

**Nineteenth annual report of the Somerset County Pauper Lunatic Asylum :
from the 1st of January to the end of the year 1866.**

Contributors

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

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NINETEENTH
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
SOMERSET COUNTY PAUPER
LUNATIC ASYLUM,

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

~~~~~  
1866.  
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WELLS:
PRINTED BY M. BACKHOUSE, HIGH STREET.

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NINETEENTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF THE LAND OFFICE

LUNATIC ASYLUM

from the 1st of January to the end of the Year



1866

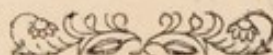
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PHILADELPHIA

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
Accidents	13
Actual cash receipts and payments during the year	95
Admissions during the year (Tables II and III)	5, 58, 59
.. .. . and discharges (Table III)	5, 95
.. .. . probable causes and forms of disorder (Tables VIII and IX)	26, 28, 62
.. .. . number of attacks (Table IV)	32, 33, 60
Additional room, new buildings and plans	3, 6, 7
Ages of patients admitted (Table IV)	20, 60
Amusements (theatrical and other)	13, 14
Analysis of the Tables	48-51
.. .. . (Dr. Medicott's)	31-45
Appearances after death and weight of the organs	51-55
Balance sheet, or general statement of the receipts and expenditure during the year	100,
Bodily health of patients (Table VI)	49, 61
Books and periodicals	14
Brain, average weight of	53, 52
Building and repairs account	99
Causes of disorder (Tables I and VIII)	26, 27, 37, 38, 49, 50, 57, 62
Charge	3, 4, 16
Civil condition of patients admitted (Table IV)	31, 49, 60
Classification of patients (Table XIII)	51, 64
Clothing, &c., made and repaired	87, 89
Contagious and infectious diseases, hospital for	3, 6
Coroner's inquests	13
Death, causes of (Table (XII.)	44, 64
.. .. . time of	17
Degree of education (Table VII)	35, 49, 61
Dietary	86
Discharges (Table III. and XI.)	5, 59, 63
Disorder, form of (Table IX.)	37, 38, 50, 62
Divine Service	12
Duration of disorder (Tables I. and X)	23, 34, 50, 57, 63
Earth Closets	16
Employment	88, 89
Epileptics, number of fits, &c., (Tables M.F.)	facing 45
Farm and grounds	15
Farm and garden accounts	97
Feeding cases	46, 47
Fireproof arches (Dennett's)	3
French system of Poor Relief (note)	10, 11, 13
.. .. . statistics of asylums	18, 30

	PAGE,
Head attendant's return of male working patients ..	88
Increase of salaries	4
Idiots, asylum	7
Improvements	15
Insane in workhouses	8
Liabilities and assets.. ..	96
Lunatic asylums, inmates of, sent from workhouses ..	10, 11
Maintenance, charge for, and average weekly cost of ..	3, 4, 14 98
Medical treatment	45, 46, 47
Music, effect of on the insane	14
Mortality	3, 5, 51 64
Number of the inmates	5, 63
Obituary (males)	67-78
.. (females)	79-87
.. summary of	51-55
Occupation of patients admitted (Table V.) ..	36, 49, 61
Occurrences in each month (Table III) ..	48, 49, 59
Officers and attendants	4, 16
Re-admissions (Table XI)	50, 63
Recoveries (Table I.)	5, 48, 57
Religion (Table VII.)	49, 61
Report of Committee of Visitors	3, 4
Report of Superintendent	5-89
School (females)	12
"Saltpêtrière"	8, 9, 11
Sewage, utilization of	15, 16
Spinal cord	54
Storekeeper's return of work done by tailors and shoemakers ..	87
Summary of diseases in each quarter	47
Tents.. ..	14
Treatment, results of	45, 46
Unions and others, sums received from .. facing	93
Van	14
Visitors, list of	1
Workhouse infirmaries	8, 10
Workmistress's return of the employment of female patients..	89



A LIST OF THE
COMMITTEE OF VISITORS
OF THE
Somerset County Pauper Lunatic Asylum,
1866.

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NINETEENTH 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 1ST DAY OF JANUARY, 1867.

The committee are happy to be able to report that the patients in the asylum have been healthy during the past year and the mortality not greater than usual.

The admissions of women have been considerably above the average, and the house may be considered full.

The new building at the farm is now finished ; it will contain 33 women, and if any infectious disease break out, it may be used as an Hospital.

The new building on the male side is roofed in, the fire proof arches are being constructed with all possible speed, and it is hoped that they will be finished by the summer.

The rate of pay from the Unions has been 8s. 2d. during the last year, having been raised to that

amount at Lady Day, 1861. Since then the balance in favor of the asylum has been largely increased, but the recent rise of prices has reduced the balance so much during the last 12 months, that the committee have thought it necessary to raise the pay from January 1st to 8s. 9d.

Dr. MADDEN-MEDLICOTT's salary has been increased from £120 to £150, and Mr. DUKE's, from £120 to £130.

Dr. BOYD will in June next have completed the term of 20 years service to the county.

The committee have the pleasure of again expressing their approval of the manner in which all persons connected with the Asylum have performed their duties, and in particular their great satisfaction with the valuable services of Dr. BOYD and Dr. MADDEN-MEDLICOTT.

F. H. DICKINSON,	E. H. DICKINSON,
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NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SOMERSET COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM

FOR THE YEAR 1866.

BY R. BOYD, M. D., F. R. C. P.

PHYSICIAN AND SUPERINTENDENT.

PART I.

There has been an unusual increase in the number of females admitted in 1866, having exceeded by about one third that of the males. This is contrary to what has usually taken place. The total number of admissions to the end of last year was 1481 males, and 1408 females, a difference of 73 in favor of the males.

The following changes have since taken place amongst the inmates :—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Remaining in the Asylum on 31st } December 1865, not including } those on probation	225	255	480
Cases admitted in 1866	78	106	184
Ditto discharged, recovered ...	37	51	88
Ditto ditto relieved	10	13	23
Ditto ditto not improved	3	2	5
Died	37	24	61
Remaining on 31st December	216	271	487
Of these are out on probation	3	2	5

There is a slight decrease in the total number of admissions and discharges this year compared with last. The decrease is in the males. There is an increase of 16 females, making a total increase of 7 as shown above, not including those on probation. From the pressure on the

female side, some harmless chronic cases were, with the consent of the authorities, received at wards set apart for them in the Bath Union.

As usual many aged and infirm cases have been sent from workhouses, (18 males and 12 females) in the last stage of disease; of whom 7 males and 3 females died here after a few weeks. Hence no fair inference can be deduced from the statistics of County asylums. As at present conducted, they are to a great extent hospitals for union workhouses as well as for the insane.

The new detached buildings at the farm yard, intended as an hospital in case of any contagious disease amongst the inmates, might have been occupied if required, some time ago ; they have been partly furnished, the kitchen has not been fitted up, nor is the wall of the airing court, or new road way to farm yard yet finished. The workmen have all been engaged completing the large addition to the west wing of the main building that it might be roofed before winter, which has been accomplished. The cottage for the garden attendant at the end of the building, instead of having an ordinary roof, is proposed to be covered by an iron cistern 3 feet deep, which would contain about 150 hogsheads of water, weighing about 36 tons. It is intended, by means of a force pump to raise the water from the rain water tank beneath the new building into the iron cistern. This pump to be worked by the excitable patients in No. 3, who cannot be employed in the ordinary out-door labour. It often happens that when the taps on the ground floor are allowed to run, the pressure is not sufficient to raise the water to the upper story, so that a high service from another source would be very useful. The cost of the iron cistern will be about three times that of the ordinary roof, but the useful employment of patients, and the great advantage of a large supply of soft water would much more than compensate for the cost.

In 1847 when this asylum was built for 350 patients, according to the published returns on the 1st of January in that year, there were 610 pauper lunatics and idiots belonging to the county, including those in licensed houses, workhouses, and those lodged with relatives and others, receiving parochial relief. The asylum has since been made to accommodate 520. Having attained this number last

year, an hospital for 33 patients was added, and when the extension of the west wing, which will be ready for occupation in the summer, is completed, there will be room for at least 600. There have not been any patients belonging to other counties received since those from Glamorgan were removed in May 1865.

It has been suggested that a separate Asylum for Idiots would be desirable; either a general one including other counties, or a small one in connection with this, and where the habits and education of the idiot children might meet with special attention.

From the Parliamentary Return it appears that the number of insane paupers chargeable to the poor rates on the 1st of January 1866, in Somersetshire, was 727 lunatics and 358 idiots,—total 1085. Of these 508 were maintained in the county asylum, 2 in a licensed house, 280 in the workhouse, 61 boarded out, and 234 resided with relations. So that less than half the pauper lunatics and idiots in Somersetshire are in the county asylum.

According to the same return the number of Paupers in England and Wales on the same date, was 924,813, exclusive of those in eight Gilbert's Incorporations. Of these 39,827 were insane paupers, 29,617 lunatics, and 10,210 idiots. Thus 4.3 per cent of the pauperism is ascribable to insanity. In regard to sexes, 17,437 were males, and 22,390 females. Of these,

21,986	{ were maintained in County or Borough lunatic asylums.
1,288	in registered hospitals or licensed houses.
9,973	in union or parish workhouses.
993	in lodgings or boarded out.
5,587	residing with relatives.

By comparing this return with the one already alluded to for 1st of January 1847,—the increase in the population has been from 14,664,208 to 19,967,690—whilst, in the same period the number of pauper lunatics and idiots has more than doubled. The grand total of insane paupers, lunatics, and idiots, in 1841 was 16,634, and 39,827 in 1866.

Of the 16,634 insane paupers of 1841, there were 7469

males, and 9165 females.

5053	{	were maintained in county lunatic asylums and
		hospitals.
3626		in licensed houses.
4490		in the union workhouse.
3465		with their friends or elsewhere.

From the above it appears that the insane paupers have more than doubled in number in workhouses, and those boarded out with friends have nearly increased in the same ratio, that there is a decrease of about two thirds of those in licensed houses, and that those in asylums have nearly quadrupled in the 19 years, from 1847 to 1866.

At the meeting of the Association of Medical Officers of Asylums, in July 1865, a resolution was carried unanimously in favour of placing this numerous class in workhouses on the same footing as those in asylums. Since then the illtreatment and neglect of the sick poor in several workhouses has been exposed and condemned, which will probably lead to the introduction of some beneficial measures regarding medical relief, the abolition of the contract system in workhouses, and the establishment in them of Hospitals for the sick. "The sick ward of the Union is the proper basis of all care for the sick poor. We ought rather to make the existing machinery do its work than supercede it with new machinery doomed to rust in its turn". To this fact, copied from the "*Times*", may be added another:—"The whole of the London Lunatic Asylums in and near the metropolis are full, consequently three lunatics (two of which are dangerous) had to be removed during the week from St. Olave's Workhouse to Fisherton House, Salisbury, the nearest Asylum in which accommodation could be obtained".—*Times*, Dec. 10th, 1866.

In passing through Paris last summer I paid a hurried visit to the "Salpêtrière" and was struck with the circumstance of such an immense Pauper establishment for females standing within its boundaries. It is situated in its own grounds and contains between five and six thousand people, less than two thousand of whom are insane—the remainder of the building being a workhouse, containing the infirm female poor of Paris. The guide said there were a great many officials and attendants employed. In one infirmary there were a number of aged, apparently bedridden women.

There was a row of beds on each side of the room, and a double row in the centre, head against head; they were spring beds, and the bedsteads had white furniture contrary to custom in England. The room was not close, all the windows on one side being open. It was on the ground floor. The floor was nicely polished, waxed and well rubbed, there was no matting or carpets. In a dining room laid out for dinner, the tables were polished or varnished, on them were glasses, glass decanter crofts, salt, pepper, and mustard pots, knives and forks, no table cloths; benches or forms as used here. The kitchen and laundry were admirable in their arrangements, and are said to be the largest in the world. In the former it is stated that upwards of 3000 lbs. of animal food are daily cooked. In the laundry upwards of 30,000 pieces are washed daily, they wash for the "Hotel Dieu" and other hospitals. The linen room in this establishment, might be considered as one of the sights of Paris, unrivalled for extent, order, and arrangement.

Within the walls there was an ornamental garden with seats, and near the entrance a capacious and handsome chapel. The "Bicêtre" a smaller but similar institution, being a workhouse for the male poor is situated in a different part of Paris and like "Salpêtrière, includes the infirm, sick, and insane, who are all treated as the circumstances of their case demand. In England, where the medical treatment of the sick in workhouses is under the contract system it is impossible they can receive the same justice.

M Falret, physician to this large hospital of Salpêtrière, in his work recently published,* states that after several years' research into the morbid anatomy of insanity, and after failing to elucidate the nature of the malady, by the aid of facts so gained, he next attempted to interpret the nature of mental disorders by recourse to the doctrines of phsycology, especially those of the Scottish metaphysicians for fifteen years, but at the end of that time had to lament that his labour was all vanity and vexation of spirit. My own experience of upwards of 30 years, and after having examined nearly every case that has died in this institution

* Des maladies mentales et Ades siles d'Aliénés.

and previously upwards of two thousand of the poor in the Infirmary of St. Marylebone the results of which have been published* agrees with that of M. Falret as regards the morbid anatomy of insanity, which may be considered and is very frequently only the delirium of chronic disease. The connection between mental disorder and bodily disease has been frequently alluded to and even so far back as in the first annual report of this asylum. In the analysis of the causes of insanity of the first two thousand cases, in the 17th annual report p. 28, it is shown that about one half depended upon bodily or physical causes. Therefore as the sick ward of the union is the basis of all care for the sick poor, and insanity is so frequently the result of bodily ailments, the laws regarding medical relief and pauper lunacy should be amalgamated.

Would it not be more rational to treat diseases with more care at the earliest stage, before delirium supervened, before the sufferers were beyond relief, or incapable of appreciating the efforts to restore them to health? Are they less objects for care and sympathy when suffering from sickness or accident, before being deprived of reason, than afterwards? and would not measures taken at the onset have saved much suffering, been more useful, and perhaps saved valuable lives from becoming mentally total wrecks. A poor man recently in writing to express his gratitude for timely assistance in sickness, concludes with this trite and expressive observation, "poor people does be lost for want of means when they are sick."

Under the poor law the system is how to avoid relief to the poor in sickness, for the relieving officer is told medical relief is the stepping stone to other relief, therefore if possible it must be avoided.† Is it then to be wondered at that

* Philosophical Transactions for 1861.

† "It is a prevalent impression in this country that there is no legal relief for the poor in France, because there is no class answering to our 'paupers,' and no workhouses. But although no dingy brick buildings, nor palatial structures, destined for the reception of the indigent, meet the traveller's eye in France, and although there are neither paid overseers, nor surly masters, nor salaried union doctors connected with the administration of aid to the distressed in that country, still there can be no doubt that the poor are there much more tenderly treated, and more efficiently relieved too, than in England. Amongst us, relief

under such a system, workhouses are comparatively empty whilst asylums which have been constantly added to, are still over crowded, and insanity supposed to be increasing? This is becoming a national disgrace. The health of the poor is of the highest importance to the State, as it is from their ranks, that our labourers, soldiers, and sailors are supplied. The great evil to contend with amongst the labouring classes is intemperance, it too often brings whole families to the workhouse; this evil is said now to exist even to a greater degree in France than in England, owing to excess in smoking which destroys the appetite, and drives the individual to the use of Absinth and other stimulants. How legislation could deal with such cases it is difficult to determine. Whether by compelling publicans to provide tea, coffee, soup, or other refreshments for wayfarers, might be matter for consideration; at present, it is seldom that anything beside intoxicating liquid can be obtained.

The orderly conduct of about 300 patients, male and female when assembled in the dining hall, has been frequently remarked by the visitors and strangers, and many have said that had they been ignorant of where they were they would not readily have guessed it. Numbers of these are chronic cases and in wards attached to workhouse infirmaries under similar laws and government to county asylums, might be equally well managed and could be more easily visited by their friends, whilst county asylums could receive the recent and curable cases. Should it be considered preferable to continue the present system of enlarging county asylums so as to include all chronic cases, it might be so arranged here as to include idiot and industrial schools. More land can be had to purchase, and there is stone and lime on the farm. The example of "Salpêtrière" would prove that the size of the establishment need be no barrier to good management.

attended with enormous expense is thanklessly received, because it is almost always contemptuously, and but too often brutally, administered; and because here, poverty is regarded as a crime to be punished rather than as a misfortune to be alleviated; whereas in France, the revenue destined to succour those requiring public assistance is dispensed with; an economy which permits almost all the receipts to go directly to the purpose for which they are designed, and alms are given in a manner calculated to assuage the humiliated feelings of the recipients; the rule most strongly insisted upon in the official instructions issued to the

DIVINE SERVICE.

A new Chapel is much required, the present one not being sufficiently large for all the patients capable of attending Divine Service since the numbers have increased. Should one be built it ought to be large enough to afford accommodation for the families of married attendants. Some sittings might also be provided for strangers as in one or two other Asylum Chapels, noticed in last report. The present Chapel would be very useful if converted into a work and school room, which is much wanted for the females, the day rooms on the female side being insufficient.

Should a Chapel be built detached from the asylum, the daily morning service might be held in the large hall, immediately after breakfast, but if built in the garden behind the house as originally suggested the Chapel could easily be connected by a covered way with the hall.

