	17	59	66	125
Total ..	1262	1203	219	205	2889	4853	101	16	20	36	21	10	31	628	1206	114	134	248	88	51	139	476	340	816	225	255	480	
				ADMITTED.		Males.		Females.		Total.		DISCHARGED.										Males.		Females.		Total.		
				Per centage of new cases...		85.3		85.5		85.4		Per centage of cases recovered										39		44.7		41.8		
				Ditto relapsed ditto...		14.7		14.5		14.6		Ditto										7.5		9.5		8.6		
						100		100		100		Ditto										5.5		3.7		4.8		
												Ditto										32		24.1		28.2		
												Ditto										16		18		16.6		

TABLE XII.

Causes of Death at three periods of life in 60 cases, in 1865.

Causes of Death.		Under 40 Years.		From 40 to 60 Years.		From 60 and upwards.		Total.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Cerebro-spinal System.	Epilepsy	5	2	0	0	0	0	5	2
	Cerebral Apoplexy ..	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
	Meningitis	1	2	0	0	3	1	4	3
	Cerebritis	1	0	0	2	1	1	2	3
	Spinal Apoplexy....	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
	Myelitis—General }	1	0	4	0	0	1	5	1
	Paralysis								
Total		8	4	5	3	5	3	18	10
Respiratory System.	Pulmonary Apoplexy	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
	Hydrothorax	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Bronchitis	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Emphysema.....	0	0	0	1	2	1	2	2
	Broncho-pneumonia	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Pneumonia	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	1
	Pleuro-pneumonia ..	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
	Pulmonary Phthisis	1	3	2	2	0	2	3	7
Total.....		2	4	3	4	3	6	8	14
Circulatory System.	Aneurism Aorta	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
	Dropsy	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Genito-Urinary.	Nephritis	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
	Bright's Disease....	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Digestive Organs.	Enteritis	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	2
	Diarrhœa.....	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
	Scald	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
	Psoas Abscess	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
TOTAL		10	8	11	12	9	10	30	30

TABLE XIII.

Showing the classification of the Patients remaining in the Asylum at the end of the year 1865.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Average.
Idiots.....	26	17	43	9
Epileptics	44	33	77	16
Sick	36	30	66	15
Aged	17	15	32	6
Incurable, quiet and harmless	39	45	84	17
„ not quiet and harmless..	27	65	92	19
Curable	36	50	86	18
Total	225	255	480	100

OBITUARY, continued.—MALES.—1865.

Date of Death. 1865	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. 12, 11 p.m. 1865.	Feb. 2, 1865.	72. Married.	Fatuity, dementia; first attack; bad health.	Three and a half months. Cerebral softening.	Bronchitis, softening of left corpus striatum.	Opacity of the arachnoid and fluid in the sac, red softening of middle third of left corpus striatum, encephalon $44\frac{1}{4}$; spinal cord, 1.	Pleuritic adhesions on the left side only, emphysema of upper lobes of both lungs, congestion of blood in the lower lobe of right, 29, left 19; heart, 9.	Organs small, stomach $3\frac{3}{4}$, liver 35, spleen only $\frac{3}{4}$, pancreas $2\frac{3}{4}$, each kidney $2\frac{3}{4}$, renal capsules $\frac{1}{2}$; weight of body, 92 lbs.; height, 5 ft. 5 in.
Feb. 13, 4 p.m. 1861.	Sept. 3, 1864.	46. Married.	Epilepsy and general paralysis; first attack; bad bodily health.	Sixteen months. Injury from a fall.	Myelitis, pneumonia, inequality of cerebral hemispheres.	Opacity of the arachnoid, the lateral ventricles distended with fluid, the right cerebral hemisphere $2\frac{3}{4}$ oz. heavier than the left, roughness of walls of fourth ventricle, no gritty matter in the pineal gland, encephalon large, $51\frac{3}{4}$; spinal cord soft at the lower part.	No pleuritic adhesions, right lung 19, the lower lobe of left in the first stage of pneumonia, 27; heart rather large, $12\frac{1}{2}$.	Weight of the stomach $6\frac{1}{4}$, liver $55\frac{1}{2}$, spleen $6\frac{1}{2}$, pancreas 3, right kidney $4\frac{1}{4}$, left $4\frac{3}{4}$, renal capsules $\frac{3}{4}$; weight of the body, 114 lbs.; height, 5 ft. 5 in.
March 4, 9 a.m. 1826.	May 26, 1864.	58. Married.	Melancholia; second attack; indifferent health.	Eleven months. Bodily illness.	Myelitis, pneumonia, chronic enteritis.	Brain appeared natural, encephalon $48\frac{1}{4}$; lower part of spinal cord for 2 inches softer than natural, 1	Pleuritic adhesions on both sides, lower lobe of right lung hepatized, second stage, 42, left 18; heart, 11.	Mucous membrane of the intestines thickened, stomach $6\frac{1}{2}$, liver $47\frac{1}{2}$, spleen 3, pancreas $2\frac{1}{2}$, right kidney 4, left $4\frac{1}{2}$, renal capsules $\frac{3}{4}$; weight of body, 122 lbs.; height, 5 ft. 7 in.

OBITUARY, continued.—MALES.—1865.

Date of Death. 1865.	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.
March 19, 8 p.m. 1401 and 915.	Feb. 27, 1865.	33. Married.	General paralysis, combined with dementia; second attack; bad health.	Some months. Cerebro-spinal disease.	Arachnitis, cerebritis, myelitis, convulsions.	Opacity of arachnoid, more fluid than natural in ventricles, central softening of brain, encephalon 51½; about 2 inches of lower portion of spinal cord soft, 1½.	Pleuritic adhesions on right side only, lower lobes of lungs congested with blood, right 25½, left 25; heart, 10½.	Intestines natural, stomach large, 7½, liver 41, spleen 3½, pancreas 3, right kidney 4, left 4½, renal capsules 1; weight of the body, 133 lbs.; height, 5 ft. 5 in.
March 20, 4 p.m. 41.	May 15, 1848.	76. Widower.	Dementia; first attack; good health.	Thirty-five years. Fright and intemperance.	Meningitis, myelitis, asthma.	Dura mater very firmly adherent to the skull, brain appeared natural, encephalon 49½; spinal cord softened throughout, 1½.	Pleuritic adhesions on left side only, emphysema of upper lobes of both lungs, congestion of blood in left lower lobe, right 18, left 28; heart, 9.	Intestines natural, weight of stomach 4½, liver 38, spleen 3, pancreas 2½, right kidney 3½, left 4, renal capsules ¾; weight of body, 85 lbs.; height, 5 ft. 7 in.
March 22, 8 a.m. 587.	Sept. 27, 1855.	36. Single.	Epilepsy, combined with mania; first attack; good health.	Thirteen years. Fits frequent and severe.	Large brain, epilepsy, myelitis.	Brain unusually large, encephalon 56½; the spinal cord softened throughout, 1½.	No pleuritic adhesions, organs natural, right lung 18, left 19; heart 11.	Intestines natural, the stomach 6, liver 52, spleen 4½, pancreas 2½, right kidney 4½, left 5, renal capsules ¾; weight of body, 137 lbs.; height, 5 ft. 6 in.
March 25, 8.30 p.m. 1323.	May 25, 1864.	36. Single.	Melancholia; first attack; indifferent health.	Twelve months.	Arachnitis, cerebritis, pulmonary tubercles.	About half-a-pint of fluid in arachnoid sac, lateral ventricles also full of fluid, brain soft at centre, 45½.	No pleuritic adhesions, white miliary tubercles throughout the right lung, 28, left 12; heart small, 7.	Intestines thickened, weight of the stomach 5, liver 53, spleen 5, pancreas 3, right kidney 5, left 5½, renal capsules 1; weight of the body, 79 lbs.; height, 5 ft. 4 in.

OBITUARY, continued.—MALES.—1865.

Date of Death. 1865.	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 8, 6.30 p.m. 1865.	Dec. 26, 1864.	46. Married.	Melancholia; first attack; indifferent health.	Six months. Religious excitement.	Meningitis, gastritis and enteritis.	Half-a-pint of fluid in sac of arachnoid, brain soft and unusually large, encephalon 58; spinal cord rather soft, 1½.	No pleuritic adhesions, emphysema of the anterior edges of lungs, right 15, left 16½; heart small, 7.	Stomach large, 8½, the mucous membrane thickened as well as that of the intestines throughout, colour dark, liver 48, spleen 4, pancreas, 2½, right kidney 5½, left 6½, renal capsules large, 1; weight of body, 92 lbs.; height, 5 ft. 9 in.
May 15, 8.15 p.m. 1865.	Feb. 9, 1861.	23. Single.	Epilepsy, combined with mania; first attack; good health.	Several years.	Pulmonary phthisis.	Dura mater strongly adherent to skull, brain large, encephalon 51, appeared natural; spinal cord natural, 1¼.	Old pleuritic adhesions on both sides, grey miliary tubercles in clusters throughout both lungs, right 50, left 54; heart, 8½.	Intestines natural, stomach large, 7, liver 59, spleen 10, pancreas 2½, right kidney 6, left 6½, renal capsules 1; weight of body, 137 lbs.; height, 5 ft. 5 in.
May 16, 4 a.m. 1865.	April 18, 1855.	76. Married.	Fatuity, dementia; first attack; bad health.	Two years. Natural decay.	Meningitis, pneumonia.	Dura mater firmly adherent to the skull, encephalon 41¾; spinal cord, 1.	Pleuritic adhesions on left side, emphysema of upper lobes of lungs, lower lobes of both in the first stage of pneumonia, right 37, left 36, heart, 9.	Intestines natural, weight of stomach 3½, liver 42, spleen small, 1½, pancreas 2½, right kidney 2¾, left 3¼, renal capsules ¾, weight of the body, 98 lbs.; height, 5 ft. 6 in.

OBITUARY, continued.—MALES.—1865.

Date of Death. 1865.	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 22, 4 p.m. 675.	Dec. 22, 1856.	16. Single.	Idiocy, combined with epilepsy; bad health.	Congenital.	Arachnitis, myelitis.	Purulent matter on surface and between cerebral hemispheres, brain structure natural, 40¾; spinal cord softened at lower part, 1.	No pleuritic adhesions, lungs natural, right 12½, left 7¾; heart small, 4¼.	Intestines natural, weight of stomach 3, liver 46, spleen large, 9¼, pancreas 2, right kidney 5, left 5½, renal capsules ¾; weight of body, 55 lbs.; height, 4 ft. 3 in.
May 31, 7.30 p.m. 1160.	July 23, 1862.	90. Widower.	Fatuity, natural decay; indifferent health.	Three and a-half years.	Meningitis, asthma.	Dura mater strongly adherent to skull, opacity of arachnoid, structure of brain natural, encephalon, 48¾.	Pleuritic adhesions, upper lobes of lungs emphysematous, redness of bronchial lining membrane, right 22, left 15; heart, 11.	Intestines natural, stomach 6½, liver 47, spleen soft, 6½; pancreas 2½, right kidney 4¾, left 6½, renal capsules ¾; weight of body, 122 lbs.; height, 5 ft. 9 in.
June 9, midnight. 1346.	Aug. 11, 1864.	88. Married.	Fatuity; indifferent health.	Eight years. Grief, natural decay.	Meningitis, pneumonia.	Dura mater firmly adherent, opacity of arachnoid, congestion of blood in veins, encephalon 46; spinal cord natural, 1¼.	Pleuritic adhesions on both sides, lower lobes of both lungs in second stage of pneumonia, right 37, left 41; heart, 11.	Intestines natural, stomach 6½, liver 46, spleen soft, 6, pancreas 2½, right kidney 3¼, left 3½, renal capsules ¾; weight of the body, 110 lbs.; height, 5 ft. 2 in.
June 11, 3.30 a.m. 1428.	May 29, 1865.	46. Married.	General paralysis; first attack; bad health.	Four months. Cerebro-spinal disease.	Cerebritis, myelitis, blood in spinal canal.	Brain unusually firm, congestion of blood in veins, encephalon 45½; blood in spinal canal, 1½ inch of cord soft at lower part, 1¼.	Congestion of blood in base of right lung, 20½, lower lobe of left in first stage of pneumonia, 25; heart, 10¼.	Weight of stomach 8¼, liver 44, spleen 6½, pancreas 3, each kidney 4½, renal capsules ¾; weight of the body, 170 lbs.; height, 5 ft. 9 in.

OBITUARY, continued.—MALES.—1865.