The Chaplain has established a daily school on the female side, which has been regularly attended by between thirty and forty patients who learn to read, write and cipher. It has been in operation since April last; was visited, and much approved of by the Government Inspector of Schools. The Workmistress assists in teaching.

A sum of £8 has been granted this year by the Visitors for the library, and 5 guineas in books by the Christian Knowledge Society. The books are eagerly sought after by many of the patients and attendants.

directors of the "Bureaux de Bienfaisance" in France being the truly Christian one, 'that in the distribution of relief they must always remember that misfortune does not obliterate shame or destroy self-respect, and that one of their most important duties is to succour the unfortunate without causing them a blush.'

The French system of poor relief is entirely and strictly confined to outdoor assistance, save only that portion of it which is administered through the "hospices" and hospitals; the former serving as asylums for deserted children and those whom old age or incurable infirmities may have rendered incapable of earning their bread, and the latter appropriated to the reception of those suffering from acute disease, or accidents which necessitate medical advice and assistance. The old and infirm inmates are employed in performing any light work required within the house which is not beyond their strength; and for this they receive small gratuities, which they expend on tobacco and snuff, or in

ACCIDENTS.

An accident occurred to one man aged 73, who is excitable and stubborn; he was struck by an epileptic patient in the same ward, and his left collar bone was fractured, which became united in a few weeks; he is feeble, and still in the infirmary. Two Coroner's inquests have been held, one on a female aged 64, in the early part of the year. She slipped down three wooden steps leading into No. 4 corridor, and broke both bones of the right leg, she died in the infirmary about 4 weeks afterwards; she had also pulmonary disease. The second inquest was on a man aged 75, who suffered acutely from cancer in the nose; he hanged himself with his neckkerchief to the iron window guide in one of the single rooms, 5 weeks after his admission. Several suicidal cases have been admitted during the year, and 13 males and 15 females required to be fed by the stomach tube for various times, from once only to three times a day, for as many as five weeks without intermission. Of these cases five males and four females have died. There is but one female at present who requires to be fed by the stomach tube.

AMUSEMENTS.

The weekly dances are continued Wednesday evenings, for about two hours, and have been occasionally varied by theatricals. In the autumn the Yeomanry assembled in front of the asylum for their biennial weekly training at Wells; during the week they, and the Volunteer Rifle Corps attended a performance of the "Ticket of Leave," and "Bombastes Furioso." There were two other performances of the same pieces, at one of which there were about an equal number of patients, and of persons from the neigh-

procuring for themselves what they term "petits douceurs" (little delicacies) in addition to the ordinary diet of the establishment.

Although the system of relieving the poor is carried out through the agency of unpaid officials in France, still the acts of those benevolent persons who devote their time gratuitously to provide for the wants of the deserving poor, are as strictly watched over by the constitutional authorities as if they were well-paid public servants; the manner in which they discharge their duties is marked and reported upon, and dismissal is the certain consequence of inattention or neglect; a disgrace which is more keenly felt than we in England, with our ideas on such subjects, can imagine.—Vol. vi, page 44, 45, *Cornhill Magazine*.

bourhood, upon which occasion the hall was crowded, strangers being unconsciously mixed up with the patients. About 600 persons were present.

The theatricals have been resumed this winter and Planche's Historical Drama of Charles xii. is in rehearsal for the Christmas holidays. Some new scenery for the piece has been obtained in London by my friend Mr Balderson, who has kindly interested himself in getting it up and procuring the requisite dresses. It is longer, being in two Acts, and includes more characters than any performance hitherto attempted here.

Last spring one of the patients, a sail maker, employed his time in making two tents. The larger one, capable of dining 500 persons, the smaller one for the band. During the summer they were put up in front of the house, and in hot weather the patients frequently had their meals in the larger one; a pleasure which they enjoyed very much, from the sense of freedom it gave them.

A new Van has been purchased which with the other conveyances, enabled a large party to be sent to Cheddar on two occasions, accompanied by some of the band. On Thursday the band plays in the hall during dinner. There is also a practice one night in the week. The Band (consisting of 16 performers) is composed of the male attendants to whom great credit is due for their willingness to devote a portion of their time for the amusement and benefit of the patients. They continue to improve steadily under the instruction of Mr Bristow.

For a belief in the wonderfully soothing effects of music on the Insane we have the authority of Holy writ, in the case of King Saul; and the Greeks and Romans were equally aware with the Jews of its power. In modern times the effect which the "Ranz de Vaches" produced on the Swiss, and the "Reel of Tulloch gorum" on the Highlanders is well known. Music is said by Esquirol to act upon the physical system by producing gentle shocks upon the nerves, quickening the circulation. It acts upon the mind, in fixing the attention by mild impressions, and in exciting the imagination by agreeable recollections. It is a valuable remedial agent particularly in convalescence.*

* This power of music is attested by Euripides, although he considered

IMPROVEMENTS.

A portion of one of the corridors on the male side, originally a day room, has been floored with oak, the tile flooring having been removed and used in bath rooms and closets. By this means a dormitory for ten beds has been obtained, more space has been gained for the beds, some having been removed from crowded dormitories. The new lavatory has been fitted up with iron enamelled turn over basins and adjoining are six new earth closets, which after several months use, are free from smell, and continue to be preferred to water closets. The water closets in No. 4 on both sides have been arched, tiled, and quite renewed.

Rooms have been made over the female infirmary for eight beds, and a good sized store room for the female clothing. The high pitch of the roof affords very good airy bedrooms, and these rooms will be further extended by the gradual appropriation of all available parts of the roof. The corridors, some of the dormitories, and single rooms have been papered, painted and coloured.

Some trees and shrubs have been planted in the grounds, and airing courts. A row of young oaks has been planted on the slope next the Bath road, from the lower lodge to the red stone quarry.

FARM.

The root crop this year has been much above the average; the hay crop was the largest ever grown here, and was well saved.

In consequence of the County Surveyor's letter in the "Times" respecting the utilization of the sewage, referring to the practice established here for so many years, several enquiries have been received from strangers. Amongst the enquirers who entered most fully on the

it so often misapplied. — *vide Euripides Medea* — lines 193—206.

"Now if thou shalt call the men of former days witless and not wise at all, you will not far be wrong—those I mean who devised songs for festal meetings and revels, and pleasant tales of life as the accompaniment of dinners—but no one has devised how to cease by music and many toned songs the infernal pains of men, from whence deaths and dreadful mischances overturn houses,—and yet it were a gain to cure men of these ills by songs but where there are festive banquets why do men exert the voice unnecessarily, for the well furnished banquet at the time hath an enjoyment of itself to men?"

subject was the Chairman of the New Middlesex Industrial School at Feltham. On a recent visit to the Island of Jersey, one of the Jurats, Mr Neel, showed me at Gorey, the training ship for boys for the Navy, also the new industrial school for 120 boys, just completed, the arrangements in which are excellent. Mr Neel, who suggested the building of the school, was requested by the States to superintend the erection, previous to which he visited several of those in England. The arrangements he has there carried out with respect to the sewage, solid manure, and earth closets, are most complete.

CHARGE.

The charge for maintenance of patients has continued the same as last year, but owing to the increased price of meat and bread, it has been below the actual cost, and the balance at the Bankers in favour of the asylum has been so much reduced, that it will be necessary to raise the charge for 1867.

The Officials have, with rare exceptions, conducted themselves with kindness to the patients and been attentive to their duties; and the Superintendent, has, in conclusion again to thank the Visitors for the kind consideration and the assistance they have afforded him in the discharge of his onerous duties.

PART II.

In the first part of this report, it is stated that although insanity has not been and cannot be defined, it is very frequently the delirium of chronic disease. In proof of this statement a reference to *Table C.* (page 39) in the last annual report is sufficient, as in that table is shown "the assigned causes of death, as ascertained by *post mortem* examination, specifying each form of insanity, in 446 males and 320 females in this asylum, to the end of 1865." From an analysis it appears that

	Males.	Females.
Organic diseases of the brain existed in	43 per cent	31 per cent
Ditto chest	45 „	44 „
Ditto abdomen	12 „	25 „

So that diseases of the brain were more common in males and diseases of the abdomen in females in connection with the different forms of insanity. In many of the cases several of the organs were diseased in the same individual.

As regards these different forms, mania was the most common in both sexes. Cases of melancholia were about double the number in females they were in males. There were about a third more males than females affected with dementia; of general paralysis there were about six males to one female; cases of epilepsy were nearly two males to one female. The cases of idiocy were rather more numerous in females.

As regards the time of death, rather more males died in the forenoon and females in the afternoon, but amongst the whole of the cases there was only a difference of two in favor of the forenoon, as shown in *Table B.*

The form of the disorder, with the *death-rate* in each year to the end of 1865, was shown in *Table A* in the last report; from which it appears that the highest mortality was in the year 1854, and the highest death-rate from general paralysis in males being 27·3 per cent, and from mania in females amounting to 31·2 per cent, whilst in males from the same disorder it was 22·5 per cent; from melancholia the mortality in males was 9·9 and above double in females, amounting to 19·4 per cent; in the other forms of the disorder the difference between the sexes was not remarkable; in dementia 16·6 in males and 20 per cent in females; in epilepsy

15.5 in males and 14.7 per cent in females.

In the *Medical Times and Gazette* vol. 11 for 1866, pp. 11, 256, and vol. 1 for 1867, p. 37, will be found three separate notices of "INSANITY IN FRANCE" from a Report to the Emperor by M. Arnaud Béhic, Minister of Public Works, and M. Legoyt, entitled *Statistique des Asiles d'Aliénés de 1854 à 1860*. For the purpose hereafter of comparing the results of the statistics of this asylum, in this and previous annual reports, with the statistics of the French asylums, the following notes are copied from the above Journal:—

"The development of madness amongst the inhabitants of any country is a subject which deserves the fullest investigation. Official records both in France and England show that year by year madness is spreading—so far, at least, as can be judged from the increasing number of patients coming under observation in the institutions appointed for their reception. Speaking generally, it is within our experience that the notion of diseased minds becoming more common than they formerly were, is very widely entertained; and perhaps we may trace this belief in some measure to statements which have been made by Lord Shaftesbury, who is the Chairman of the English Lunacy Commissioners, to the effect that the high pressure at which business affairs are now conducted, and the immense amount of speculation going on, conduce to the development of a state of mental and nervous excitement subversive of the equilibrium of nature. Is it a fact capable of substantial proof that, *cæteris paribus*, insanity is increasing? Granting the augmented residents in asylums, do they increase in a corresponding ratio with the general population either of this or any other country, and to what extent is that increase affected by the undoubted disposition towards a more ample provision for humane and charitable purposes now manifested happily in all the chief states of Europe? These are very important questions to be determined, and all observations which will help us to a clearer conception of the points of difficulty involved will be properly appreciated by those interested in the subject.

Unfortunately, our own Lunacy Commissioners, for some reason or other, hardly ever venture in their reports beyond a stereotyped meagreness of detail which deprives them of

value; and they are aptly characterised by a French writer as *un peu trop concises encore*.

In 1851 there was 1 insane person to every 796 of the population of the empire; in 1861 the proportion was 1 to every 444 persons, which is equivalent to an increase of 83 per cent. in the ten years. The inmates of asylums increased 87 per cent. in the same period, and the difference between these two ratios comes very near to the ascertained increase of the French population in the ten years.

Now we are well aware that much may be said against accepting these deductions as to the rapid development of insanity in France, and we should not, therefore, make them the basis of any comparison with other states, did we not believe that, for the reasons already adverted to, the margin of error is universal.

The English Lunacy Commissioners report that on Jan. 1st, 1864, they were "concerned more or less in the welfare of 44,695 persons of unsound or defective intellect," 38,154 of whom were located in asylums, workhouses, etc., and 6541 were living with relatives or in lodgings. Allowing for cases not coming under the cognizance of the Commissioners, we may estimate the total number of insane to have been at that period in round numbers about 45,000. This would give one insane to every 450 of the entire population, which is, therefore, a little more favourable than the most recent estimate for France.

We hold, then, that the increase or diminution of the patients under restraint is no fair test of the actual movement of insanity; it may, and no doubt does, simply imply an increased disposition towards humane administration, or the reverse. So when M. Béhic tells us that in 1836 the ratio of inmates to the total population was as one to 3024, whilst in 1861 it was as one to 1214, and that, therefore, the population increased only 10 per cent. in the interval, whilst the inmates increased 172 per cent., we accept the statement, but it proves nothing more than that the authorities have recognised their duty of providing increased accommodation since 1836. Both in the English and French asylums the annual rate of increase of the inmates has declined in the last ten years, and probably for the same reason—namely, that the room available for new patients in both countries is pretty well exhausted. At the

end of 1860 there were but 1321 vacant places in all the French asylums, and the recently issued report of the English Commissioners (a) shows that not above 1000 more patients could be received in the public institutions. Indeed, we notice that in Devon the total accommodation is put for 673 patients, yet the actual inmates number 690. In Kent they appear to have more than 100 patients in excess of their accommodation, and the same incongruity is shown in two other counties. There are, however, instances in the same tabular arrangement suggestive of loose supervision, and it is possible the facts we have quoted are not strictly accurate. M. Béhic shows that the rate of increase in the admissions has decreased very considerably; and in England the numbers themselves fell from 9248 in 1860 successively to 8955, 8803, 8588 in 1863. It is true they rose again to 9367 in 1864, and to 10,341 in 1865, but nobody can doubt that this sudden increase was due to extended accommodation rather than to any sudden manifestation of mental aberration in excess of the ruling average.*

It may be convenient to bring our conspectus into some sort of classification, according to the nature of the several branches of the subject.

Age.—At what age does insanity most frequently develop itself? M. Béhic's figures lead him to the conclusion that *la folie ne se manifeste guère qu'après la vingtième année, et qu'elle devient ensuite de plus en plus fréquente avec l'âge jusqu'à 40 ans, marchant pour ainsi dire parallèlement avec le développement de la raison.*

From the age of 40 the proportional number of cases of insanity, and likewise the hope of cure, diminish gradually to the limits of life. The deaths follow very nearly the same law. In both sexes the maximum of insanity is found between 30 and 40 years of age, and the proportion of cure is greatest between the ages of 20 and 30.

Sex.—In what degree does insanity depend upon sex, and whether is the male more prone thereto than females? We are here on ground which has been most stoutly contested by the advocates of two opposing doctrines, and truth compels us to say that much reliance seems to have been placed

(a)* Twentieth Report of the Lunacy Commissioners, p. 7.

on very imperfect data. M. Esquirol, whose high authority on the general subject of mental disorders is unquestionable, inclined to the view that women were more liable than men to attacks of insanity, and his theory has found many supporters since his time. * But, as was well demonstrated by Dr. Thurnam, M. Esquirol's opinion is founded on an erroneous method of statistical analysis, for he omitted to take into account the general preponderance of females in ordinary populations ; and, moreover, his conclusions are drawn from a comparison of *existing* cases, instead of the cases *occurring* in the two sexes, thus arriving at a proportion of thirty-seven males to thirty-eight females as an average of different counties. This is certainly a very slender thread on which to hang so great a drawback to the general excellence of the feminine nature as is involved in the stigma of peculiar susceptibility to physiological or psychological influences tending to madness. Dr. Thurnam showed that out of 48,143 admissions to asylums the males exceeded the females by 13 per cent. The development and ultimate issue of the malady after admission have been found to lead to the accumulation of female patients much faster than of males, for the probability of female recovery is much greater, and of death very much less, than in the other sex ; and therefore, if we may infer anything at all, it is that on the whole men are actually more liable to the disorder than women. Dr. Thurnam found that the mortality of insane men in the public asylums of England exceeded on an average that of insane women by 50 per cent. These deductions admit of general application, but they are not without exception. In certain institutions where a particular class of patients is received, the admissions of women have exceeded by 20, 30, and even 45 per cent. those of men ; and it is quite conceivable that in large towns the sexes may be very oppositely affected to what is generally observable.

Without pretending for a moment that M. Béhic's report has decided the point of relative liability, it is certain that his very elaborately detailed facts are a valuable contribution

* It will be seen from Table xi. in the appendix to this report, that notwithstanding the larger proportion of females in the population generally, the admission of males has exceeded by 70 that of females in 19 years, since the opening of the asylum.

—perhaps the most valuable of its kind that we have—to the data necessary for determining the problem. Judging, then, from the French returns, it would appear that, taking the aggregate of the *aliénés* in asylums there would be found at any given time more women than men insane. But it would be fallacious therefrom to assume that necessarily insanity is more common to women than to men, inasmuch as the proportion of admissions, of discharges, and of deaths is very much higher amongst males. It is true that according to the French census of 1861, the enumerated proportions of the sexes are changed according as the *malades* are in asylums or *à domicile*: of the first category the males were 48 and the females 52 per cent.; of the second the males were 54 and the females 46 per cent.; and of both classes combined the males were 4 per cent. in excess of the females. This excess of males is accounted for by the great difference in the relative proportions of the sexes amongst the *fous* as distinguished from the *idiots-crétins*: with the former the females, whether *à domicile* or in asylum, are 4 per cent. in excess of the males; but of the *idiots-crétins*, *à domicile*, the males outnumber the females by 14 per cent. whilst in the asylums the females are 2 per cent. in excess. The preponderance of female *fous*, *à domicile*, may be reasonably ascribed to the fact that it is the privilege of their sex to be protected, as it is the duty of males to protect; if the malady strike down the protector, he has no one to look to but the State; the difference in the position of the two sexes in this respect is sufficiently obvious. We know nothing, however, of the relative duration of the disease or of the rates of mortality and recovery amongst those unfortunates who are deprived, too often by mistaken kindness, of the advantages of proper treatment obtainable in institutions specially adapted for them, and therefore we are not warranted in rejecting the conclusions which we derive from the facts relating to asylums.