Date of Death. 1865.	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 5, 11 p.m. 1865.	April 18, 1864.	51. Widower.	Epilepsy, combined with mania; first attack; indifferent health.	Five and a half years.	Meningitis, bronchopneumonia, Bright's kidneys.	Dura mater strongly adherent to skull, brain rather soft, left cerebral hemisphere $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. heavier than the right, encephalon 47; spinal cord, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$.	Old pleuritic adhesions on both sides, lower lobes of both lungs in first stage of pneumonia, right 34, left 32; heart, 12.	Intestines natural, stomach 5, liver 32, spleen 9 $\frac{1}{2}$, pancreas 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, right kidney 3 $\frac{1}{4}$, left 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; renal capsules $\frac{3}{4}$, kidneys granular on surface, capsules readily peeled off; weight of body, 133 lbs.; height, 5 ft. 8 in.
July 13, 2 p.m. 1865.	Aug. 9, 1866.	81. Married.	Dementia; first attack; indifferent health.	Nine and a quarter years. Ill health.	Meningitis, asthma.	Head small, dura mater strongly adherent to skull, brain rather soft, more fluid than natural in ventricles, encephalon 43 $\frac{1}{4}$; spinal cord, 1.	Emphysema of upper lobes of both lungs, right 19 $\frac{1}{2}$, congestion of blood in lower lobe, left 25 $\frac{1}{2}$; heart, 9.	Mucous membrane of intestines thickened, stomach 5 $\frac{1}{2}$, liver 52, spleen 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, pancreas 2, right kidney 5, left 4 $\frac{1}{2}$, renal capsules $\frac{3}{4}$; body, 107 lbs.; height, 5 ft. 4 in.
July 14, 2 p.m. 1865.	May 24, 1848.	78. Married.	Dementia; first attack; good health.	Twenty-one years. Grief.	Meningitis, enteritis, nephritis.	Dura mater strongly adherent, brain natural, encephalon, 47.	Pleuritic adhesions on left side only, emphysema of upper lobes of lungs, each lung 12; heart, 9 $\frac{3}{4}$.	Redness, thickening, and a few ulcers on mucous membrane of ilium, black specks in stomach 5 $\frac{1}{2}$, liver 50, spleen 4 $\frac{1}{2}$, pancreas 3, each kidney 5, matter in pelvis, which was dark coloured; weight of body, which was emaciated, 87 lbs.; height, 5 ft. 6 inches.

OBITUARY, continued.—MALES.—1865.

Date of Death. 1865.	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.
Aug. 3, 5.30 p.m. 1426 and 534.	May 17, 1865.	45. Single.	Monomania; second attack; bad health.	Four months.	Pulmonary phthisis.	Brain natural, encephalon $48\frac{1}{2}$; spinal cord natural, $1\frac{1}{4}$.	Tubercles at rima glottidis, membrane thickened, pleuritic adhesions, tubercles and tuberculous cavities in both lungs, right 48, left 39; heart small, $7\frac{1}{2}$.	Intestines natural, mesenteric glands enlarged; stomach 6, liver $5\frac{1}{2}$, spleen $6\frac{1}{2}$, pancreas $2\frac{1}{2}$, right kidney $4\frac{1}{2}$, left $5\frac{1}{2}$, renal capsules 1; body, 102 lbs.; height, 5 ft. 6 in.
Aug. 12, 4.30 a.m. 868.	Mar. 30, 1859.	44. Single.	Mania; indifferent health.	Eleven years.	Rupture of an aneurism of aorta.	Brain large, firm, 57; spinal cord natural, $1\frac{1}{4}$.	Pleuritic adhesions, congestion of blood in right, $29\frac{1}{2}$, left 14; heart, 8. Pericardium filled with blood of a dark colour, paler near apex of heart; aneurism of arch of aorta size of a goose egg, interior rough, adherent.	Organs natural, stomach $8\frac{1}{2}$, liver 48, spleen $4\frac{1}{2}$, pancreas 3, right kidney 5, left 6, renal capsules $\frac{3}{4}$.
Aug. 13, 5 p.m. 1258.	Oct. 7, 1863.	47.	Melancholia; indifferent health.	Two years' illness.	Pulmonary phthisis.	Brain pale, encephalon $48\frac{1}{4}$; spinal cord, $1\frac{1}{4}$.	Pleuritic adhesions, tuberculous cavities in both lungs, right 41, left 54; heart, $7\frac{3}{4}$.	Intestines natural, stomach $4\frac{3}{4}$, liver 44, spleen $5\frac{1}{2}$, pancreas $2\frac{1}{2}$, right kidney $3\frac{3}{4}$, left $4\frac{1}{2}$, renal capsules $\frac{3}{4}$; body, 90 lbs.; height, 5 ft. 7 in.

OBITUARY, continued.—MALES.—1865.

Date of Death. 1865.	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.
Aug. 31, 11.45 a.m. 1445 and 1417.	July 14, 1865.	78. Married.	Senile fatuity; dementia; first attack; indifferent health.	Six months. Natural decay.	Cerebral apoplexy, asthma.	A thin layer of blood like a false membrane in the sac of the arach- noid, brain atrophied, red specks on arach- noid, encephalon 48; spinal cord natural, 1.	Lungs emphysematous, black pigment in struc- ture (coal miner's); right 21, left 19; heart, 10.	Intestines distended, stomach 4, liver 30, spleen 1 $\frac{3}{4}$, pancreas 2, kidneys small, right 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, left 2 $\frac{3}{4}$, renal cap- sules $\frac{3}{4}$; body 102 lbs.; height, 5 ft.
Sept. 7, 7.30 a.m. 1440.	June 24, 1865.	28. Married.	Melancholia; refused food; first attack; indifferent health.	Fifteen months. Hereditary on mother's side.	Meningitis, pleuro-pneu- monia.	Dura mater strongly ad- herent to the skull, brain rather soft and unusually large, 58 $\frac{1}{4}$, cord, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$.	Recent lymph on lower lobe of right lung, which was in second stage of pneumonia, 37, lower lobe of left lung in first stage of pneumonia, 23; heart small, 6.	Intestines natural, stomach 4 $\frac{1}{2}$, liver 38, spleen 3, pancreas 2 $\frac{1}{4}$, right kidney 4, left 4 $\frac{1}{2}$, renal capsules $\frac{3}{4}$; weight of body, 95 lbs.; height, 5 ft. 7 in.
Oct. 3, 2 a.m. 699.	Mar. 30, 1857.	33. Single.	Epilepsy, com- bined with mania; good bodily health.	From child- hood. Hereditary.	Epileptic fits, congestion of blood in brain.	Scalp and cerebral vessels congested with blood, also spinal cord, ence- phalon 43 $\frac{1}{2}$; cord, 1.	Weight of right lung 15, left 15; heart, 9.	Intestines natural, stomach 5, liver 47, spleen 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, pancreas 2 $\frac{3}{4}$, right kidney 4, left 4 $\frac{1}{2}$, renal capsules $\frac{3}{4}$; body, 127 lbs.; height, 5 ft. 2 in.
Oct. 22, 10 a.m. 997.	Nov. 10, 1860.	32. Single.	Epilepsy, com- bined with dementia; bad health.	From boy- hood.	Epileptic fits, tumour in brain, pneumonia.	Brain large, 56, the size of a pigeon's egg of anterior and inner side left hemisphere above corpus striatum indu- rated. opposite side of right hemisphere also indurated to $\frac{2}{3}$ the extent; blood in spinal canal, cord firm, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$.	No pleuritic adhesions, a portion of lower lobe of right lung hepatized, in first stage of pneu- monia, right 27, left 20; heart, 11.	Stomach 6 $\frac{1}{2}$, liver 50, spleen 7, pancreas 3, right kidney 5 $\frac{1}{2}$, left 6, renal capsules 1; body, 137 lbs.; height, 5 ft. 9 in.