Let us then summarise the results of the seven years 1854-61 to which M. Béhic's report relates. We have seen that of 100 inmates on a given day 48 were males; to an annual average of 100 of both sexes the male ratio was for admissions 52, discharges 53, cured 51, deaths 55. Thus we see that while the admissions and discharges of both sexes almost balance each other, the excess of males

dying is 4 per cent over those cured; and this exactly corresponds with the difference in the rate of mortality of the two sexes, which is 16 per cent. for males and 12 per cent. for females as calculated from the average annual deaths and the mean population of the asylums. This mean population is represented by the mean number of patients constantly *entretenus* during the seven years, and precisely agrees in its proportion of the sexes with the proportion ruling amongst the inmates on a given day—a very clear indication that the excess of females may be set down as a pretty constant ratio. The foregoing facts enable us to see how it is that the sojourn of male inmates is shorter than that of females: they are admitted in greater numbers, but they pass through the asylums very much quicker, and their places are filled by new patients much more rapidly than are those of the female inmates. The inevitable corollary follows that in so far as the movement of insanity as observed in asylums may be taken for a guide, men are more susceptible to mental derangement than women; and unless the issue of the malady is different amongst the lunatics at large, we must consider it an established axiom that insanity more often attacks men than women, albeit the census returns would always give *moins de fous que de folles*.

The mean term of residence of the *aliénés* of both classes was 265 days for males and 279 days for females. The males are slightly more liable to relapse after apparent cure than females; and there is a remarkable difference in the proportions of the two sexes in regard to the combination of insanity with paralysis, inasmuch as 12 per cent. of the male admissions were thus complicated, but only 3 per cent. of the females. Hereditary tendencies are discovered in equal proportions of the sexes; but of the causes of insanity the males, whose derangement was brought about by physical causes, were 11 per cent. in excess of the females, while under moral causes the females were 5 per cent. in excess of the males. The mean age on admission was 40 years for males and 42 years for females; the mean age at death was 46 years for males and 50 years for females. Of relapses, the two sexes differ little in their proportions: 102 males to 100 females is the exact ratio.

Mortality.—The mortality in asylums, which was at the

rate of 14·34 per cent. in 1855, as calculated on the mean number of inmates during the year, declined to an average rate of 13·5 per cent. in the following five years 1856-60; yet M. Béhic speaks of the mortality as having *lègèrement augmenté*. He arrives at this by taking an average of the seven years 1854-60, which he compares with the average of the twelve years 1842-53—a comparison which is vitiated by his including in the more recent period the very exceptional mortality of nearly 17 per cent. (in 1854), which was caused by the cholera epidemic. It is something so very unusual for a Frenchman to depreciate his own country that we deem it only right to point out the unfairness of M. Béhic's conclusion.

Curable and Incurable.—Since 1856 the patients under treatment in asylums have been classed under the chances of cure which their state appeared to offer, and the results show that less than 20 per cent. of both sexes are classed as “presumed curable.” More than four-fifths of the unfortunates offer no chance of cure, which sad result is due in great part to the negligence or mistaken affection of the friends of the patient, who will not part with him until his malady has become inveterate and hopeless.

It appears that more than one-fourth of the inmates of asylums are not placed there until more than a year has elapsed since the commencement of the attack, and one cannot, therefore, be surprised at the number of incurables which encumber the asylums.

Relapses.—About 77 per cent. of the admissions were for the first time, the remaining 23 per cent. being readmissions after relapse, or as transfers from one asylum to another. 47 per cent. of the readmissions after relapse were of cases in their first year of presumed recovery; every subsequent year the chance of relapse diminishes, whilst it is greatest in the first month after supposed cure.

Civil Condition.—The number of unmarried patients received into the asylums exceeded by nearly 50 per cent. those who were married. M. Béhic hesitates to accept the conclusions of some *aliénistes* that celibacy creates a disposition to insanity, but he remarks that the solitude and isolation of many unmarried persons would operate in the direction of placing the celibate *malade* in asylum almost as a necessity, whereas the married sufferers would often find in the bosom of their own family those first cares which help to restore

the lost mental equilibrium. Therefore he adds: *Il me serait donc pas étonnant que, si les aliénés mariés sont moins nombreux dans les établissements spéciaux, ils eussent, au contraire, une supériorité numérique marquée parmi les malades à domicile.*

Occupation.—The influence of occupation on bodily health is known to be considerable; the *mens sana in corpore sano* implies concurrent circumstances of suitable employment, with proper food, clothing, and lodging. M. Béhic classifies his patients according to their profession or calling, and obtains these results:—

Militaires et marins	1	admission to every	1,711	inhabitants.
Professions libérales	1	” ” ”	1,911	”
Rentiers et propriétaires . . .	1	” ” ”	3,609	”
Professions industrielles, } commerciales, manuelles }	1	” ” ”	5,487	”
Professions agricoles	1	” ” ”	18,819	”

Thus we see that the agricultural class, in proportion to its population, supplies but an inconsiderable contingent to insanity, whilst the profession of the soldier and the sailor is most prolific in mental aberration. But M. Béhic warns us that we should commit a grave error if we inferred from the foregoing that insanity is really more frequent in the Army and Navy than in other classes of society, and attributes the high proportion we have quoted to the vigilance of the administration in forthwith placing under treatment every soldier or sailor who shows signs of the malady. There may be something in this reasoning, but nevertheless it does not seem difficult to believe that the soldier's life and daily associations, with the temptation to drink, are more likely to engender an unhealthy state of the mind than almost any other calling.

As a set-off against the proclivity to insanity on the part of the honourable profession of arms, it is right to point out that of all classes they show by far the largest proportion of cures. The vigilance just adverted to insures their being brought under treatment at the first dawn of the malady, and they are all of an age at which the greatest proportion of cures is found, so that everything is in their favour.

After them the agricultural class offers the next highest proportion of recoveries, and following them come the domestic servants, wages and salaries class (*gens à gages*),

the commercial class, and lowest on the list "*individus sans profession.*"

Preserving the same classification, it is found that the two sexes show somewhat different results in their death-rate, for the ratio of deaths to admissions is very much higher amongst males of each of the categories, except in the class of *individus sans profession*. Here the mortality of males is 50 per cent., and of females 55, a difference which is partly explained by the numbers of the sex who live *dans le vagabondage, et particulièrement les filles publiques* included in the class. The lowest percentage of deaths amongst males is found amongst the *rentiers et propriétaires*, then follow the *militaires et marins*, and the highest ratios found are yielded by those *sans profession, professions agricoles, professions manuelles ou mécaniques*, and, highest of all, *gens à gages*. The lowest percentage of deaths of females is given by the *professions libérales* (21 per cent.), and the highest, as we have said, by those *sans profession*.

Causes of Insanity.—In examining the presumed causes of Insanity, M. Béhic avows that the results of Medical investigation must be taken approximatively. Many reasons combine to make it exceedingly difficult in some cases to discover, in the diverse influences which destroy the mental balance, the decisive cause of which insanity is the result. There is also the repugnance of many families to disclose the necessary information, and there is a tendency on the part of the majority of Medical men to consider moral causes as quite secondary and accidental, and to refer the disease mainly to physical causes.

In 1000 cases of insanity 607 have been reported as due to physical causes, and 393 to moral causes. The former operate very much more largely than the latter in both sexes, with this difference—that the largest proportion of moral causes belongs to women.

An analysis of the *physical* causes shows very considerable difference in the two sexes. Thus, in 8797 cases of men and 7069 of women, the effect of age (*démence sénile*) was the cause in 8 per cent. of men and in 6 per cent. of women; distress and misery to 5 per cent. of men and 8 per cent. of women; intemperance to 34 per cent. of men and 6 per cent. of women; and 23 per cent. of the women were brought into insanity by diseases peculiar to their organism,

such as disease of the uterus, suppression of periodical functions, pregnancy, and childbirth.

Of the *moral* causes, those which appear most potent in subversion of the mental balance are domestic troubles, religious excitement, reverse of fortune, and disappointed ambition. Observed cases of 4919 men and 5438 women yielded the following results:—

	Percentage of	
	Men.	Women.
Domestic griefs and troubles	20	29
Love, jealousy, and pride	15	16
Loss of fortune	11	5
Loss of friends	5	11
Religious excitement	7	14
Disappointed ambition	7	3
Excess of <i>travail intellectuel</i>	6	1

The conclusion which the analysis of presumed causes of insanity supplies is, that the most potent and frequent influence is intemperance; then follow in order domestic troubles, age, diseases of different organs, epilepsy, religious excitement, venereal abuses, and privations of all kinds.

With regard to the proportions cured of the two classes, there seems to be a reversal of the previously stated facts, inasmuch as in 1000 admissions it was stated that 607 were due to physical causes and 393 to moral causes; whereas, out of 1000 cures, the diminished proportion of 536 cases originated in physical causes, and the increased ratio of 464 cases were due to moral causes, so that, relatively to the numbers admitted, insanity arising from moral causes appears to have the largest chance of recovery under treatment. And if we compare the death-rate of the two classes we see that of 1000 deaths 694 were of patients whose malady had a physical origin; so that in every way the insane of that category, *qui sont en réalité doublement malades, puisque la folie se complique toujours chez eux d'une autre affection*, have the chances against them. Reducing the proportions of the physical to the moral causes of insanity to a common ratio, it will be seen that in admissions it was as 100 to 65; in cures, as 100 to 86; and in deaths as 100 to 44.

Hereditary Predisposition.—It has been held by many *aliénistes* that hereditary transmission is commonly between individuals of the same sex—that is to say, from father to

son, and from mother to daughter. The French statistics are confirmatory of that theory. In 1000 admissions of each sex, 264 males and 266 females had received the germ of their malady at birth; and of the 264 males, 128 inherited from their father, 110 from their mother, and 26 from both parents; of the 266 females, 100 inherited from the parental, 130 from the maternal side, and 36 from the two combined. Fifteen per cent. of the insane cured were recorded as having had hereditary tendency to the disease.

The returns do not discriminate in the discharges those *before* and *after* cure prior to 1854, but in that year the proportion of discharges in 100 cases treated was 9 per cent. cured, and 5·4 *avant guérison*. In 1860 the relative proportions were 7·0 and 7·1, so that the ratio of cures has regularly diminished, whilst that of uncured has gradually increased. The same results are observable if we take 100 discharges as the basis. In 1854 there were 62 cured, and in 1860 only 50; the numbers uncured were, therefore, 38 in 1854, and 50 in 1860. It is worthy of remark that the cures are more numerous among men than women; the average proportion was 8·7 per cent. of men treated, and 38 per cent. of women. This difference, M. Béhic believes, obtains in other countries, and is partly due to the desire on the part of the asylum authorities to abridge the period of convalescence amongst men, so that they may the sooner return to their families who are dependent upon them; whilst the females are detained as long as possible from a humane dislike to expose them to the forlorn, isolated, and dependent position which awaits so many of them on their return to society.

Another reason for the greater proportion of cures amongst males is that the causes which most frequently produce insanity in them are those most easily amenable to proper treatment and cure. Thus intemperance, which is the most frequent cause of insanity in men, produces a less intense form of the malady, and one more easily curable, than the prevailing causes of insanity in the other sex.

Nothing is more clearly established in the records of insanity than that the chance of cure diminishes gradually with the duration of the treatment. Thus, on an average of 100 cures, 80 per cent. (four-fifths) were in the first year of treatment, of which 38 per cent. took place in the first three

months after admission. The mean duration of treatment of the *guérisons* was nine months for males, and about ten months for females.

The statistics of asylums reveal very sad facts respecting the number of *aliénés* who die directly after their admission.

In 17,167 deaths 12 per cent. died in the first months of their entry, 7 per cent. in the second months, 6 per cent. in the third—that is, a fourth part of the total deaths occur in the first three months of their restraint. This may be accounted for by the shock and conflict of feelings consequent on sudden removal from friends, and to some extent also by the great state of debility in which many of the patients are found at the moment of their admission. The first hypothesis would perhaps explain the reason why the *idiots-crétins* do not suffer half so high a death-rate; their insensibility to emotional feelings would account for the change making little impression on them.

Idiots and Crétins.—Of the 84,214 *aliénés* enumerated in France in 1861, 42,689 were returned as *fous*, and 41,525 as *idiots-crétins*; but of these almost equal numbers there was a remarkable divergence in their disposition, for while of the lunatics 64 per cent. were subject to proper restraint and treatment, 91 per cent. of the idiots were at large, or, at any rate, dependent only upon the care of friends and relatives. The census of 1856 showed precisely similar results as to the location of both classes of *aliénés*, but the ratio of increase on the gross population of the two periods was 18 per cent. for the *fous* and 59 per cent. for the idiots in the five years. M. Béhic, however, attributes this large increase rather to errors in the prior enumeration than to any such actual increase of the malady itself as those results would imply. M. Béhic concludes that the male sex furnishes the largest proportion of idiots, and further states that his conclusion is borne out by the observations of nearly all other countries where the distinction between the two kinds of mental disorder is recorded. We believe that this is true of some countries—Denmark, for instance—but we apprehend that statistical science is hardly advanced enough in the majority of states to yield the necessary facts for verification. But so far as England is concerned a Poor-law return for January 1, 1865, rather upsets M. Béhic's doctrine, for of 10,021 idiot paupers 54

per cent. were females. The Lunacy Commissioners for both divisions of Great Britain make no classification of the insane in their reports, and the census Commissioners fail also in this particular. Nevertheless it is discreditable that so important a distinction should be thus ignored and it is to be hoped that the deficiency will be supplied at no distant date. Of the *idiots-crétins* in asylums the absolute increase was 32 per cent. in 1856-61, which is attributed to the admission in recent years of a great number of idiots who were before that time living with their friends. The hopeless nature of *idiocy* is shown by the fact that there were only four cases out of every 1000 inmates wherein the malady at the time of admission was held to be susceptible of amelioration; nevertheless, we find subsequently that 5 per cent. of the idiots discharged were *après guérison*, the proportion of cured amongst the *fous* being 53 per cent. The rate of mortality amongst idiots was 9.5 per cent., or 47 per cent. less than amongst the *fous*; in other words there die in the asylums, out of an equal population, 147 *fous* against 100 *idiots-crétins*. The mean age at death of *idiots-crétins* was $32\frac{1}{2}$ years for males, and $34\frac{1}{2}$ years for females; their chance of life is fifteen years short of that of the *fous*.

The mean term of their residence was 302 days; and as this is not much longer than that of the *fous*, taking into account the comparative incurability of the disease, it would seem that virtually the French system turns these unfortunates out when just as little fitted to be left to the tender mercies of the world as when they were admitted in the first instance.

Only 15 per cent. of the idiots were voluntarily placed in the asylums; the remaining 85 per cent. were *placements d'office*."

Dr. Madden-Medlicott has again tabulated from the official records, as in former reports, 1000 admissions, 500 of each, with the results, making a complete analysis of 3000 cases of insanity for this county which came under treatment in the County Asylum,

The readmissions or relapses in the thousand cases, amounting to 45 males and 57 females, are not included in the following table but are separately noticed.

TABLE A.

Showing the Civil Condition, and number of children belonging to each sex, in 455 Males, and 443 Females.

QUINQUENNIAL PERIODS.	CIVIL CONDITION.										NUMBER OF CHILDREN BELONGING TO EACH SEX.						
	SINGLE			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.			NOT KNOWN.		Males,			Females,		
	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.		
Under 20 years.	29	26	55	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1		
From 20 to 25 years.	47	44	91	2	8	10	0	6	0	0	0	1	3	8	11		
" 25 " 30	38	28	66	8	18	26	0	2	2	0	4	6	22	15	37		
" 30 " 35	19	25	44	27	22	49	1	3	4	1	19	41	30	36	66		
" 35 " 40	18	23	41	29	19	48	2	4	6	0	45	97	34	39	73		
" 40 " 45	15	25	40	36	19	55	2	12	14	0	55	102	44	29	73		
" 45 " 50	12	10	22	26	25	51	1	10	11	0	34	69	50	42	92		
" 50 " 55	10	7	17	25	15	40	2	7	9	0	40	82	29	32	61		
" 55 " 60	5	8	13	22	16	38	1	7	8	0	25	64	27	17	44		
" 60 " 65	6	5	11	14	17	31	5	8	13	0	20	44	36	45	81		
" 65 " 70	1	5	6	11	3	14	7	3	10	0	40	60	6	9	25		
" 70 " 75	2	4	6	10	0	10	6	4	10	0	27	50	0	0	0		
" 75 " 80	1	2	3	4	1	5	4	3	7	0	18	29	4	3	7		
" 80 and upwards	0	1	1	2	0	2	4	3	7	0	11	13	3	3	6		
Total.....	203	213	416	216	163	379	35	67	102	1	347	662	288	279	567		

* In 63 males and 94 females the sex of the children was not specified.

TABLE B.

Number of attack at each quinquennial period, and state of bodily health on admission.

QUINQUENNIAL PERIODS.	NUMBER OF ATTACK.										STATE OF BODILY HEALTH.													
	1st.			2nd.			3rd. or more.			From Birth.			Unknown.			Good.			Indifferent.			Bad.		
	Totl.			Totl.			Totl.			Totl.			Totl.			Totl.			Totl.			Totl.		
	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.	
Under 20 years.	16	16	32	3	5	8	0	0	0	10	6	16	0	0	0	7	8	15	20	16	36	2	3	5
From 20 to 25 years.	28	30	58	6	13	19	2	3	5	10	5	15	4	2	6	18	11	29	26	28	54	5	13	18
" 25 " 30	26	36	62	8	7	15	1	4	5	4	3	7	5	1	6	22	7	29	17	31	48	7	10	17
" 30 " 35	30	38	68	14	6	20	1	3	4	1	1	2	2	2	4	9	12	21	19	21	40	20	17	37
" 35 " 40	34	29	63	7	10	17	4	3	7	2	2	4	2	2	4	13	13	26	19	24	43	17	9	26
" 40 " 45	27	38	65	14	8	22	6	4	10	4	4	8	2	2	4	18	10	28	24	35	59	11	11	22
" 45 " 50	26	30	56	5	8	13	5	6	11	1	1	2	2	0	2	9	7	16	15	29	44	15	5	24
" 50 " 55	20	17	37	10	7	17	7	4	11	0	0	0	0	1	1	7	2	9	16	22	38	14	5	19
" 55 " 60	17	13	30	6	9	15	5	8	13	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	3	6	13	17	30	12	11	23
" 60 " 65	10	17	27	5	4	9	7	7	14	2	0	2	1	2	3	3	2	5	14	15	29	8	13	21
" 65 " 70	15	6	21	2	3	5	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	1	5	7	8	15	8	2	10
" 70 " 75	14	4	18	2	1	3	2	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	7	6	13	7	2	9
" 75 " 80	5	4	9	2	1	3	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	7	4	4	8
" 80 and upwards	5	3	8	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	6	0	1	0	1	0	2	2	4	2	6	2	0	0
Total.....	273	281	554	84	83	167	45	43	88	34	22	56	19	14	33	117	78	195	200	256	462	132	109	241

In comparing the preceding *Table A* with the corresponding ones, of the statistics of the first two thousand cases in the 13th and 14th annual reports, it is remarkable that the number of re-admissions have considerably diminished of late. In the previous tables the relapses were as nearly as possible equal in the sexes, only a difference of 1, and amounting almost to 13 per cent.; in the last thousand the re-admissions have amounted only to 9 per cent. in the males and 11 per cent. in the females. This is much below the average, which according to the French statistics has amounted to 23 per cent., and the two sexes differed little in their proportions.

Age.—In the males, the admissions gradually increased in number at each period up to 45, in the females up to 35, as was previously noticed, and agrees with the experience of Esquirol. The maximum of insanity is stated by M. Béhic to be between 30 and 40 years of age in both sexes, and the mean age on admission 2 years later in females than males, the reverse of our experience. Here, the maximum in both sexes, in the 3,000 cases, was between 40 and 45 years, there was, however, only a difference of 8 between this and the period from 30 to 35 years. With respect to the civil condition the married males exceeded the single by 4.3 per cent. but the single females exceeded the married by 10 per cent. The widowed were nearly 1 in 10, but the widows were nearly double in number the widowers.

The number of children was 3070, and the male children exceeded the females by 70. The average number of children for the married and widowed was above 2 for each person.

From *Table B* it appears that in 61.7 per cent. of the admissions it was a first attack of insanity, in 18.6 a second attack, in 9.8 a third or more attack; 6.2 per cent. were from birth or childhood, and in 3.7 the number of the attack was not known. The bodily health was indifferent in more than half, bad in more than one quarter, and good in less than a quarter only of those admitted.

Adding the whole of the cases in this and corresponding tables in previous reports, amounting to 2639, excluding re-admissions, the admissions for the first time were 68 per cent., which is 9 per cent. less than M. Béhic's statistics,—the admissions for more than the first time were 22.9 per cent.; those from birth were 2.7, and those of whom no information was recorded, to 6.4 per cent.

TABLE C.

Duration of existing attack in 455 males and 443 females, on admission.

	M.	F.	Total.	Pr cent
Under 1 month.....	125	140	265	29.9
1 " 	38	55	93	27.1
2 " 	54	47	101	
3 " 	34	15	49	
4 " 	15	19	34	10.5
5 " 	5	8	13	
6 " 	32	17	49	
7 " 	7	4	11	7.9
8 " 	6	9	15	
9 " 	4	5	9	
10 " 	5	3	8	
12 " 	16	12	28	
14 " 	1	0	1	
15 " 	2	0	2	
16 " 	1	2	3	
18 " 	12	11	23	
2 years.....	17	18	35	14.3
3 " 	5	9	14	
4 " 	4	2	6	
5 " 	5	2	7	
6 " 	1	2	3	
7 " 	1	4	5	
8 " 	1	8	9	
18 " 	1	4	5	
20 " 	1	0	1	
Several	7	8	15	6.3
From Birth	34	23	57	
Unknown	21	16	37	
Total	455	443	898	100

From *Table C* it will be observed that more females than males were admitted in the earliest stage of the attack, under 1 month. It also appears that a larger number of male than female idiots were admitted, those in whom the disorder existed from birth. In comparing this with the corresponding tables in the 13th and 14th Reports, it is worthy of notice that a larger number are now sent in the earlier stages of the disorder, the difference amounting to $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in the first 3 months, and there is a difference of $14\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in the ratio of recoveries,—of the first 2000 cases 33.5 per cent and of the last 1000 cases 47.8 per cent recovered.

TABLE D.

Religion, and degree of Education, at each period.

Quinquennial Periods.	Church of England.			Dissenters.			Wesleyans.			Unknown.			Good.			Read and Write.			Read only.			None.			Unknown.		
	M.	F.	Tot	M.	F.	Tot	M.	F.	Tot	M.	F.	Tot	M.	F.	Tot	M.	F.	Tot	M.	F.	Tot	M.	F.	Tot	M.	F.	Tot
	Tot			Tot			Tot			Tot			Tot			Tot			Tot			Tot			Tot		
Under 20 years.	13	19	32	7	6	13	1	0	1	8	2	10	4	0	4	9	12	21	3	9	12	12	5	17	1	1	2
From 20 to 25 years.	33	38	71	11	9	20	3	5	8	2	0	2	6	4	10	26	33	59	3	10	13	12	5	17	2	0	2
" 25 30 "	31	36	67	10	9	19	4	3	7	1	0	1	5	2	7	26	26	52	7	10	17	6	10	16	2	0	2
" 30 35 "	39	35	74	5	9	14	1	3	4	3	3	6	4	3	7	28	32	60	10	9	19	4	5	9	2	1	3
" 35 40 "	35	30	65	10	8	18	1	7	8	3	1	4	5	2	7	1	22	43	5	15	20	16	7	23	2	0	2
" 40 45 "	37	38	75	8	11	19	5	5	10	3	2	5	4	5	9	23	21	44	13	15	28	13	14	27	0	1	1
" 45 50 "	30	34	64	5	7	12	2	3	5	2	1	3	3	3	6	22	19	41	1	18	19	13	5	18	0	0	0
" 50 55 "	30	21	51	7	6	13	0	2	2	0	0	0	4	1	5	16	16	32	8	11	19	9	1	10	0	0	0
" 55 60 "	21	24	45	4	5	9	2	1	3	1	1	2	2	1	3	11	8	19	5	9	14	4	6	10	1	2	3
" 60 65 "	18	24	42	3	4	7	3	0	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	10	3	13	2	9	11	11	11	22	0	0	0
" 65 70 "	15	8	23	0	3	3	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	1	1	6	1	7	1	5	6	8	2	10	0	0	0
" 70 75 "	14	7	21	1	7	8	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	5	1	6	5	4	9	6	2	8	1	0	1
" 75 80 "	6	4	10	2	0	2	1	2	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	4	1	2	3	0	1	1
" 80 and upwards.	6	4	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	3	3	4	0	4	1	0	1
Total.....	328	322	650	73	78	151	28	31	59	26	12	38	39	25	64	220	208	428	65	129	194	119	75	194	12	6	18

The religion of nearly three fourths was the Established Church, and three fourths had received some degree of education, which corresponds with the previous reports.

TABLE E.

Occupations

Males.				Females							
Labourers	...	170		Shopmen	...	7		Householdwork	...	151	
Bakers and Millers		11		Tailors	...	13		Servants	...	120	
Blacksmiths	...	14		Weavers	...	6		Charwomen...	...	21	
Butchers	...	10		Yeomen	...	28		Dressmakers...	...	11	
Carpenters and Coopers	25			Other different trades	24			Plain Needlework	...	20	
Coal-hauliers & Miners	19			No occupation	...	29		Factory Girls	...	2	
Innkeepers & Brewers	7			Unknown	...	2		Glovers	...	17	
Hawkers	...	8						Hawkers	...	6	
Masons	...	22						Laundresses	...	17	
Painters and Plumbers	8							Schoolmistresses	...	9	
Pensioners	...	10						Shoebinders	...	6	
Sailors	...	8						Shopkeepers	...	9	
Schoolmasters	...	6						Weavers	...	10	
Servants	...	12						No occupation	...	44	
Shoemakers	...	16									
				Total	...	455		Total	...	443	

The agricultural labourers have been as usual the most numerous class amongst males; those engaged in household work and as domestic servants, amongst females.

TABLE F.

Number admitted from each Union.

			M	F	Tot				M	F	Tot
Axbridge	...	...	37	34	71	Brought forward	...	256	272	528
Bath	...	...	63	60	123	Taunton	...	38	33	71
Bedminster	...	...	27	21	48	Wellington	...	24	20	44
Bridgewater	...	...	13	31	44	Wells	...	29	31	60
Chard	...	...	22	27	49	Williton	...	23	20	43
Clutton	...	...	27	24	51	Wincanton	...	19	19	38
Dulverton	...	...	5	4	9	Yeovil	...	24	19	43
Frome	...	...	17	15	32	Sherborne	...	3	2	5
Keynsham	...	...	5	6	11	Bradford	...	1	0	1
Langport	...	...	20	21	41	Mere (Wilts)	...	1	0	1
Shepton Mallet	...	...	20	29	49	Cardiff	...	37	27	64
Total	...	...	256	272	528	Grand Total...	...	455	443	898

It will be seen that that the admissions from the Bath Union, as usual, have far exceeded those from any other although it is the only union in the county that provides specially for the care of chronic and incurable lunatics. The population of the Bath union is about one seventh that of the county and their admissions here still bear about the same proportion to that of all the other unions.

TABLE G.

Forms of insanity, and probable causes of the disorder.

FORMS OF INSANITY.	PROBABLE CAUSES OF THE DISORDER.										
	M.	F.	Tot.	MORAL.	M. F.	Tot.	PHYSICAL.	M.	F.	Tot.	
Mania	131	163	294	Anxiety	7	4	11	Congenital	30	16	46
Do. Recurrent	28	45	73	Disappointment	4	7	11	Dis nervous centres	9	5	14
— Puerperal	0	19	19	Fright	3	12	15	Hereditary	56	74	130
Monomania	12	15	27	Grief	7	24	31	Injury to head	12	4	16
Melancholia	100	110	210	Jealousy	6	4	10	Ditto spine	0	1	1
Dementia	23	24	47	Loss of Employment	2	0	2	Intemperance	43	18	61
General Paralysis	54	9	63	Losses in trade	5	1	6	Pregnancy	0	5	5
Moral Insanity	1	0	1	Ill treatment	0	8	8	Previous illness	54	72	126
Idiocy	15	11	26	Over-study	6	3	9	Puerperal disease	0	11	11
Epilepsy	44	37	81	Poverty	3	5	8	Old age	4	3	7
Epilepsy & Idiocy	13	3	16	Religious excitement	10	24	34	Struck by lightning	0	1	1
Delirium Tremens	16	1	17	Remorse	0	2	2	Fall from a height	10	2	12
Fatuity	18	6	24	Superstition	0	1	1	No cause assigned	218	212	430
Total	455	443	898	Total	53	95	148	Total	184	136	320
									402	348	750

Forms of Insanity. As usual Mania was the most common form of insanity. Melancholia was next in frequency, then dementia, in both sexes. There were more cases of mania, melancholia, and of recurrent mania (in fact relapses) in the females than the males. There were as usual more cases of general paralysis, epilepsy, idiocy, delirium tremens and fatuity in males than females, which no doubt would account for the greater ratio of recoveries in females than in males, especially in county asylums, where cases are not excluded on account of being incurable.

Causes. It will also be observed from *Table G.* that the physical greatly outnumbered the moral causes in both sexes; hereditary pre-disposition and previous illness being as usual the most common and included in the physical causes. In 898 cases 148 were due to moral, and 340 to physical causes, and the moral causes were most numerous in women. In 320 the causes were not ascertained.

Dr. Prichard in his treatise on insanity, states, with respect to the productive causes of insanity, that congenital or hereditary predisposition must exist as the groundwork in all instances; this is reckoned a physical cause, and such it is in one sense, but is not to be taken into the amount in the comparative estimate which he has made from several authors of various countries. Both Pinel and Esquirol ascribe greater importance to moral causes. From the rare occurrence of insanity in rude nations, and its comparative frequency in those which are civilized, it has been argued that the most influential causes of the disease are circumstances connected with the improved state of human society. There may be something in the state of civilization which tends to promote the existence of that congenital state of bodily structure on which predisposition to mental diseases depends. M. Pinel's first inquiry to a patient who still preserved some remains of intelligence, was, have you undergone any vexation or disappointment? Seldom was the reply in the negative. According to M. Esquirol's tables in Salpêtrière for 2 years, the moral causes were 323—hereditary predisposition 105—and physical causes 361. In his private establishment moral causes 167—hereditary predisposition 150—physical causes 120. Excess in the use of intoxicating fluids was also a frequent cause of mental derangement. Love, jealousy, excessive devotion, are principally causes of madness in females.

The state of the Memory, and Affections at each period

Quinquennial Periods.	MEMORY										AFFECTIONS																												
	Good			Bad			Indifferent			Feeble			Lost			Unknown			Natural			Estranged			Enfeebled			Lost			Unknown								
	M	F	Tot	M	F	Tot	M	F	Tot	M	F	Tot	M	F	Tot	M	F	Tot	M	F	Tot	M	F	Tot	M	F	Tot	M	F	Tot	M	F	Tot						
Under 20 years	13	9	22	8	6	14	1	1	2	2	5	7	5	10	0	1	1	8	9	17	12	13	25	1	0	1	6	4	10	2	1	3							
From 20 to 25 years	19	32	51	15	12	27	1	3	4	7	3	10	5	1	6	2	1	11	12	23	23	31	54	1	1	2	4	0	4	7	8	15							
" 25 30 "	21	28	49	12	10	22	3	2	5	7	6	13	3	2	5	0	0	12	14	26	15	25	40	3	1	4	3	4	7	13	3	16							
" 30 35 "	26	21	47	4	14	18	1	1	2	4	7	11	11	6	17	2	1	11	12	23	24	27	51	0	0	0	6	5	11	7	5	12							
" 35 40 "	13	27	40	19	7	26	2	4	6	7	7	14	6	2	8	2	2	14	6	20	22	30	52	2	1	3	4	3	7	7	5	12							
" 40 45 "	31	28	59	9	15	24	1	1	2	10	6	16	2	5	7	6	0	21	14	35	17	28	45	2	1	3	5	6	11	7	5	12							
" 45 50 "	15	34	49	10	4	14	2	0	2	6	4	10	4	2	6	0	1	7	16	23	20	20	40	1	3	4	5	4	9	5	2	7							
" 50 55 "	11	18	29	10	5	15	5	0	5	10	5	15	1	1	2	0	0	7	9	16	20	15	35	0	2	2	2	1	3	8	1	7							
" 55 60 "	14	13	27	6	7	13	1	1	2	5	9	14	1	1	2	1	0	7	11	18	11	16	27	1	1	2	3	2	5	6	1	7							
" 60 65 "	14	15	29	4	6	10	0	1	1	4	6	10	2	2	4	0	0	9	13	22	10	12	22	1	0	1	2	2	1	3	4	1	6						
" 65 70 "	10	4	14	4	4	8	0	0	0	2	1	3	3	2	5	1	0	5	4	9	11	4	15	1	0	1	2	2	4	0	1	3							
" 70 75 "	3	4	7	9	1	10	0	0	0	1	3	4	5	0	5	0	0	2	2	4	4	10	11	1	1	2	4	2	6	1	2	3							
" 75 80 "	1	2	3	5	2	7	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	1	4	0	1	1	1	2	2	6	3	9	0	0	2	2	4	0	0	0	1						
" 80 and upwards	0	2	2	2	1	3	1	0	1	1	0	1	2	1	3	0	0	1	0	1	2	2	3	5	0	0	2	2	1	3	1	0	1						
Total	191	237	428	117	94	211	18	41	32	66	64	130	55	30	85	8	4	12	116	123	239	203	228	431	14	11	25	59	37	87	67	37	104						

In nearly one half the memory was good, it was bad in nearly one fourth, and feeble or entirely lost in one fourth. These results correspond nearly with those previously observed with respect to memory. In nearly one half the affections were estranged and one tenth lost, in more than one fourth, natural, in only 57 were the affections strong It has been justly remarked that selflove predominates among the insane

Conduct at each each period.

Quinquennial Periods:	Orderly,			Violent:			Dangerous.			Suicidal.			Noisy.			Mischievous			Dirty		
	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.