OBITUARY, continued.—MALES.—1865.

Date of Death. 1865.	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. 11, 5.30 p.m. 787.	Mar. 20, 1858.	23. Single.	Epilepsy, combined with mania; first attack; indifferent health.	From boyhood.	Epileptic fits, congestion of blood in brain and spinal cord.	Dura mater preternaturally adherent to skull, much blood in the scalp and cerebral vessels, bloody specks on cerebellum, encephalon 47; blood in spinal canal, cord 1. Membranes thick, about 3 oz. of brown-coloured fluid in arachnoid sac, atrophy of cerebral hemispheres, which were injected with blood, left hemisphere $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. heavier than right, encephalon 41 $\frac{1}{2}$; the spinal cord soft throughout, 1.	Pleuritic adhesions on the right side only, right lung 13, left 7 $\frac{1}{2}$; heart, 6 $\frac{3}{4}$.	Intestines natural, stomach 6 $\frac{1}{2}$, liver 45, spleen 3, pancreas 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, right kidney 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, left 4 $\frac{1}{4}$, renal capsules $\frac{1}{4}$; weight of body, 94 lbs.; height, 5 ft. 1 in.
Nov. 22, 5.30 p.m. 1329.	June 1, 1864.	50. Single.	Mania, combined with general paralysis; first attack; bad health.	Seven months. Inflammation of brain and spinal cord.	Meningitis, cerebritis, myelitis, pleuro-pneumonia.		No pleuritic adhesions, recent lymph on the surface of the back part of right lung, which was in the second stage of hepatization, 39, left 19; heart, 10.	Intestines natural, stomach 5, liver 65, spleen 3, pancreas 3 $\frac{1}{4}$, right kidney 4 $\frac{1}{2}$, left 5, renal capsules $\frac{3}{4}$; weight of the body, 100 lbs.; height, 5 ft. 4 in.

OBITUARY.—FEMALES.—1865.

Date of Death. 1865.	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.
Jan. 5, 12.15 p.m. 874.	Sept. 19, 1859.	30. Single.	Dementia; first attack; indifferent health.	Six and a-half years. Hereditary.	Meningitis, diarrhoea.	Dura mater adherent, brain pale, encephalon 46; spinal cord natural, 1.	Lungs natural, right 10, left 7½; heart, 7.	Mucous membrane of the intestines thickened, the mesenteric glands enlarged, stomach 7, liver 54, spleen 6, pancreas 2½, right kidney 4, left 5, renal capsules ¾, uterus 1¾; weight of body, 97 lbs.; height, 5 ft. 3 in.
Jan. 13, 1.30 p.m. 551.	Mar. 19, 1855.	55. Married.	Epilepsy, combined with mania; bad health.	Thirty years.	Pulmonary phthisis.	Brain pale and firm, encephalon 48; spinal cord natural, 1¼.	Pleuritic adhesions, tuberculous cavities in the apices of both lungs, right 30, left 36; heart 8, semilunar valves thickened.	Intestines natural, weight of stomach 4, liver pale, 41, spleen 4, pancreas 2, right kidney 4, left 4½, renal capsules ¾, uterus 3; body, 85 lbs.; height, 5 ft. 6 in.
Jan. 22, 11. a.m. 1307.	Jan. 13, 1865.	46. Married.	Mania; first attack; bad health.	Five weeks. Ill-usage.	Psoas abscess ulceration of, uterus.	Opacity of arachnoid, brain natural, encephalon 45; spinal cord soft at centre, 1½.	Pleuritic adhesions, tubercles in apex of right lung, 20, left 18; heart, 11.	Mucous membrane of rectum red, thickened, inodorous pus in the whole length of right psoas muscle to the groin, where it pointed, fundus of uterus indurated, the neck and vagina ulcerated, 3, stomach 6, liver 50, spleen 4¾, pancreas 2, each kidney 4¾, pelvis dilated, renal capsules ¾; body emaciated, 66 lbs; height, 5 ft. 3 in.

OBITUARY, continued.—FEMALES.—1865.

Date of Death. 1865.	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. 14, 2.30 p.m. 1192.	Oct. 5, 1863.	68. Single.	General paralysis and melancholia; first attack; indifferent health.	Eighteen months.	Softening of the brain and spinal cord.	Dura mater strongly adherent, arachnoid thickened, a quantity of fluid in the sac of the arachnoid, softening of central portion of brain, atheromatous deposits in cerebral arteries, encephalon 42; blood in spinal canal cord softened at centre for 1½ inch, 1½.	Old pleuritic adhesions, cadaveric congestion in lower lobe right lung, 26, left 17; heart enlarged, 12.	Stomach 6, liver 46, spleen 4, pancreas 2½, right kidney 3¾, left 4, renal capsules 1, uterus 1¾; body, 147 lbs.; height, 5 ft. 5 in.
Feb. 25, 5 p.m. 108.	Aug. 15, 1848.	69. Single.	Melancholia; first attack; indifferent health.	Twenty-two years.	Gastritis, asthma.	Dura mater strongly adherent, brain large and firm, encephalon 52; spinal cord natural, 1¼.	Pleuritic adhesions, redness of bronchial lining membrane, blood effused in a small portion lower lobe right lung, 24, left 22; heart, 11¼.	Ulcers in stomach (size of a fourpenny piece) near pylorus, 5½, liver 36, spleen 4½, pancreas 3, right kidney 3½, left 3¾, renal capsules 1, uterus 2¾; weight of the body, 110 lbs.; height, 5 ft. 5 in.
Feb. 25, 9 a.m. 1089.	Aug. 2, 1862.	80. Single.	Mania; paralysis; first attack; indifferent health.	Two and a half years.	Hydrothorax, myelitis.	Brain natural, encephalon 45½; spinal cord soft at centre for nearly 2 inches, 1.	Pleuritic adhesions, 1 pint of fluid (by measure) in the chest, right lung 16, left 14; heart small, 6.	Organs small, stomach 4, liver 26, spleen 2½, pancreas 1½, right kidney 2½, left 3¾, renal capsules ½, uterus 1½, redness of mucous membrane of intestines; body emaciated, 70 lbs.; height, 4 ft. 11 in.

OBITUARY, continued.—FEMALES.—1865.

Date of Death. 1865.	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.
Mar. 10, 4.15 p.m. 1303.	Dec. 27, 1864.	64. Widow.	Mania ; first attack ; bad health.	Five months.	Cerebritis, enteritis.	The lateral ventricles distended with fluid, which was turbid, central softening of brain, 42 ; cord, 1.	Old pleuritic adhesions on both sides, lungs natural, right 17, left 14 ; heart, 7.	Mucous membrane of intestines red and thickened, especially that of the colon, stomach 5, liver 42, spleen 2 $\frac{3}{4}$, pancreas 2 $\frac{1}{4}$, right kidney 2 $\frac{3}{4}$, left 3 $\frac{1}{4}$, renal capsules $\frac{3}{4}$, uterus 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; weight of body, 81 lbs. ; height, 5 ft. 3 in.
April 3, 6 a.m. 1105.	Sept. 29, 1862.	35. Single.	Epilepsy, combined with mania ; 2nd attack ; bad health.	Four and a-half years.	Epileptic fits, congestion of blood in brain, cord soft.	Cerebral veins and choroid plexus congested with blood, brain large, rather soft, encephalon 50 ; spinal cord soft, 1.	No pleuritic adhesions, lungs unusually red, right 17, left 15 ; heart, 9.	Fatty omentum, intestines natural, stomach 5 $\frac{1}{2}$, liver 62, spleen 6, pancreas 3 $\frac{1}{4}$, right kidney 6, left 5 $\frac{1}{2}$, renal capsules 1, uterus 3 ; weight of body, 150 lbs. ; height, 5 ft. 5 in.
April 23, 11 a.m., 902.	Mar. 2, 1860.	60. Single.	Dementia ; first attack ; good health.	Five and a-quarter years.	Meningitis, pulmonary apoplexy.	Dura mater adherent to the skull, opacity of the arachnoid, the ventricles distended with clear fluid, brain soft, left cerebral hemisphere 1 ounce heavier than right, encephalon 40 ; cord, 1.	Old pleuritic adhesions on both sides, right 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, in the centre of left lung blood was effused in the tissue. pulmonary apoplexy, 16 ; heart, 9.	Redness of mucous membrane of small intestines, stomach 5, liver 46, spleen 6, a hydatid cyst (size of a pigeon's egg) in great end of pancreas, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; right kidney 3 $\frac{1}{4}$, left 3 $\frac{3}{4}$, renal capsules $\frac{3}{4}$, uterus 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; body, 77 lbs. ; height, 5 ft. 2 in.

OBITUARY, continued.—FEMALES.—1865.

Date of Death. 1865.	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 24, 5 a.m. 1299 and 159.	April 22, 1864.	48. Single.	Dementia; 2nd attack; bad health.	Six months.	Ulceration of rectum, pneumonia.	Brain rather soft, encephalon 44; spinal cord rather soft, 1.	Back part of right lung in first stage of pneumonia, 23, left 17; heart, 9½.	Patches of ulceration in rectum for about 10 ins., stomach 5, liver 34, spleen soft and dark, 4½, pancreas 3, kidneys large, right 6, left 5½, renal capsules ¾, uterus 2¼; body emaciated, 77 lbs.; height, 5 ft. 2 in.
May 7, 4.45 p.m. 1281.	Oct. 3, 1864.	31. Married.	Mania; first attack; bad health.	Seven months. Hereditary on father's side.	Pneumonia, gastritis.	Brain natural, encephalon 41½; spinal cord natural, 1¼.	Congestion of blood in lower lobe right lung, 20, the lower lobe of left lung in first stage of pneumonia, 25; heart, 9½.	Intestines natural, the mucous membrane of the stomach red, 7¼, liver 58, spleen large, 11, pancreas 3½, right kidney 6, left 6¼, renal capsules ¾, uterus 3¼; body, 107 lbs.; ht., 5½.
May 15, 9.30 p.m. 1297.	Nov. 26, 1864.	65. Married.	Melancholia; first attack; bad health.	Ten months.	Pulmonary phthisis.	More fluid than natural in cerebral ventricles, encephalon 44; spinal cord natural, 1.	Pleuritic adhesions on both sides, right lung 14, tuberculous cavities in upper lobe of left, 13; heart small, 5½.	Intestines natural, organs small, stomach 3½, liver 29, spleen 2½, pancreas 2, right kidney 4, left 4¼, renal capsules ¾, uterus 1¾; body emaciated, 62 lbs.; height, 4 ft. 10 in.
May 30, 9.15 p.m. 1160 and 1002.	June 29, 1863.	39. Married.	Mania; second attack; bad health.	Two years. Puerperal.	Pulmonary phthisis, myelitis.	Brain large, encephalon 50; the spinal cord soft, membrane brown, 1.	Old pleuritic adhesions on both sides, clusters of miliary tubercles in right lung, 24, a large tuberculous cavity in the apex of left, 38; the heart, 6½.	Intestines natural, stomach 6, liver very red, 46, spleen 4½, pancreas large, 4, renal capsules ¾, uterus 2¼; weight of the body, 77 lbs.; height, 5 ft. 1 in.

OBITUARY, continued.—FEMALES.—1865.