Under 20 years.	1	3	4	15	13	28	3	2	5	2	7	9	1	2	3	4	0	4	3	0	3
From 20 to 25 years.	4	2	6	21	24	45	11	5	16	4	11	15	2	8	10	4	0	4	3	2	5
" 25 " 30	8	4	12	19	22	41	7	2	9	4	8	12	4	9	13	3	1	4	3	2	5
" 30 " 35	6	1	7	20	20	40	9	2	11	8	10	18	4	6	10	4	0	4	1	0	1
" 35 " 40	4	3	7	18	20	38	8	7	15	10	9	19	6	6	12	1	1	2	2	0	2
" 40 " 45	8	3	11	26	17	43	3	11	14	14	14	28	1	8	12	0	1	1	1	2	3
" 45 " 50	4	4	8	14	15	29	5	2	7	11	14	25	4	8	12	1	1	2	0	2	2
" 50 " 55	4	1	5	23	8	31	4	0	4	8	15	23	1	5	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
" 55 " 60	1	3	4	10	9	19	1	1	2	11	9	20	1	7	8	0	0	1	0	2	3
" 60 " 65	3	2	5	8	7	15	1	3	4	5	9	18	1	3	4	1	1	2	0	2	2
" 65 " 70	3	1	4	3	2	5	5	3	8	8	2	7	2	2	4	1	0	1	0	0	1
" 70 " 75	4	1	5	7	1	8	2	0	2	4	2	6	2	1	3	1	2	3	0	1	0
" 75 " 80	3	0	3	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
" 80 and upwards.	5	1	6	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	0
Total.....	59	29	88	187	161	348	61	45	106	89	113	202	29	78	107	16	6	22	14	11	25

Not one-tenth it appears were orderly in their conduct, the violent were about four to one of the orderly, and the dangerous, suicidal, noisy and mischievous amounted to nearly one half of the whole number, the dirty were only 1 in 36. These results differ materially from those observed in the first two thousand cases, the conduct was orderly in about one fourth and the violent only exceeded the orderly by one fourth, the dangerous, suicidal, noisy and mischievous did not amount to quite 44 per cent.

TABLE K.

Showing the Conversation, and Expression, at each period.

Age in Quinquennial Periods.		CONVERSATION										EXPRESSION																					
		Rational.			Incoherent			Personal.		Indecent or Abusive.		Silent or Dumb		Religious.		Natural.		Melancholy		Sullen.		Sly.		Vacant.		Wild.							
		M.		To	F.		To	M.		To	F.		To	M.		To	F.		To	M.		To	F.		To	M.		To	F.		To		
		M.	F.	To	M.	F.	To	M.	F.	To	M.	F.	To	M.	F.	To	M.	F.	To	M.	F.	To	M.	F.	To	M.	F.	To	M.	F.	To		
Under	3	5	8	14	15	29	0	1	1	0	1	10	4	14	1	1	6	3	11	4	1	0	1	4	12	10	22	3	2	5			
20	6	7	13	37	29	60	1	4	5	1	7	5	1	6	1	2	9	6	23	9	4	2	4	4	14	6	20	12	14	26			
25	4	4	8	34	28	58	5	2	2	4	4	2	5	7	4	4	13	12	18	0	2	2	4	4	12	5	17	12	14	26			
30	7	7	15	27	28	55	5	1	1	1	1	4	1	5	7	7	11	8	20	4	4	4	4	11	4	15	16	12	14	26			
35	7	3	10	23	27	50	5	2	8	4	4	1	1	5	6	14	8	18	25	8	2	2	8	14	3	15	10	16	12	28			
40	8	6	14	34	32	62	5	4	10	1	1	4	1	5	5	16	17	21	38	1	7	2	9	6	6	13	13	10	18	28			
45	5	8	13	20	22	42	4	8	8	0	1	5	1	6	5	13	10	15	20	35	1	3	3	9	4	4	13	13	18	29			
50	1	1	2	19	16	35	6	3	9	1	0	5	1	6	5	14	5	15	19	29	5	2	4	1	4	4	5	6	12	18			
55	7	1	8	14	15	29	3	4	7	1	0	2	3	5	1	8	7	11	11	2	0	4	4	3	3	4	1	8	8	16			
60	3	2	5	11	12	32	3	1	4	1	0	2	1	3	6	4	10	8	12	10	0	0	4	4	3	3	5	6	14	14			
65	3	1	4	11	8	19	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	3	1	4	4	4	8	0	0	6	4	1	5	9	2	1	7			
70	1	1	2	4	3	14	3	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	3	2	3	6	4	4	1	1	1	7	2	9	8	1	1	3			
75	0	1	2	6	4	10	3	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	4	3	7	0	1	1	3	1	8	5	0	1	6			
80	0	2	1	4	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	2	5	1	1	0	1	3	4	0	0	0	0			
Above	2	1	3	4	2	6	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	4	1	1	2	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2			
Total ...	57	50	107	251	251	501	41	37	78	17	18	35	44	19	63	16	38	114	118	120	56	26	30	56	45	0	65	107	148	155	95	113	208

In these cases the conversation was rational in 12 per cent, in the former 2000 cases in previous reports in 17½ per cent; irrational in 71, and in the former cases in 70 per cent. Silent or dumb in 7, and in the former cases in 9½ per cent. The expression of the countenance often indicates the character of the insanity. It was natural in 63·3, in the previous cases in 16·2 per cent; melancholy in 32·7, in the previous cases in 23·4 per cent; sullen in 6·2, in the previous cases in 5·7 per cent; sly in 7·3 per cent in both tables; vacant in 17·2, in previous cases in nearly 17 per cent; wild in 23·2, in previous cases in 27·5 per cent.

TABLE I.

Results at each period.

Quinquennial Periods.	Recovered.			Relieved.			Not Improved.			Dead.			Remaining.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Under 20 years.	16	18	34	1	3	4	3	1	4	5	1	6	7	11	18
From 20 to 25 years.	22	44	66	3	3	6	2	0	2	4	2	6	20	14	34
" 25 " 30	22	27	49	5	3	8	5	1	6	4	6	10	16	16	32
" 30 " 35	22	26	48	3	5	8	1	2	3	15	6	21	9	17	26
" 35 " 40	26	24	50	3	1	4	3	0	3	16	3	19	4	23	27
" 40 " 45	33	31	64	3	3	6	2	1	3	13	8	21	10	20	30
" 45 " 50	14	24	38	2	1	3	3	1	4	15	12	28	7	11	18
" 50 " 55	26	18	44	1	3	4	0	1	1	10	6	16	10	5	15
" 55 " 60	14	19	33	1	1	2	0	0	0	10	3	13	6	12	18
" 60 " 65	11	15	26	2	0	2	0	0	0	6	10	16	7	8	15
" 65 " 70	7	6	13	4	1	5	1	0	1	6	4	10	4	1	5
" 70 " 75	4	2	6	0	1	1	0	0	0	12	3	15	2	2	4
" 75 " 80	0	4	4	1	0	1	1	0	1	7	3	10	1	0	1
" 80 and upwards.	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	5	1	6	0	1	1
Total.....	217	260	477	29	25	54	22	6	28	129	68	197	103	141	244

In the 1000 cases, 500 of each sex, in Table L. it appears, that the ratio of recoveries has been in the males 42·7, and in the females 52 per cent. being $9\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. greater than in the males. In the first 2000 cases, it appears in the 14th. Report page 24 that there was a difference of nearly 3 per cent. in favor of the females, the recoveries in the males amounting to 35·7 and in the females to 38·8 per cent. The recoveries have therefore been 7 per cent. in the males and nearly $13\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. females more, in the last 1000 than in the first 2000 admissions. This difference is perhaps to be accounted for, by the large number of chronic and incurable cases, brought from the different licensed houses, on the opening of this asylum. The average of recoveries in the whole number in the first 2000 cases was 37, and in the last 1000 cases 47 per cent. This difference of ten per cent. may be attributed to earlier admissions, there being now much less reluctance than formerly in bringing patients to the asylum. The greatest number of recoveries occurred in males at the age of 40 to 45, and in females from 20 to 25; this differs from the previous cases in some degree. The number relieved was 5·8 in the males and 5 per cent in the females; not improved 4·4 males and 1·2 in the females. These numbers are less than in the 2000 cases. The deaths were much greater than usual amongst the males, amounting to 25·9, whilst amongst females the deaths were 13·6 per cent. which gives a mean rate of mortality for both sexes in the 1000 cases of 19·7 per cent. The rate of mortality varied, in France M. Bèhic's lowest rate in the five years 1860—60 was 13·5 per cent. the highest 17 per cent. The numbers remaining in the asylum of the 1000 cases were 20·7 per cent. males and 28·2 per cent. females. The recoveries in the 1000 cases, in Table L. greatly exceeds those in the 2000 given in the 14th Report, pages 24 and 25.

The state of the pulse, tongue, and skin on admission in 500 males and 500 females.

MALES.

State of the pulse. In 1 case it reached to 145 pulsations in a minute; in 1 to 140; in 11 from 120 to 130; in 6 from 110 to 120; and in 21 from 100 to 110; thus the state of

the pulse was very frequent from 100 to 145 pulsations in a minute. The pulse varied in 75 cases from 90 to 100; in 135 from 80 to 90; in 150 from 70 to 80; in 31 from 60 to 70; in 3 from 50 to 60; in 1 case the pulsation was as low as 48 per minute, and in the remaining 65 cases 20 were recorded as feeble, and 45 not specified at all.

The tongue was clean in 210 cases; white in 165; red in 23; brown in 5; furred in 57; flaccid in 10; not recorded in 30.

The condition of the skin was cool in 170; cold in 45; warm in 155; hot in 50, clammy in 52; dry in 3; not recorded in 25.

FEMALES.

State of the pulse. In 1 case it reached to 136 pulsations in a minute; in 10 from 120 to 130; in 3 from 110 to 120; in 43 from 100 to 110; in 57 from 90 to 100; in 137 from 80 to 90; in 120 from 70 to 80; in 24 from 60 to 70; and in the remaining 105 cases, 56 were recorded as feeble, and 49 not specified at all.

The tongue was clean in 189 cases; white in 180; red in 34; brown in 5; furred in 61; flaccid in 4; not recorded in 27.

The condition of the skin was cool in 153; cold in 26; warm in 168; hot in 69; clammy in 45; dry in 3; not recorded in 36.

The numbers admitted from their own homes, were 307 males, 292 females; from workhouses, 89 males, 94 females; from hospitals and infirmaries 7 males and 13 females; from prisons and other asylums 52 males and 44 females.

RELAPSES.

The readmissions in the 500 cases were 102, of these 45 were males and 57 females, 31 males and 37 females were readmitted once, 10 males and 7 females twice, making 20 and 14, respectively and in all 102 readmissions; of the 31 males admitted once, 7 were cases of mania, 9 of melancholia, 2 of dementia, 2 of monomania, 5 of general paralysis, 3 of epilepsy and 3 of delirium tremens. The assigned causes of the disorder in these cases were, intemperance in 8, anxiety in 3, cerebral disease in 2, over study in 2, previous illness in 4, fright in 1, religious excitement in 1, pecuniary losses in 1, injury to the head in 1, and hereditary predisposition in 8. Of the 37 females readmitted once, 19 were

to patient for the year 1888, and to all the other patients who were in the hospital during the year 1888.

No.	Name	Age	Sex	Occupation	Date of admission	Date of discharge	Length of stay	Diagnosis	Treatment	Result	Remarks
1	John Smith	45	M	Farmer	Jan 1	Jan 15	14	Measles	Isolation, medicine	Recovered	
2	Mary Jones	32	F	Housewife	Jan 5	Jan 20	15	Scarlet fever	Isolation, medicine	Recovered	
3	Robert Brown	28	M	Blacksmith	Jan 10	Jan 25	15	Diphtheria	Isolation, medicine	Recovered	
4	Elizabeth White	25	F	Teacher	Jan 15	Jan 30	15	Whooping cough	Isolation, medicine	Recovered	
5	William Green	18	M	Student	Jan 20	Feb 5	15	Measles	Isolation, medicine	Recovered	
6	Anna Black	40	F	Housewife	Jan 25	Feb 10	15	Scarlet fever	Isolation, medicine	Recovered	
7	James Grey	35	M	Farmer	Jan 30	Feb 15	15	Diphtheria	Isolation, medicine	Recovered	
8	Sarah Hall	22	F	Teacher	Feb 5	Feb 20	15	Whooping cough	Isolation, medicine	Recovered	
9	Thomas King	15	M	Student	Feb 10	Feb 25	15	Measles	Isolation, medicine	Recovered	
10	Elizabeth Lee	38	F	Housewife	Feb 15	Feb 30	15	Scarlet fever	Isolation, medicine	Recovered	
11	John Miller	27	M	Blacksmith	Feb 20	Mar 5	15	Diphtheria	Isolation, medicine	Recovered	
12	Mary Wilson	24	F	Teacher	Feb 25	Mar 10	15	Whooping cough	Isolation, medicine	Recovered	
13	Robert Taylor	19	M	Student	Mar 1	Mar 16	15	Measles	Isolation, medicine	Recovered	
14	Anna Clark	39	F	Housewife	Mar 5	Mar 20	15	Scarlet fever	Isolation, medicine	Recovered	
15	James Adams	34	M	Farmer	Mar 10	Mar 25	15	Diphtheria	Isolation, medicine	Recovered	
16	Sarah Baker	23	F	Teacher	Mar 15	Mar 30	15	Whooping cough	Isolation, medicine	Recovered	
17	Thomas Evans	16	M	Student	Mar 20	Apr 4	15	Measles	Isolation, medicine	Recovered	
18	Elizabeth Foster	37	F	Housewife	Mar 25	Apr 9	15	Scarlet fever	Isolation, medicine	Recovered	
19	John Harris	26	M	Blacksmith	Apr 1	Apr 16	15	Diphtheria	Isolation, medicine	Recovered	
20	Mary Martin	21	F	Teacher	Apr 5	Apr 20	15	Whooping cough	Isolation, medicine	Recovered	
21	Robert Nelson	17	M	Student	Apr 10	Apr 25	15	Measles	Isolation, medicine	Recovered	
22	Anna Phillips	36	F	Housewife	Apr 15	Apr 30	15	Scarlet fever	Isolation, medicine	Recovered	
23	James Scott	31	M	Farmer	Apr 20	May 5	15	Diphtheria	Isolation, medicine	Recovered	
24	Sarah Turner	20	F	Teacher	Apr 25	May 10	15	Whooping cough	Isolation, medicine	Recovered	
25	Thomas Walker	14	M	Student	May 1	May 16	15	Measles	Isolation, medicine	Recovered	
26	Elizabeth Young	33	F	Housewife	May 5	May 20	15	Scarlet fever	Isolation, medicine	Recovered	
27	John Ziegler	29	M	Blacksmith	May 10	May 25	15	Diphtheria	Isolation, medicine	Recovered	
28	Mary Bailey	26	F	Teacher	May 15	May 30	15	Whooping cough	Isolation, medicine	Recovered	
29	Robert Bell	18	M	Student	May 20	Jun 4	15	Measles	Isolation, medicine	Recovered	
30	Anna Bell	35	F	Housewife	May 25	Jun 9	15	Scarlet fever	Isolation, medicine	Recovered	

TABLES showing the age and the number of fits by day and by night in each epileptic patient for the year 1866.

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

MALES.

INTERESTING INCIDENTS.	AGE.	JANUARY.		FEB.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		AUGUST.		SEPT.		OCT.		NOV.		DEC.		WHEEL YEAR.	GRAND TOTAL.