Date of Death. 1865.	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 8, 4.45 p.m. 56.	May 29, 1848.	64. Single.	Mania; first attack; bad health.	Twenty-one years.	Asthma, pneumonia.	Brain natural, encephalon $47\frac{1}{2}$; spinal cord natural, 1.	Pleuritic adhesions on both sides, emphysema of upper lobes of lungs, pneumonia in first stage in lower lobes of lungs, right 26, left 23; heart, 8.	Weight of stomach 5, liver 45, gall stones in gall bladder, spleen $3\frac{1}{2}$, pancreas 2, each kidney $4\frac{1}{2}$, renal capsules $\frac{3}{4}$, uterus $2\frac{1}{4}$; weight of body, 87 lbs.; height, 5 ft.
July 10, 11.15 p.m. 350.	Jan. 5, 1852.	55. Married.	Monomania; second attack; indifferent health.	Eighteen years.	Fever, diarrhoea.	Brain natural, encephalon $49\frac{1}{4}$; spinal cord natural, $1\frac{1}{4}$.	Congestion of blood in right lung, 29, left $19\frac{1}{2}$; heart, fatty $13\frac{1}{4}$.	Subcutaneous fat about 3 inches thick, fatty omentum, stomach 6, liver 42, gall stones in bladder, spleen $3\frac{1}{2}$, pancreas 3, right kidney $3\frac{1}{2}$, left $4\frac{1}{2}$, renal capsules $\frac{3}{4}$, uterus $2\frac{1}{4}$, mucous membrane of large intestines thickened; weight of body, 154 lbs.; height, 5 ft. 4 in.
July 26, 3 p.m. 1355.	May 19, 1865.	50. Single.	Mania; first attack; good health.	Four months. Hereditary.	Cerebritis, diarrhoea.	Brain unusually firm, more fluid than usual in the ventricles, encephalon $42\frac{1}{2}$; spinal cord natural, $1\frac{1}{4}$.	Organs natural; right lung 14, left 12; heart, 7.	Mucous membrane of colon red and thickened, stomach 4, liver 38, spleen $3\frac{1}{4}$, pancreas $2\frac{1}{4}$, right kidney $3\frac{1}{2}$, left $3\frac{3}{4}$, renal capsules $\frac{1}{2}$, uterus $2\frac{1}{2}$, a small fibrous tumour on outer side; body emaciated, 74 lbs.; height, 5 ft. 3 in.

OBITUARY, continued.—FEMALES.—1865.

Date of Death. 1865.	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 28, 11.30 a.m. 1203.	Dec. 11, 1863.	37. Single.	Monomania; first attack; indifferent health.	Two years' illness.	Pulmonary phthisis, cancer of mesenteric glands.	Brain natural, encephalon $41\frac{1}{2}$; spinal cord rather soft, $1\frac{1}{4}$.	Pleuritic adhesions on both sides, tuberculous cavities in the apices of both lungs, right $25\frac{1}{4}$, left $24\frac{1}{2}$; heart small, $5\frac{1}{2}$.	Mesenteric glands enlarged, and cancerous round head of pancreas and splenic omentum, intestinal mucous membrane natural, stomach 4, liver 46, spleen $6\frac{1}{2}$, pancreas 4, right kidney 3, left $3\frac{1}{2}$, renal capsules $\frac{3}{4}$, uterus $2\frac{1}{2}$, small cancerous tumour in uterus; body emaciated, 71 lbs.; height, 5 ft. 4 in.
July 30, 6.30 a.m. 751.	Feb. 8, 1858.	33. Single.	Mania; recurrent; second attack; indifferent health.	Seven and a-half years. Hereditary.	Pulmonary phthisis, hydrothorax, enteritis.	Brain firm, rather pale, encephalon $43\frac{1}{2}$; congestion of blood in spinal canal, cord rather soft, $1\frac{1}{4}$.	Pleura thickened and strongly adherent, the lower half of left side filled with dirty fluid, and the lower lobe of left lung compressed, tubercles and tuberculous cavities in the upper lobes of both lungs, right 33, left 35; heart natural, 8.	Ulcers with raised edges about centre of ileum, stomach 5, liver large, pale, fatty, 73, spleen $6\frac{3}{4}$, pancreas $3\frac{1}{4}$, right kidney 4, left $4\frac{1}{2}$, renal capsules 1, uterus $2\frac{3}{4}$; weight of the body. 102 lbs.; height, 5 ft. 3 in.
July 30, 2.30 a.m. 1356.	May 19, 1865.	60. Single.	Mania; first attack; indifferent health.	Four months. Grief, illness.	Pulmonary phthisis.	Brain rather soft, encephalon 48; spinal cord also soft, $1\frac{1}{4}$.	Pleuritic adhesions on both sides, lower lobe right lung congested with blood, 27, left $2\frac{1}{2}$, a tuberculous cavity (size of a hen's egg) in apex; heart, 9.	Stomach 6, liver 60, spleen 7, pancreas 2, right kidney 5, left $5\frac{1}{2}$, renal capsules $3\frac{1}{4}$, uterus $3\frac{1}{2}$; body wasted, 80 lbs.; height, 5 ft. 3 in.

OBITUARY, continued.—FEMALES.—1865.

Date of Death. 1865.	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.
Aug. 4, 8.30 a.m. 555.	April 5, 1855.	45. Single.	Melancholia; first attack; indifferent health.	Eleven and a half years.	Suicide. Scald, sloughing of hips and thighs. Inquest case.	Brain natural, encephalon 47½; spinal cord firm, 1½.	Organs natural, right lung 15, left 12½; heart, 8½.	Stomach 4½, liver 56, spleen 2½, pancreas 3½, right kidney 4½, left 5½, renal capsules 1, uterus 3½, a fibrous tumour attached which weighed 2 ounces; weight of body, 100 lbs.; height, 5 ft. 3 in.
Aug. 19, 7.30 p.m. 1373.	June 29, 1865.	72. Widow.	Fatuity; indifferent health.	Six months. Natural decay.	Asthma, meningitis.	Opacity of arachnoid, more fluid than natural in the ventricles, brain rather soft; spinal cord rather soft, 1.	Lungs emphysematous, no pleuritic adhesions, right 7½, left 6½; heart, 6½.	Intestines pale, organs small, stomach 3, liver 2½, spleen 1½, pancreas 2, right kidney 1½, left 2½, renal capsules ½, uterus 1½; body jaundiced, 80 lbs.; height, 4 ft. 10 in.
Aug. 26, 3.40 a.m. 615 and 70.	Jan. 8, 1856.	59. Single.	Dementia; indifferent health.	Twenty-seven years.	Asthma, diarrhoea.	Brain natural, 41½; spinal cord natural, 1½.	No pleuritic adhesions, lungs emphysematous, right 9½, left 11; heart small, 6.	Intestines red, weight of the stomach 4, liver 34, spleen 3, pancreas 1½, each kidney 3½, renal capsules ½, uterus 2½; body emaciated, 73 lbs.; height, 5 ft. 2 in.
Aug. 26, 5 p.m. 1359.	May 25, 1865.	54. Single.	Melancholia; first attack; bad health.	Nine months. Ill health.	Pulmonary phthisis.	About 1½ ounce of fluid in ventricles, encephalon 42½; spinal cord natural, 1.	Pleuritic adhesions on both sides, tuberculous cavities in upper lobes of lungs; right 29, left 22; heart, 8½.	Weight of the stomach 4, liver 46, spleen 3, pancreas 2½, right kidney 4½, left 4½, renal capsules ¾, uterus 3½; body 80 lbs.; height, 5 ft. 4 in.

OBITUARY, continued.—FEMALES.—1865.

Date of Death. 1865	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.
Sept. 5, 3.20 a.m. 1811 and 1274.	Feb. 3, 1865.	49. Married.	Melancholia, combined with general paralysis; 2nd attack; bad health.	Twelve months. Cerebro-spinal disease.	Spinal apoplexy and myelitis.	Brain rather soft, the ventricles contained more fluid than natural, tinged with blood, 48½; spinal canal filled with bloody fluid, cord softened to a creamy consistence in cervical region, 1½.	No pleuritic adhesions, congestion of blood in lower lobe, right lung dark coloured, 20½, left 15½; heart, 10½.	Organs large and congested with blood, omentum fatty as well as mesentery, stomach 70, liver 44, spleen 5, pancreas 3, right kidney 5, left 5½, renal capsules 1, uterus 3; body fat, 142 lbs.; height, 5 ft. 3 in.
Sept. 25, 3.15 p.m. 1383.	Aug. 4, 1865.	63. Married.	Dementia; first attack; bad health.	Three years. Grief.	Meningitis, diarrhoea.	Skull about double the usual thickness, dura mater preternaturally adherent, fluid in the sulci, brain tough and atrophied, encephalon 37¾; spinal cord natural, 1.	No pleuritic adhesions, right lung 16, left 14; heart large, flabby and fatty, 13½.	About 2 inches of fat under the skin, stomach 4½, liver 50, spleen 5½, pancreas 3, right kidney 4, left 4½, renal capsules 1, uterus 4, mucous membrane of small intestines dark coloured; body fat, 150 lbs.; height, 5 ft. 6 in.
Oct. 3, 4.45 a.m. 1330.	April 3, 1865.	57. Married.	Dementia; indifferent health.	Four years.	Dropsy and diarrhoea.			

NO POST-MORTEM EXAMINATION.

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 oz. 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, $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. 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	..	..	$\frac{3}{4}$ "	Cheese	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Tea	..	..	3 oz.	Tea	..	..	3 oz.
Sugar	..	..	8 "	Sugar	..	..	8 "
Mustard	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	Mustard	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
Pepper	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	Pepper	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
Vinegar	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ 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 SUMMARY OF TAILORS' WORK FOR 1865.

MONTHS.	MADE.				REPAIRED.		
	Jackets.	Vests.	Trousers.	Braces.	Jackets.	Vests.	Trousers.
January	8	8	12	12	15	22	112
February	12	11	11	12	13	14	100
March	7	10	12	27	18	16	90
April	7	9	9	22	22	29	139
May	6	6	4	0	12	26	103
June	7	7	1	24	22	15	128
July	5	14	11	6	24	33	125
August	4	12	6	16	16	10	110
September	4	10	11	10	30	29	152
October	3	11	5	11	17	17	116
November	4	6	5	10	21	26	117
December	3	12	6	6	25	24	156
Total	70	116	93	156	235	270	1448

Made in No. 4—Jackets, 23; Vests, 9; Trousers, 44; Braces, 38; Smock Frocks, 42. Repaired—Jackets, 13; Vests, 12; Trousers, 11.

WORK DONE BY SHOEMAKERS IN 1865.

Men's Boots	227 pairs.
„ Shoes	62 „
„ Slippers	129 „
„ Brown ditto	164 „
„ Carpet ditto	6 „
„ Boots, Shoes, and Slippers repaired	588 „

Women's Leather Boots	69 „
„ Cloth ditto	136 „
„ Shoes	41 „
„ Brown ditto	194 „
Girls' Shoes	2 „
„ Boots, Shoes, and Slippers repaired	353 „

HEAD ATTENDANT'S RETURN OF MALE WORKING PATIENTS FOR THE YEAR 1865.

No. of Patients, and how employed.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total Weeks.
ARTISANS.													
In Bakehouse and Brew-house	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	3	4	4	3	4	45
As Carpenters	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	54
At Furnaces	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	24
As Masons	8	7	8	8	10	10	8	8	8	10	10	10	105
As Painters and Glaziers	2	2	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	27
In Smith's Shop	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	24
As Shoemakers	6	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	64
As Tailors	4	4	5	5	5	4	4	4	3	3	2	2	45
Total....	33	32	35	35	37	32	31	30	30	31	30	32	388
LABOURERS.													
Assisting attendants ..	16	15	14	16	16	16	16	14	16	16	16	14	185
On Roadways	3	2	3	3	4	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	30
In removing Earth	0	6	7	7	6	7	5	2	2	2	2	2	48
On Farm	27	27	24	27	27	29	29	27	27	26	27	27	324
In Foul Linen House ..	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	3	52
In Garden	10	10	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	121
In Kitchen	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	5	5	5	50
At Lime Kiln	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	37
As Quarrymen	4	4	4	4	6	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	55
In Stone Shed	0	0	3	3	4	3	3	4	3	3	4	3	33
As Coir Pickers	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	3	4	41
In Store Room	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
Total	74	79	82	86	89	88	84	80	81	82	83	80	988

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

The value of the work done by artisans, at 20s. a-week, amounts to £388; and of labourers, at 10s. a-week, to £494.—Total, £882.

RETURN BY THE WORKMISTRESS OF THE EMPLOYMENT
OF FEMALE PATIENTS FOR THE YEAR 1865.