		D.	N.	D.	N.	D.	N.	D.	N.	D.	N.	D.	N.	D.	N.	D.	N.	D.	N.	D.	N.	D.	N.		
A. J.	15	23	15	13	24	9	8	13	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	44	22	
Ac. J.	16	23	15	13	24	9	8	13	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	44	22	
Ac. J.	16	23	15	13	24	9	8	13	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	44	22	
Bo. A.	16	23	15	13	24	9	8	13	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	44	22	
Bo. A.	16	23	15	13	24	9	8	13	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	44	22	
Bo. A.	16	23	15	13	24	9	8	13	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	44	22	
Bo. A.	16	23	15	13	24	9	8	13	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	44	22	
Bo. A.	16	23	15	13	24	9	8	13	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	44	22	
Bo. A.	16	23	15	13	24	9	8	13	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	44	22	
Bo. A.	16	23	15	13	24	9	8	13	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	44	22	
Bo. A.	16	23	15	13	24	9	8	13	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	44	22	
Bo. A.	16	23	15	13	24	9	8	13	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	44	22	
Bo. A.	16	23	15	13	24	9	8	13	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	44	22	
Bo. A.	16	23	15	13	24	9	8	13	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	44	22	
Bo. A.	16	23	15	13	24	9	8	13	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	44	22	
Bo. A.	16	23	15	13	24	9	8	13	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	44	22	
Bo. A.	16	23	15	13	24	9	8	13	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	44	22	
Bo. A.	16	23	15	13	24	9	8	13	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	44	22	
Bo. A.	16	23	15	13	24	9	8	13	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	44	22	
Bo. A.	16	23	15	13	24	9	8	13	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	44	22	
Bo. A.	16	23	15	13	24	9	8	13	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	44	22	
Bo. A.	16	23	15	13	24	9	8	13	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	44	22	
Bo. A.	16	23	15	13	24	9	8	13	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	44	22	
Bo. A.	16	23	15	13	24	9	8	13	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	44	22	
Bo. A.	16	23	15	13	24	9	8	13	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	44	22	
Bo. A.	16	23	15	13	24	9	8	13	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	44	22	
Bo. A.	16	23	15	13	24	9	8	13	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	44	22	
Bo. A.	16	23	15	13	24	9	8	13	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	44	22	
Bo. A.	16	23	15	13	24	9	8	13	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	44	22	
Bo. A.	16	23	15	13	24	9	8	13	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	44	22	
Bo. A.	16	23	15	13	24	9	8	13	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	44	22	
Bo. A.	16	23	15	13	24	9	8	13	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	44	22	
Bo. A.	16	23	15	13	24	9	8	13	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	44	22	
Bo. A.	16	23	15	13	24	9	8	13	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	44	22	
Bo. A.	16	23	15	13	24	9	8	13	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	44	22	
Bo. A.	16	23	15	13	24	9	8	13	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	44	22	
Bo. A.	16	23	15	13	24	9	8	13	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	44	22	
Bo. A.	16	23	15	13	24	9	8	13	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	44	22	
Bo. A.	16	23	15	13	24	9	8	13	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	44	22	
Bo. A.	16	23	15	13	24	9	8	13	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	44	22	
Bo. A.	16	23	15	13	24	9	8	13	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	44	22	
Bo. A.	16	23	15	13	24	9	8	13	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	44	22	
Bo. A.	16	23	15	13	24	9	8	13	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	44	22	
Bo. A.	16	23	15	13	24	9	8	13	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	44	22	
Bo. A.	16	23	15	13	24	9	8	13	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	44	22	
Bo. A.	16	23	15	13	24	9	8	13	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	44	22	
Bo. A.	16	23	15	13	24	9	8	13	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	44	22	
Bo. A.	16	23	15	13	24	9	8	13	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	44	22	
Bo. A.	16	23	15	13	24	9	8	13	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	44	22	
Bo. A.	16	23	15	13	24	9	8	13	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	44	22	
Bo. A.	16	23	15	13	24	9	8	13	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	44	22	
Bo. A.	16	23	15	13	24	9	8	13	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	44	22	
Bo. A.	16	23	15	13	24	9	8	13	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	44	22	
Bo. A.	16	23	15	13	24	9	8	13	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	44	22	
Bo. A.	16	23	15	13	24	9	8	13	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	44	22	
Bo. A.	16	23	15	13	24	9	8	13	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	44	22	
Bo. A.	16	23	15	13	24	9	8	13	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	44	22	
Bo. A.	16	23	15	13	24	9	8	13	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	44	22	
Bo. A.	16	23	15	13	24	9	8	13	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	44	22	
Bo. A.	16	23	15	13	24	9	8	13	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	44	22	
Bo. A.	16	23	15	13	24	9	8	13	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	44	22	
Bo. A.	16	23	15	13	24	9	8	13	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	44	22	
Bo. A.	16	23	15	13	24	9	8	13	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	44	22	
Bo. A.	16	23	15	13	24	9	8	13	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	44	22	
Bo. A.	16	23	15	13	24	9	8	13	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	44	22	
Bo. A.	16	23	15	13	24	9	8	13	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	44	22	
Bo. A.	16	23	15	13	24	9	8	13	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	44	22	
Bo. A.	16	23	15	13	24	9	8	13	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	44	22	
Bo. A.	16	23	15	13	24	9	8	13	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	44	22	
Bo. A.	16	23	15	13	24	9	8	13	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	44	22	
Bo. A.	16	23	15	13	24	9	8	13	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	44	22	
Bo. A.	16	23	15	13	24	9	8	13	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	44	22	
Bo. A.	16	23	15	13	24	9	8	13	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	44	22	
Bo. A.	16	23	15	13	24	9	8	13	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						

FEMALES.

[illegible]

cases of mania, 4 of puerperal mania, 5 of melancholia, 2 of monomania, 1 of dementia, 1 congenital imbecility, 1 general paralysis, and 4 of epilepsy. The assigned causes were, intemperance in 2, grief in 2, disappointment in 1, religious excitement in 3, over study in 2, injury to head in 1, fright 1, pecuniary losses 1, pregnancy 3, previous illness 6, hereditary predisposition 8, no cause assigned 7.

Of the 7 males and 10 females admitted twice, 4 males and 7 females suffered from mania, 2 males and 3 females from melancholia, 1 male from epilepsy—of these 2 of the male cases were assigned to intemperance, 1 male and 4 females to hereditary predisposition, 3 females to grief and disappointed affection, 1 female to religious excitement, and in 4 males and 2 females no cause was assigned.

EPILEPSY.

There have been as many as 88 epileptics during the year, 45 males and 43 females. Of these 6 males and 3 females have died, 1 male has been discharged relieved, and 1 male and 2 females were discharged on probation but have all three been brought back. There are now 39 males and 40 females remaining. One of the males has not as may be seen from the Table, D. R. aged 38, had any fits for nine months, so that his name may be omitted in the list for 1867; he is still in the house being imbecile and should he have a return it can be noted in next report. The greatest number of fits during the year was 993 in one female idiot, M. E. aged 33 and 851 in a male idiot R. R. aged 23. The total number of fits in males was 6784, and in females 8696, being an average of 150 in each of the males, and 202 in the females. This is considerably above the average of last year. In the case of the girl mentioned in last report to whom bromide of potass was given, there was a cessation of fits and it was left off for some weeks; the fits returned but again ceased after resuming the use of this drug.

TREATMENT BY HYPODERMIC INJECTION.

One female maniac C. L. aged 35, single, most obscene in her conduct and language, noisy, destructive, and dirty

in her habits, got well rapidly after the employment of the hypodermic injection of a solution containing half a grain of acetate of morphia. Several others were quieted by similar means, procuring them sleep after the failure of narcotics given in the usual way. The shower bath still continues to be used with benefit in several cases.

The bitartrate of potass in half drachm doses, three times a day, has been found exceedingly useful in several cases of renal dropsy, in which the urine was scanty and highly albuminous. One female J. E. aged 27, a violent maniac who has been six years in the asylum, had general anasarca which came on rapidly, with persistent albuminuria, her mental faculties were for the time restored, and her conduct in the Infirmary for many weeks was quiet and orderly. As soon, however, as the dropsical symptoms disappeared, under the treatment above referred to, her mind became as bad as before, and she has again her attacks of excitement. In none of the other cases was any change observed in the mental condition during the continuation of the dropsical symptoms.

Feeding Cases.—These have not been so numerous as in the preceding year, as may be seen from the table of diseases treated in each quarter in the annual reports. Some of these cases were of a very grave character. P. G. a male, aged 38, married, recently returned from Australia, where he had gone as a settler, refused food for five consecutive days prior to admission; he was fed from that time continuously, by a stomach tube, three times a day with milk, beef tea, eggs and wine, for twelve weeks; he then took food voluntarily. His recovery was rapid from that time, and he left the asylum three months afterwards; he has since returned safely to his family in Australia. Several others have been admitted in an extremely exhausted state from attempting suicide by starvation, and have been fed in like manner by the stomach tube, for shorter periods varying from two to six weeks, with like favourable results.

The following table records the diseases occurring in each quarter. The first quarter is January, February, and March; the second quarter is April, May, and June; the third quarter is July, August, and September; and the fourth quarter is October, November, and December.

Diseases.		1st Quarter.		2nd Quarter.		3rd Quarter.		4th Quarter.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Nervous.	Maniacal excitement.....	7	5	1	2	5	2	2	3
	Delirium Tremens.....	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
	Hemiplegia.....	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
	Hysteria.....	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	1
	Chorea.....	2	0	2	0	2	2	2	0
	Epilepsy.....	13	10	15	13	14	11	10	12
	Arachnitis and Cerebritis..	0	0	1	2	2	0	1	0
	General Paralysis.....	6	1	3	0	5	0	7	0
	Palsy.....	3	0	4	1	3	3	4	3
	Total.....	31	18	27	20	32	18	27	19
Respiratory.	Asthma.....	1	1	0	1	2	3	3	3
	Bronchitis.....	4	2	8	4	4	2	2	3
	Influenza.....	3	2	7	1	0	1	3	3
	Pleuro-pneumonia.....	0	2	2	0	0	1	4	1
	Pneumonia.....	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	1
	Phthisis.....	8	4	9	7	8	2	6	6
	Total.....	16	11	26	13	15	9	22	17
Circulatory.	Scrofula.....	1	1	1	0	3	1	2	1
	Amenorrhœa.....	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	2
	Dropsy.....	3	2	3	1	0	0	3	3
	Purpura.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Cachexy.....	0	3	1	3	2	1	1	2
	Total.....	4	8	5	6	5	3	6	8
	Feeding Cases.....	0	0	2	2	0	2	2	2
Digestive.	Cynanche Tonsillaris.....	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
	Gastritis.....	2	0	0	0	1	2	1	0
	Hæmatemesis.....	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0
	Enteritis or Dysentery.....	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
	Diarrhœa.....	0	1	0	1	2	2	3	1
	Dyspepsia.....	1	1	2	4	5	3	2	3
	Icterus.....	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
	Painters' Colic.....	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0
	Hernia.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Stricture of rectum.....	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
	Total.....	4	3	4	5	13	8	11	6
Locomotive organs, skin, and cellular tissue.	Uterine {	0	1	0	2	0	3	0	5
	and {	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
	Urinary {								
	Phymosis.....	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	Fractures.....	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Wounds (contusions).....	1	1	0	1	2	0	0	0
	Ulcers.....	2	3	3	2	0	2	5	2
	Abscess.....	2	1	3	2	4	0	2	2
	Carbuncle, Anthrax.....	1	2	0	2	5	1	2	0
	Erysipelas.....	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
	Gangrene.....	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Herpes.....	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1
	Lupus.....	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0
	Eczema.....	3	2	1	1	1	2	0	3
	Psoriasis.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	4
	Rheumatism.....	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
	Pernio.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Ustio.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
	Total.....	11	13	10	12	15	7	13	14
	Ophthalmia.....	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Fever.....	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	1
	Gross Total.....	68	55	76	61	81	51	82	37

ANALYSIS OF THE TABLES IN APPENDIX.

The recoveries in Table I. in the Appendix only amount to 88, or 47·8 per cent. on the admissions for the year 1866, which is a considerable falling off from the two previous years, in both of which the recoveries were upwards of 50 per cent. on the admissions in the year: in the males the recoveries were 47·6, and in the females 48·3 per cent. In 28 males and 40 females admitted within 3 months of the attack, the average duration of time under treatment before discharge from the asylum was 6·5 in the males and 7·5 months in the females. In the 9 males and 11 females in whom the disorder on admission was of upwards of 3 months duration, the average duration of treatment was in the males 10·9 and in the females 21 months. One half of the male and two thirds of the female recoveries were cases of mania, including recurrent and puerperal forms of the disorder. Hereditary predisposition and previous illness were the most frequent causes, as found here and stated in previous reports.

The number admitted (184) as shown in Table II. distinguishing those from each Union, is 12 less than in 1865, but the females are 2 more than in the preceding year, in which also there was an increase of females over those in 1864. Of the 184 admissions, (78 males and 106 females) 61 males and 69 females were sent from their homes; 8 males and 33 females from workhouses; 9 males and 4 females from gaols and asylums. The recoveries amongst these admissions, within the year, amounted to 25·6 in the males and nearly 27 per cent. in the females; discharged relieved and not improved to 5·1 in the males and 6·6 per cent in the females; the mortality to 18 in the males and 6·6 per cent in the females; remaining in the asylum 51·3 males and 65 per cent. females.

Table III. is most comprehensive, and is a complete monthly record of the changes amongst the patients; of the epileptics, and number of fits; of the violent, dirty, and destructive patients; of those in seclusion, and duration of same; of those under medical treatment; of those attending Divine service, and school; and the number employed, unemployed, sick, and infirm. The average number of epileptics has been about 75, nearly 40 males and 35 females; the average number of fits 6784 for the males and 8696 for the

females, being an unusually large number for the latter. The average number of violent males has been nearly double the females, 5 in the one case and 2·6 in the other; the opposite is the case to a greater degree in the dirty cases, the average being 10·5 for males and 27·8 for females; the same as regards the destructive 6·3 for males and 13·4 for females. The average number in restraint and seclusion of each sex was 4. The average number under medical treatment in each month was 36 males and 32 females; attending church on Sundays 119 males and 146 females; employed 14 males and 128 females; unemployed, sick, and infirm, 100 males and 133 females. The mortality as usual was highest in the cold weather, during the winter months.

The period of life at which the admissions were most numerous amongst the males was from 30 to 45, and amongst the females at an earlier period, from 20 to 30, after which there was a decrease for the next decennial period, and an increase again from 40 to 45 as shown in Table IV. It will also be observed that the married greatly exceeded the single males; the married females only slightly exceeded the single; the widowed were nearly equal. Those labouring under a first attack amounted to nearly 60 per cent., the others to above 40 per cent.

The occupations of the males and females are shown in Table V. The agricultural labourers formed the most numerous class of the former, as usual, and domestic servants, and labourers' wives of the latter. There were a greater number of paupers than usual amongst the females.

In about one third the bodily health was good, bad in nearly one fourth, and indifferent in the remainder, considerably more than one third, as shown in Table VI.; from which it also appears that the bodily health of those remaining 109, was good in more than a third, bad in less than one tenth, and indifferent in considerably more than half.

Of the 184 admissions, 134 professed to be members of the church of England as shown in Table VII.; only 50 belonged to other persuasions; 11 had received a good education; 90 could read and write; and 35 had received no education.

The probable causes of the disorder are shown in Table VIII. The moral causes were as three to one in females compared with males. The physical causes were as three to

one of the moral causes—hereditary predisposition being included amongst the physical causes—some writers consider that it should not be included in either class. Excluding 28 cases congenital or hereditary, the physical causes would still be more than double the moral, which must be owing to the large number of persons labouring under delirium from chronic diseases who might be attended to in a proper Union infirmary. The number from previous illness and cerebral diseases amounted to 57. If these were subtracted the moral causes would predominate, and be as 41 to 34; no cause was assigned in 24 cases.

Of the forms of the disorder mania predominates as shown in Table IX.; more than half the cases are included in mania, recurrent and puerperal. The cases of epilepsy have been more numerous than usual amongst females.

From Table X. it appears that 108 of the cases were not of more than three months duration on admission, and of these 35 recovered and were discharged, with 1 relieved and 1 not improved; and that 16 died within the year, leaving 55 still under treatment. Of the 76 in whom the disorder had existed longer than 3 months previous to admission, 13 recovered, 1 was discharged relieved, and 3 not improved, and 6 died, leaving 53 in the asylum at the end of the year; total 108 of the admissions of 1866.

The annual admissions, since opening the asylum, from 1848 to the end of 1866 are shown in the Table XI. together with the recoveries, total discharges and deaths, distinguishing the sexes, also showing the numbers remaining at the end of each year, with the ratio per cent under each head, for the whole period. The total number of cases including relapses has been 3073, males 1559, females 1514. The per centage of new cases has been 85 and of relapses 15 per cent. There has been a difference of 5 per cent in the recoveries in favor of the females, and the mortality has been 9 per cent less in them, than in the males; the total recoveries amounted to 42 per cent, relieved to nearly 9 per cent, discharged not improved to $4\frac{3}{4}$ per cent, deaths to $28\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, in the whole number, and those remaining to nearly 16 per cent.

The Table XII. is a nosological arrangement of the causes of death at three periods of life in both sexes. From cerebral disease the mortality was double, in males compared

with females ; there were a third more cases of males.

Of the cases remaining in the asylum at the end of the year it appears from Table XIII. that only $20\frac{1}{2}$ per cent were considered curable, 21 per cent were sick and aged, $22\frac{1}{2}$ per cent were idiots and epileptics, $21\frac{1}{2}$ per cent were incurable, quiet, and harmless, and $14\frac{1}{2}$ per cent were incurable and dangerous or noisy.

SUMMARY OF THE OBITUARY FOR 1866.

The deaths have this year been 61, viz. 37 males and 24 females, one in excess of last year, the number of males being greater by 7 and of females less by 6. The average mortality is always considerably higher amongst males than females. This year it has been above 16 per cent, for males and only nine per cent for females, on the average population in the asylum, a difference of 7 per cent. in favour of females; in the French asylums there was a difference of 4 per cent in their favour, 16 per cent. for males, as here, and 12 per cent. for females. In the first three months of the year, 13 males and 7 females died; in the second quarter 4 males and 4 females; in the third quarter 4 males and 5 females; in the last quarter 16 males and 7 females, being the greatest number. The deaths were also numerous in the first quarter. In the forenoon 34 deaths occurred, 24 in the afternoon, 1 male at noon and 1 at midnight. In the previous year there were most deaths in the afternoon.

The time under treatment varied in the males from 10 to 4977 days, and in the females from 23 to 6719 days; the average time for males was 825, and for females 1491 days.

This is much above the mean time of residence in the French asylums, which is stated as 265 days for males and 279 days for females.

Age and civil state.—Under 30 years of age there were 4 males and 1 female; from 30 to 40, 7 males and 3 females; from 40 to 50, 8 males and 6 females; from 50 to 60, 6 males and 6 females; from 60 to 70, 5 males and 5 females; from 70 to 80, 5 males and 2 females; upwards of 80, 2 males and 1 female. Of these, 15 males and 10 females were single; 15 males and 11 females married; 7 males and 3 females widowed.

The occupations of the males and females were—

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Agricultural Labourers.....	16	Charwomen	4
Blacksmiths	2	Farmers' wives	2
Butcher	1	Household work	4
Carpenter	1	Labourers wives	3
Coachman	1	Needlework ..	2
Collier	1	No occupation	2
Costermonger.....	1	Pauper	1
Cooper	1	Schoolmistress.....	1
Clerk	1	Servants	4
Farmers.....	2	Weaver	1
Masons	2		
No occupation.....	2		
Paupers	2		
Schoolmaster	1		
Tailors	2		
Traveller	1		
Total.....	37	Total.....	24

Form of mental disorder.—There were 13 cases of mania in the males and 11 in the females ; 4 cases of melancholia in males and 4 in females ; 5 cases of dementia in males and 3 in females ; 4 males and 1 female had general paralysis ; 4 males and 1 female were idiots ; 5 males and 3 females were epileptics ; in three of these males it was combined with mania ; there were 2 males and 1 female in a state of fatuity. Of these 20 males and 9 females were labouring under a first attack ; 3 males and 3 females under a second ; and 3 males and 2 females under a third attack ; in 6 males and 4 females from birth ; in 5 males and 6 females the number of the attack was not known.

The bodily condition on admission was good in 2 males and 1 female ; bad in 13 males and 12 females ; indifferent in 22 males and 11 females.

Duration of the disorder, was under 3 months in 6 males and 1 female ; from 3 to 6 months in 5 males and 2 females ; from 6 to 12 months in 3 males and 1 female ; from 1 to 2 years in 5 males and 3 females ; from 2 to 4 years in 6 males and 7 females ; from 4 to 15 years in 4 males and 6 females ; from 15 to 34 years in 4 males and 3 females ; from birth or childhood in 4 males and 1 female. The ascribed causes were—grief and poverty in 4 males and 5 females ; religious excitement in 1 male ; ill usage in 2 males ; fright in 1 male and 1 female ; hereditary in 3 males and 4 females ; conge-

nital in 4 males and 1 female ; bodily illness in 8 males and 8 females ; intemperance in 4 males ; cerebral disease in 3 males and 1 female ; spinal disease in 2 males and 1 female ; sunstroke in 1 male ; natural decay in 1 male and 1 female ; cause not ascertained in 4 males and 2 females.

Assigned causes of death. In 6 males and 3 females there was meningitis and cerebral disease, and more fluid than natural in the cerebral ventricles ; in two females there was cerebritis. In 3 epileptic males there was blood in considerable quantity in spinal canal, myelitis in 3 males and 1 female. There was pulmonary apoplexy in 2 males ; pneumonia in 8 males and 3 females ; pleurisy with effusion of fluid in the chest in 2 males and 3 females ; bronchitis and asthma in 2 males and 4 females ; pulmonary phthisis in 3 males and 4 females ; enlargement of heart in 1 male ; dropsy in 1 female ; inflammation, or ulceration of the intestines in 6 males and 1 female ; cachexy in 7 females ; cancer in 2 males, erysipelas in 1 female.

APPEARANCES AFTER DEATH, AND WEIGHT OF THE BODY AND PRINCIPAL ORGANS IN 36 MALES AND 23 FEMALES.

In 1 male and 1 female there was no *post mortem* examination. *Head and Spine.*—The skull was unusually thick in 2 males, the inner table deeply indented opposite enlarged pacchionian bodies, in 1 female, the diploe congested with blood in 1 male ; dura mater preternaturally adherent in 7 males and 3 females, loose in 1 male, distended with fluid in 3 males ; pus in surface of arachnoid in 1 female, opacity of the arachnoid in 7 males and 1 female ; congestion of blood in cerebral vessels in 6 males and 1 female ; atheromatous deposits in cerebral arteries in 2 males ; cerebral substance indurated in 4 males and 3 females, softened in 2 males and 3 females ; more fluid than natural in the ventricles in 12 males and 11 females ; brain indurated in 4 males and 3 females ; softened in 2 males and 3 females ; pale in 2 females ; atrophied in 3 males and 5 females ; enlarged above the average weight, in 13 males and 10 females ; natural in 8 males and 6 females ; the right hemisphere from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces heavier than the left in 3 males. The weight of the encephalon varied in 36 males from $36\frac{1}{4}$ to $55\frac{1}{2}$ ounces, and in 23

females from 30 to $49\frac{1}{4}$ ounces; the average weight in the males was 48.5, and in the females 41.9 ounces. The spinal canal contained a quantity of blood in 3 males, (epileptics), the spinal cord was unusually firm in 3 males and 3 females, and softer than natural in 9 males and 3 females. The spinal cord varied in weight in 30 males from $\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces, and in 20 females from $\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces; the average weight in the males was 1.2 and in the females 1.1 ounce.

Thorax.—There were old pleuritic adhesions in 7 males and 7 females; recent pleuritic adhesions in 6 males and 4 females, and fluid in the chest varying from 2 to 6 pints in 3 males; and from 2 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ pints in 4 females; congestion of blood in the lungs was found in 12 males, and 4 females in the right lung, and in 9 males and 1 female in the left lung; the maximum weight of the right lung in the males was 29 and in the females 28 ounces, and of the left lung 28 in the males, and 20 in the females; the average weight of the right lung in the males was 23, and in the females 20 ounces, the average weight of the left lung in the males was 21.3 ounces. Pneumonia was found in the right lung in 10 males and 2 females, the average weight was 35 in the males and 27 in the females; the left lung weighed 65 ounces in one case of pneumonia which was the maximum weight in 7 males and the average 38; in 5 females, the average weight of the left lung was 28 ounces. There were 3 cases of tubercles in the right lung in males and 4 in females, and of the left lung 5 in males and 4 in females; the average weight of the right lung in males was 25.6, and in females 22 ounces, and of the left, 28 in males and 23 in females. There were 7 cases of emphysema in males and 6 in females, the average weight of these, with the lungs not diseased, in 12 males was 16.7 and in 13 females 13 ounces for the right lung, and the average of the left lung in 12 males was 15, and in 15 females 11.3 ounces. The heart was enlarged in 4 males and 1 female, smaller than natural in 3 males and 8 females; there was valvular disease in 1 male, and pericarditis with dropsy in 1 female; the average weight of the heart in 36 males was 9.9 and in 23 females 7.3 ounces.

Abdomen.—The omentum fatty in 1 male; old peritoneal adhesions in 1 male; gastritis in 1 male; an ulcer in the stomach in 1 male and in 1 female; a tape worm 25 feet long

in the stomach of 1 male, and one also in the colon of 1 male; and in the ileum in 1 female; the colon enormously distended, 13 inches in diameter and a contraction in the rectum, in 1 male; enteritis in 6 males and 3 females, with ulceration in 1 male; the mucous membrane of the intestines dark coloured in 4 males and 1 female; the intestines had a natural healthy appearance in 15 males, and 12 females. The organs generally large in 3 males, and 4 females; organs small in 5 females; the liver enlarged in 5 males and 1 female; atrophied in 1 male and in 1 female; the right kidney enlarged in 3 males, and both kidneys in 1 female; an abscess in left kidney in 1 male and a cyst filled with fluid in 1 male; spleen soft in 1 female; mesenteric glands enlarged in 1 male; general dropsy in 1 female with enlarged kidneys. The stomach varied in weight in 36 males from 4 to 9 ounces and in 21 females from $2\frac{3}{4}$ to 7 ounces; the average weight in the males was 5.7 and in the females 5 ounces. The liver varied in weight in the males from 35 to $114\frac{3}{4}$ ounces, and in the females from 20 to 60 ounces; the average weight in the males was 47.1 and in the females 41.2 ounces. The spleen varied in weight in the males from $1\frac{3}{4}$ to 10 ounces, and in the females from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $7\frac{3}{4}$ ounces; the average weight in the males was 4.6, and in the females 4 ounces. The pancreas varied in weight in the males from 2 to 4 ounces, and in the females from $1\frac{1}{4}$ to 3 ounces; the average weight in the males was 2.4, and in the females 2.1 ounces. The right kidney varied in weight in the males from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $8\frac{1}{2}$ ounces, and in the females from $2\frac{3}{4}$ to $5\frac{3}{4}$ ounces; the average weight in the males was 4.5 and in the females 3.8 ounces. The left kidney varied in weight in the males from 3 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ and in the females from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{3}{4}$ ounces; the average weight in the males was 4.7 and in the females 4.2 ounces. The average weight of the renal capsules in 85 males was .75 and in 21 females, .72 of an ounce. The average weight of the uterus was 2.2 ounces. The body was unusually fat in 3 males and 3 females, and emaciated in 7 males and 5 females; it varied in weight in 35 males from 74 to 157 lbs. and from 41 to 126 lbs in 21 females; the average weight in the males was 112, and in the females $88\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. The length, varied in 35 males from 4 ft. 10 inches to 5 ft. 11 inches, and in 21 females from 4-9 to 5-5 inches; the average length in the males was 5 feet $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and in the females 5 feet 1 inch.

in the stomach of 1 male, and one also in the colon of 1 male; and in the ileum in 1 female; the colon enormously distended, 1.5 inches in diameter and a contraction in the rectum, in 1 male; enteritis in 6 males and 3 females, with ulceration in 1 male; the mucous membrane of the intestines dark coloured in 4 males and 1 female; the intestines had a natural healthy appearance in 15 males, and 12 females. The organs generally large in 8 males, and 4 females; ovaries small in 6 females; the liver enlarged in 5 males and 1 female; atrophied in 1 male and in 1 female; the right kidney enlarged in 3 males, and both kidneys in 1 female; an abscess in left kidney in 1 male and a cyst filled with fluid in 1 male; spleen soft in 1 female; mesenteric glands enlarged in 1 male; general dropsy in 1 female with enlarged kidneys. The stomach varied in weight in 36 males from 4 to 9 ounces and in 21 females from 2½ to 7 ounces; the average weight in the males was 5.7 and in the females 5 ounces. The liver varied in weight in the males from 2.5 to 11½ ounces, and in the females from 20 to 60 ounces; the average weight in the males was 47.1 and in the females 47.9 ounces. The spleen varied in weight in the males from 1½ to 10 ounces, and in the females from 1½ to 2½ ounces; the average weight in the males was 4.8 and in the females 4 ounces. The pancreas varied in weight in the males from 2 to 4 ounces, and in the females from 1½ to 3 ounces; the average weight in the males was 2.4, and in the females 2.1 ounces. The right kidney varied in weight in the males from 2½ to 8½ ounces, and in the females from 2½ to 5½ ounces; the average weight in the males was 4.6 and in the females 3.8 ounces. The left kidney varied in weight in the males from 3 to 7½ and in the females from 2½ to 6½ ounces; the average weight in the males was 4.7 and in the females 4.2 ounces. The average weight of the renal capsules in 25 males was 7.5 and in 24 females 7.2 ounces. The average weight of the uterus was 2.2 ounces. The body was unusually fat in 8 males and 3 females, and emaciated in 7 males and 5 females; it varied in weight in 35 males from 74 to 157 lbs, and from 41 to 128 lbs in 21 females; the average weight in the males was 112, and in the females 84½ lbs. The length varied in 35 males from 4 ft. 10 inches to 5 ft. 11 inches, and in 21 females from 4 ft. 9 to 5 ft. 6 inches; the average length in the males was 5 feet 5½ inches, and in the females 5 feet 1 inch.

APPENDIX.

TABLE I. (1866.)

Showing the time that each of 88 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.....	5	8	4	11	2	12	4	...	...	...	4	11	4	3	4	6	7	5
2 Weeks	8	8	7	8	2	5	8	3	3	5	6	8	5	17	7	13	10	21
3 Ditto	4	6	3	3	15	4	...	...	...	...	8	6	7	16	11	5	...	...
4 Ditto	2	3	16	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	4	10	...	...	...	...	...
5 Ditto	1	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Ditto	2	6	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	11	10	17	8	30	...	...
7 Ditto	2	1	20	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Ditto ..	3	5	6	10	8	...	...	...	...	...	10	13	6	15	5	...	...	...
10 Ditto	1	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Months.....	2	2	17	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	28	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Ditto .....	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Ditto	1	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Ditto	3	3	17	11	9	...	...	...	...	...	3	9	11	...	...	...	...	...
12 Ditto	1	1	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Ditto .....	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Years .....	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unknown.....	2	1	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	37	51																

Of these 88 Recoveries the form of the Disorder had been :—

	M.	F.
Mania	10	17
Ditto Recurrent	8	11
Ditto Puerperal	0	2
Monomania	0	1
Melancholia	13	19
Delirium Tremens	6	0
Epilepsy and Mania	0	1

Total..... 37 51

The Causes were

	M.	F.
Hereditary Predisposition	6	13
Grief and over-anxiety ..	0	7
Love and Jealousy	1	3
Fright	0	2
Ill-treatment & destitution	1	2
Previous Illness	6	8
Losses in business, Poverty	4	1
Intemperance	8	1
Unknown	10	8
Religious Delusions	0	3
Critical Period	0	2
Sunstroke	0	1
Overwork	1	0

Total..... 37 51

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 in 1866.

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 ..	10	9	0	3	1	0	11	12	1	4	0	0	4	1	6	7	23
Bath ..	11	6	0	3	4	0	15	9	4	0	0	0	2	0	9	5	24
Bedminster ..	1	4	1	2	0	0	2	6	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	5	8
Bridgwater ..	6	5	0	3	2	0	8	8	1	1	1	0	1	0	4	7	16
Chard ..	2	3	2	1	0	0	4	4	1	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	8
Clutton ..	2	2	1	4	0	0	3	6	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	6	9
Dulverton ..	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Frome ..	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	3
Keynsham ..	1	1	0	2	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Langport ..	2	4	0	0	0	0	2	4	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	6
Shepton Mallet ..	3	5	0	4	0	1	10	11	2	3	1	2	1	1	1	7	13
Taunton ..	5	6	0	3	1	2	7	10	3	1	0	0	1	0	2	5	17
Wellington ..	3	4	0	3	0	0	3	7	1	2	0	0	1	1	1	5	10
Wells ..	3	9	1	1	0	0	4	10	1	1	0	0	1	1	3	5	14
Wincanton ..	3	3	1	2	0	0	5	5	6	1	0	3	0	1	3	3	9
Williton ..	3	2	0	0	0	1	3	6	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	6
Yeovil ..	4	4	2	2	1	C	7	6	1	1	1	1	2	0	3	5	13
Total ..	61	69	8	33	9	4	73	106	20	23	4	7	14	7	40	69	184

TABLE III.

Changes of Patients and Principal Occurrences of each Month.

	Jan.		Feb.		March		April		May		June		July		Aug.		Sep.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		Total in 1886.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Patients on the 1st of the Month	225	255	219	260	217	260	217	260	217	260	217	260	219	272	219	272	219	272	219	272	219	272	219	272	216	271
" admitted	3	9	7	8	4	7	6	12	7	11	8	10	9	11	9	5	7	4	3	15	9	10	6	4	78	106
" discharged recovered	2	2	4	4	0	4	2	3	3	4	6	2	7	6	5	5	0	7	3	3	2	3	3	8	37	51
" relieved	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	2	4	10	13
" not improved	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2
" of deaths	5	1	5	3	3	3	2	1	1	2	1	1	0	2	2	2	2	2	4	2	2	7	5	4	37	24
" Patients remaining on last of the month	219	260	217	260	217	260	217	260	217	260	217	260	219	272	219	272	219	272	219	272	219	272	219	272	487	487
" of Epileptics	43	36	40	34	40	34	40	33	39	34	39	34	39	33	39	33	40	33	39	38	40	33	40	40	39	35
Aggregate number of Fits	627	650	630	648	519	825	481	530	433	682	553	729	534	660	600	829	708	704	532	618	623	721	513	850	6784	8696
Number of Violent Patients	5	6	4	4	5	4	10	8	3	1	4	0	6	2	1	1	4	0	7	0	2	3	8	3	5	26
" Dirty ditto	9	23	11	22	13	27	11	28	11	27	10	30	11	31	13	29	9	28	9	32	10	27	9	30	10	27
" Destructive ditto	7	12	8	10	6	10	7	16	10	9	10	12	8	16	9	15	1	17	4	16	3	13	3	15	6	13
" Panes of Glass broken	15	2	26	7	1	4	7	36	13	1	15	2	18	8	7	4	1	18	5	5	5	2	1	7	124	96
" Patients in restraint	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	1
" in seclusion	0	6	0	9	1	4	1	9	0	1	0	5	1	3	1	1	1	3	2	4	6	0	4	1	1	3
Aggregate Hours of ditto	0	99	0	95	48	80	10	110	0	3	0	37	10	62	6	6	7	14	16	48	212	0	144	3	1	4
Average ditto	0	16½	0	10	48	20	10	12	0	3	0	7	10	20	6	6	7	5	8	12	35	0	36	3	1	4
No. of Patients under Medical Treatment	38	28	35	36	39	37	36	34	36	31	37	28	37	30	38	33	37	35	35	30	36	30	33	37	36	32
Attending Parish Church Sundays	12	17	16	30	22	30	17	39	12	29	13	30	14	35	17	37	16	39	16	32	15	30	17	38	18	36
Ditto Chapel ditto	87	106	91	109	94	112	100	106	113	114	111	112	107	109	105	115	105	110	103	106	103	110	99	112	101	110
Ditto on Mornings of week days	57	94	61	96	59	96	57	96	49	96	43	96	49	94	48	96	58	96	57	90	47	90	58	91	53	94
Ditto on Evenings	55	80	58	84	57	84	55	86	57	90	55	90	57	90	56	84	56	92	59	84	56	84	62	80	57	85
Ditto at School	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	0	33	0	32	0	32	0	32	0	36	0	36	0	36	0	34
Employed	106	119	112	120	113	119	112	130	113	131	114	134	111	136	110	139	113	130	121	139	107	135	187	125	111	128
Unemployed, Sick and Infirm	116	139	108	136	101	139	102	136	101	141	101	139	91	138	111	136	110	131	107	135	81	107	75	117	100	133

Average.