No. of Patients, and how employed.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total Weeks.
Laundry	20	22	15	13	16	15	16	17	15	17	14	15	195
Kitchen	10	11	10	6	9	7	8	10	8	10	9	7	105
Dress-making.....	3	2	0	0	10	1	0	3	6	4	4	5	38
Fancy Work	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	16
Plain Work.....	37	35	34	37	25	39	32	40	30	34	30	32	405
Upholstery	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	5
Shoe-binding	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
Knitting	2	1	2	1	3	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	19
Mending	21	18	20	18	23	16	10	12	16	14	16	11	195
Coir Picking	9	10	13	16	12	8	14	6	8	12	10	5	123
Assisting Attendants..	12	14	16	11	15	10	13	12	17	15	20	16	171
Out of Doors	0	0	0	8	0	9	10	0	5	6	0	0	38
In the Dining Hall ..	5	8	7	10	4	7	13	9	7	5	6	4	85
Total....	121	124	119	123	118	119	120	113	117	121	113	98	1406

LIST OF THE CLOTHING MADE AND REPAIRED BY FEMALE
PATIENTS IN 1865.

Aprons	800	Shirts	350
Bed Ticks	50	Stockings (knitted, pairs) ..	50
Blinds	164	Shrouds	60
Bonnets made	30	Skirts	80
Ditto trimmed	24	Skirts (flannel)	180
Chemises.....	386	Stockings (pairs)	36
Cloaks.....	12	Towels (round)	84
Dresses	328	Ditto (chamber)	50
Flannel Vests	60	Neckerchiefs	150
Pillow Slips	280	Quilted Rugs.....	24
Pillow Ticks	50	Gloves (pairs)	24
Sheets.....	277	Chintz Furniture (sets)	50

Value of labour, estimated as the males, but for females, at 10d. a day, amounts to £351 10s. 0d.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

PREPARED BY

THE CLERK,

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

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

PREPARED BY

THE CLERK,

Pursuant to the 16th & 17th Secs., Chap. 37, sec. 68.

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, 1865.

ACTUAL CASH RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FROM JANUARY 1ST TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1865.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	Cr.
To Balance at the Bank..							
" " in Clerk's hands				3,278	16	11	
Cash from Unions, &c., for Maintenance of Patients—							
Arrears from Oct. 1st, 1864		14	17				
Dec. 31st, 1864		2,789	6				
March 31st, 1865 ..		2,674	10				
June 30th, 1865....		2,719	6				
Sept. 30th, 2,643		9	10				
Less Arrears		46	7				
				2,597	2	1	
				10,795	2	11	
Received for Funerals and conveyance of Patients, due Dec. 31st, 1864							
March 31st, 1865		37	14				
June 30th, 1865		25	9				
Sept. 30th, 1865		46	11				
		23	2				
				132	18	0	
Building and Repairs, excess charge, due Dec. 31st, 1864		280	9				
March 31st, 1865		243	15				
June 30th, 1865		199	5				
Sept. 30th, 1865		115	0				
				838	10	4	
Interest for the Year				69	0	0	
Received for old Rags		11	8				
Ditto old Iron and Lead		10	16				
				22	4	0	
				£15,136	12	2	
Maintenance Account.							
By Salaries and Wages	1,754	10	4				
Provisions and Necessaries	5,540	18	10				
Surgery and Dispensary	202	14	6				
Clothing	1,115	12	9				
Furnishing and Bedding	1,236	3	11				
Miscellaneous, Books, Advertising, Printing, Stationery, &c.	342	18	6				
				10,192	18	10	
Farm Account.							
Accounts paid	330	2	8				
Salaries and Wages	130	9	3				
				460	11	11	
				90	11	9	
Funerals and Fetchings							
Building and Repairs Account.							
Accounts paid	1,005	16	5				
Wages ditto	353	19	0				
				1,359	15	5	
Balance at the Bank	2,967	4	10				
" in Clerk's hands	65	9	5				
				3,032	14	3	
				£15,136	12	2	

On 31st December, 1865.

[illegible]

DR.

£2,087 2 11

£2,087 2 11

**AVERAGE WEEKLY COST OF MAINTENANCE, MEDICINE, CLOTHING, AND CARE OF PATIENTS FOR
THE YEAR 1865. AGGREGATE NO. OF DAYS 182·059. DAILY AVERAGE OF PATIENTS 498·7.**

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	s.	d.
Provisions and Necessaries											
{ Remaining in Store January 1st, 1865				116	1	11					
{ Tradesmen's Accounts for the year	5,344	18	3								
{ Clerk's Petty Disbursements	27	3	7								
{ Farm and Garden	912	13	5	6,284	15	3					
				6,400	17	2					
				127	9	11	6,273	7	3	At per head	4 9·89
				249	5	0					
Clothing.											
{ Remaining in Store January 1st, 1865											
{ Remaining in Store January 1st, 1865	1,091	12	8								
{ Tradesmen's Accounts for the year	5	18	1	1,097	10	9					
{ Clerk's Petty Disbursements				1,346	15	9					
{ Rags sold during the year	11	8	0								
{ Remaining in Store January 1st, 1866	263	2	2	274	10	2	1,072	5	7	0	9·81
Salaries and Wages.											
{ For the year				2,293	8	3					
{ Less Amount Debited to Building Account	362	6	3								
{ Ditto ditto Farm Account	135	5	6	497	11	9	1,795	16	6	1	4·57
Surgery and Dispensary.											
{ Tradesmen's Accounts for the year				188	12	7					
{ Clerk's Petty Disbursements				1	19	1	190	11	8	0	1·76
Furnishing and Bedding.											
{ In Store January 1st, 1865				58	14	1					
{ Tradesmen's Accounts for the year	1,209	8	11								
{ Clerk's Petty Disbursements	17	17	11	1,227	6	10					
				1,286	0	11					
				132	9	9	1,153	11	2	0	10·64
Miscellaneous.											
{ Remaining in Store January 1st, 1866				227	9	0					
{ Tradesmen's Accounts for the year				99	16	2					
{ Clerk's Petty Disbursements				2	0	0					
{ Stamps				329	5	2					
				69	0	0					
{ Less Interest from Treasurer				260	5	2				0	2·40
{ Less Farm Account				10,745	17	4				8	3·07
				593	17	10				0	5·44
				£10,151	19	6				7	9·63

[illegible]