Average.

Monthly

TABLE IV.

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

QUINQUENNIAL PERIODS.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS.			CIVIL CONDITION								NUMBER OF ATTACK.					
	ADMISSIONS.			SINGLE.		MARRIED.		WIDOWED.		1st.		2nd.		3rd or more.		UNKNOWN.	
	M.	F.	Tot.	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	
From 15 to 20 years.	2	4	6	2	4	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	
" 20 " 25	7	14	21	6	9	1	5	0	0	3	6	4	5	0	2	0	
" 25 " 30	8	19	27	6	11	2	7	0	1	13	4	1	4	1	0	0	
" 30 " 35	9	8	17	3	5	6	3	0	0	7	0	3	0	0	0	0	
" 35 " 40	9	10	19	3	3	5	7	0	1	5	5	1	4	0	1	0	
" 40 " 45	10	16	26	1	7	8	6	0	1	7	5	0	5	0	2	0	
" 45 " 50	5	10	15	0	1	5	8	0	0	3	7	0	2	2	1	0	
" 50 " 55	2	10	12	0	1	2	7	0	0	7	7	0	2	2	0	0	
" 55 " 60	8	3	11	2	0	5	3	0	1	4	4	1	3	0	0	0	
" 60 " 65	5	4	9	0	1	5	2	0	0	1	1	2	1	2	1	0	
" 65 " 70	6	2	8	2	2	1	0	0	1	3	1	1	0	1	0	0	
" 70 " 75	5	1	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	
" 75 " 80	2	3	5	0	1	1	1	0	1	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	
" 80 and upwards	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	
Total.....	78	106	184	26	46	42	49	10	11	49	61	13	28	8	12	5	

TABLE V.

Showing the occupations of Patients admitted in 1866.

Males.				Females				
Labourers	22	No occupation	...	2	Agricultural Servants	7
Blacksmiths	5	Policeman	...	1	Charwomen...	3
Basketmaker	1	Paupers	...	2	Domestic Servants...	20
Butchers	2	Painters	...	2	Errand woman	1
Clerks	3	Servant	...	1	Farmers' daughters	3
Cabman	1	Soldier	...	1	Glovers	3
Cooper	1	Shoemakers	...	2	Householdwork	12
Costermonger	1	Sawyer	...	1	Labourers' wives	17
Carpenters	5	Schoolmasters	...	2	Laundresses	4
Gardeners	2	Tailors	...	7	No occupation	4
Herbalist	1	Weavers	...	3	Paupers	16
Hawker	1	Woodman	...	1	Sempstresses	10
Masons	2	Yeomen	...	2	Schoolmistresses	2
Do Labourers	3				Shopwomen	4
Miller	1					
Total				...	78	Total		106

TABLE VI.

Showing the bodily health of 184 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...	23	21	34	Males...	13	4	24
Females	38	24	44	Females	25	6	37
Total ...	61	45	78		38	10	61

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 Catholics	Jew.	Not Known.	Good.	Read and Write.	Read only.	Neither read nor write.	Not Known.
Males...	61	5	8	0	1	3	7	40	14	14	3
Females	73	6	22	3	0	2	4	50	27	21	4
Total...	134	11	30	3	1	5	11	90	41	35	7

TABLE VIII.

Showing the probable Cause of the Disorder in the admissions in 1866

	M	F	Total		M	F	Total
Fright, Superstition...	0	2	2	Accidental Injury ...	1	2	3
Disappointment ...	2	2	4	Congenital ...	2	1	3
Jealousy ...	1	4	5	Disease of nervous centres	12	14	26
Illtreatment ...	0	2	2	Critical period ...	0	7	7
Overwork ...	1	0	1	Hereditary predisposition	10	18	28
Religious excitement	3	7	10	Intemperance ...	9	3	12
Poverty ...	3	7	10	Old age ...	4	3	7
Remorse and Grief ...	0	7	7	Previous illness ...	17	14	31
No cause assigned ...	11	13	24	Sunstroke ...	2	0	2
Total ...	22	44	65	Grand Total...	57	62	119

TABLE IX.

Showing the Forms of the Disorder in the admissions in 1866.

FORMS OF THE DISORDER.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania	29	35	64
Ditto Recurrent	8	18	26
Ditto Puerperal	0	7	7
Monomania	1	2	3
Dementia	7	6	13
Melancholia	15	21	36
Congenital Idiocy	2	1	3
Epilepsy	5	13	18
General Paralysis	3	0	3
Delirium Tremens	4	0	4
Fatuity	4	3	7
Total	78	106	184

Showing the duration of the existing attack in those admitted with reference to the result in 1866.

Duration of the existing attack.	Admitted			Recovered			Relieved			Not Improved			Died			Remaining		
	M	F	Tot	M	F	Tot	M	F	Tot	M	F	Tot	M	F	Tot	M	F	Tot
Under 1 Month.	32	37	69	12	12	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	2	9	13	23	36
" 2 Months	8	15	23	3	7	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	4	6	10
" 3 "	8	8	16	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	2	0	4	3	6	9
" 4 "	2	3	5	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	4
" 5 "	1	4	5	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3
" 6 "	3	8	11	2	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	5	5
" 7 "	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	2
" 8 "	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
" 9 "	2	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	4
" 12 "	3	2	5	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	4
" 16 "	2	3	5	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	4
" 2 Years,	3	4	7	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	3
" 2½ "	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
" 3 "	1	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1
" 4 "	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" 5 "	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
" 8 "	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
" 10 "	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
" 13 "	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
" 17 "	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Several	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
From Childhood	3	6	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	8
Unknown	4	0	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
Total.....	78	106	184	20	28	48	2	0	2	2	4	8	14	22	40	68	108	108

TABLE XI.

Showing the annual admissions since the opening of the Asylum 1st March 1848, with the discharges, & the numbers of each year remaining 31st Dec. 1866

ADMITTED.				1860								TOTAL DISCHARGES.												Remaining 31st Dec 1866	
New Cases.		Relapsed Cases.		Recovered.		Relieved.		Not Im- proved.		Died.		Recovered.		Relieved.		Not Improved.		Died.		Males	Females	Total			
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total			
1848	140	142	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	34	32	66	19	25	44	59	61	120	24	20	44
1849	63	73	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	29	56	8	13	21	28	24	52	2	8	10
1850	53	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	23	45	5	12	17	27	19	46	4	4	8
1851	54	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	25	22	47	3	9	12	28	18	46	4	6	10
1852	57	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	30	55	3	8	11	27	21	48	3	5	8
1853	62	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	24	26	50	6	5	11	31	23	54	4	7	11
1854	50	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	38	63	5	6	11	16	17	33	3	3	6
1855	65	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	29	66	6	7	13	26	20	46	7	10	17
1856	61	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	30	56	5	8	13	24	17	41	9	3	12
1857	74	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	33	71	8	3	11	33	25	58	8	6	14
1858	69	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	39	35	74	6	6	12	22	16	38	8	10	18
1859	65	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	37	43	80	5	2	7	26	15	41	5	12	17
1860	62	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	37	69	8	9	17	25	7	32	6	10	16
1861	94	73	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	47	52	99	8	3	11	32	17	49	16	12	28
1862	71	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	42	47	89	5	6	11	22	12	34	15	13	28
1863	54	69	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	24	54	78	9	6	15	25	14	39	7	12	19
1864	97	73	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	58	49	107	5	6	11	29	16	45	22	27	49
1865	71	81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	4	33	46	79	6	6	12	19	14	33	30	37	67
1866	66	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	21	20	24	44	4	7	11	24	7	21	39	66	105
	1328	1281	231	233	3073	3751	8810	13	23	3	6	37	615	679	1294	124	147	271	513	363	876	216	271	487	
ADMITTED.				MALES		FEMALES		TOTAL		DISCHARGED.		MALES		FEMALES		TOTAL		REMAINING 31st DEC 1866							
Per centage of new cases				85.4		84.7		85		Per centage of cases recovered		39.5		44.5		42.0									
Ditto relapsed ditto				15.6		15.3		15		Ditto relieved		8.0		9.8		8.8									

TABLE XII.

Causes of Deaths at three periods of life in 60 cases, in 1866.

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	4	1	2	1	0	1	6	3
	{ Cerebral Apoplexy ..	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
	{ Meningitis	0	0	1	1	2	1	3	2
	{ Myelitis—								
	{ General Paralysis.... }	1	1	4	1	0	0	5	2
Total		5	2	8	3	2	2	15	7
Respiratory System.	{ Hydrothorax	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
	{ Emphysema	0	0	1	0	2	2	3	2
	{ Pneumonia	1	1	2	0	2	0	5	1
	{ Pleuro-pneumonia	1	0	1	1	1	1	3	2
	{ Pulmonary Phthisis....	4	1	1	3	0	2	5	6
Total.....		6	2	5	5	6	5	17	12
Cancer.....		0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Circulatory System.	{ Enlarged Heart	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
	{ Dropsy	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
	Total.....	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	2
Digestive Organs.	{ Ulcer in the Stomach..	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
	{ Enteritis	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
	Total.....	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	1
Erysipelas		1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
Fractured leg		0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
Gross Total		13	5	14	10	10	9	37	24

TABLE XIII.

Showing the classification of the Patients remaining in the Asylum at the end of the year 1866.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Average.
Idiots	25	14	39	8.0
Epileptics	35	35	70	14.4
Sick	32	33	65	13.3
Aged	17	21	38	7.9
Incurable, quiet and harmless..	38	66	104	21.4
not quiet and harmless	26	55	71	14.5
Curable	43	57	100	20.5
Total.....	216	271	487	100

OBITUARY.—MALES.—1866.

Date of Death 1866.	Date of last Admission.	Age at Death. Civil State.	Mental State and bodily Condition on Admission.	Duration and Cause of Disorder.	Assigned Cause of Death.	POST-MORTEM APPEARANCES, And weight of the various Organs in Ounces Avoirdupois.		
						HEAD AND SPINE.	THORAX.	ABDOMEN.
Jan 25, 8.15 a.m. 432 and 391	June 9, 1853.	33. Single.	Epilepsy, combined with mania; first attack; good health.	Nineteen years, fright, from the machinery in a factory lifting him up by the neck—chief, no bodily injury. Three months.	Epilepsy, Pulmonary apoplexy, serum in the cerebral ventricles, large 52½, some blood in spinal canal, cord rather soft at centre 1½	Between 2 and 3 oz. of serum in the cerebral ventricles, the encephalon large 52½, some blood in spinal canal, cord rather soft at centre 1½	No pleuritic adhesions, blood effused in the substance of the lung, portions in the state termed pulmonary apoplexy, they did not sink in water; heart 12½.	Intestines were natural weight of the stomach 5½, liver 54, spleen 6½, pancreas 2½, right kidney 5½, left 5½; renal capsules ¾; weight of the body 140 lbs; height 5ft. 6in.
Jan. 26, 9 a.m. 1481.	Dec. 23, 1865.	81. Widowed.	Fatuity.	Three months.	Ulcer in stomach.	Brain natural encephalon 48½, spinal cord natural 1;	No pleuritic adhesions, cedaveric congestion of blood in right lung 22, left 13; heart large 15½.	Old peritoneal adhesions stomach 6½, an ulcer size of 2s 6d at cardiac end, perforating stomach; liver 37, small, spleen 3½, pancreas 2½, right kidney 3½, left 4, renal capsules ¾ body 107 lbs, height 5ft. 3 inches.
Jan. 27, midnight, 874.	April 3, 1859.	34. Single.	Mania; first attack; in different health.	Seven years; cause not known.	Pulmonary phthisis ulceration ileum.	Brain natural 48, spinal cord natural 1½.	Old pleuritic adhesions tubercles and cavities in both lungs, right 28, left 35, heart 6½.	Mesenteric glands enlarged, ulcers in small intestines; stomach 4½, liver 54, spleen 7½, pancreas 2½, right kidney 3, left 4, renal capsules ¾; body emaciated 86 lbs; height 5ft. 5 inches.

OBITUARY, continued.—MALES.—1866.

Date of Death 1866.	Date of last Admission.	Age at Death, Civil State.	Mental State and Bodily Condition on Admission.	Duration and Cause of Disorder.	Assigned Cause of Death.	POST-MORTEM APPEARANCES, And weight of the various Organs in Ounces Avoirdupois.		
						HEAD AND SPINE.	THORAX.	ABDOMEN.
Jan. 31, 4 a.m. 1419.	May 3, 1865.	38, Single.	Epilepsy combined with mania; first attack; in different health.	Three years.	Epilepsy; blood in spinal canal; pneumonia.	Brain large 53½, blood in spinal canal, cord 1½.	Lower lobe right lung in 2nd stage of pneumonia 46½, left 14; heart 10.	Intestines were natural organs large, stomach 7, liver 50, spleen 7, pancreas 4, right kidney 5½, left 5½, capsules ¾; body 130 lbs; height 5ft. 11 inches.
Jan. 31, 8 a.m. 1452.	Aug. 14, 1865.	28, Single.	Epilepsy combined with mania; first attack; in different health.	Thirteen months.	Epilepsy, blood in spinal canal.	Brain firm, 49¾, rusty discoloration on the under surface of the right middle lobe. Blood in the spinal canal, the cord firm 1.	Pleuritic adhesions on right side, congestion of blood in lower lobe, a few tubercles in upper lobe right lung 21, left 18; heart 8½.	Stomach 4½, liver 51, spleen 7, pancreas 3, right kidney 4½, left 5½, renal capsules ¾; weight of the body 120 lbs.; height 5ft. 5 inches.
Feb. 7, 2 a.m. 1409.	April 10, 1865.	46, Widowed.	General paralysis; melancholia; first attack; bad health.	Twelve months; intemperance.	Fluid in the brain, myelitis.	About six ounces of fluid in the sac of the arachnoid, right cerebral hemisphere 1½ ounce heavier than the left, encephalon 46½, the lower part of spinal cord softened, 1½.	Lungs dark coloured as usual in coal miners congestion of blood in both, right 24, left 21; heart 10½.	The intestines natural, stomach 6, liver 48, spleen 10, pancreas 3, right kidney 5¾, left 6, renal capsules ¾; weight of the body 127 lbs.; height 5 feet 10 inches.
Feb. 18, 5 a.m. 1439 and 691	June 22, 1865.	82, Widowed.	Mania; third attack; bad health.	Some months. disappointment.	Meningitis; emphysema.	Dura mater firmly adherent to the skull, more fluid than natural in the ventricles, encephalon large 53¾.	Pleuritic adhesions on both sides, emphysema of the anterior edges of upper lobes of lungs, right 15, left 12; heart 9½.	Weight of the stomach 5½, liver 42, spleen 4, pancreas 3, right kidney 3½, left 3¾; renal capsules ¾; weight of the body 110 lbs; height 5 ft. 6 inches.

OBITUARY, continued.—MALES.—1866.

Date of Death. 1866.	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. 22, 6.30 a.m. 1400.	Feb. 18, 1865.	31. Single.	General paralysis; Mania; first attack; bad health.	Eighteen months.	Pulmonary tubercles, pneumonia, enteritis.	Brain large firm, 52½, spinal cord unusually firm 1½.	Pleuritic adhesions on both sides, tubercles in lungs, pneumonia in lower lobes of both lungs, right 27, left 33½; heart 9.	Red patches on the mucous membrane of the colon; stomach 6, liver 52, spleen 5½, pancreas 3, right kidney 4, left 5, capsules ¾; weight of the body 127 lbs.; height 5ft. 10 inches.
Feb. 28, 11.15 a.m. 984 and 374.	Sept. 14, 1860.	63. Single.	Mania recurrent; third attack; bad health.	Five years and a-half.	Pulmonary phthisis.	Brain rather soft and pale, more fluid than natural in the ventricles, 47½, cord soft 1½.	Pleuritic adhesions on right side, lung 16½, softened tubercles in upper lobe left lung 28; heart small 7.	Intestines were natural, stomach 5½, liver 35, spleen 4, pancreas 2½, right kidney 3½, left 5½, capsules ¾; body emaciated 74 lbs.; height 5ft. 4 inches.
Feb. 28, 1. p.m. 1379.	Nov. 18, 1865.	48. Married.	Melancholia; epilepsy, and general paralysis; first attack; bad health.	Ten months; poverty.	Meningitis, fluid in the cerebral ventricles, congestion of blood in the brain.	Diploe of skull unusually red, the dura mater distended, fluid escaped from sac of arachnoid, opacity of arachnoid ventricles filled with fluid, the structure of brain had numerous red specks, 46½; slight softening in spinal cord 1.	Pleuritic adhesions on left side only, congestion of blood in lower lobes of both lungs right 21, left 25, heart 9½.	Omentum & mesentery unusually fat, stomach large 7½, liver 54, spleen 6, pancreas 3½, each kidney 5½, capsules 1; body fat 157lbs; height 5 feet 9 inches.

OBITUARY, continued.—MALES.—1866.

Date of Death 1866.	Date of last Admission.	Age at Death. Civil State.	Mental and Bodily Condition on Admission.	Duration and Cause of Disorder.	Assigned Cause of Death.	POST-MORTEM APPEARANCES.		
						HEAD AND SPINE.	THORAX.	ABDOMEN.
March 1, 1. pm. 1248 and 291	Aug. 17, 1863.	44. Single.	Dementia; in different health.	Many years; love.	Fever, enteritis.	Brain natural 48½; spinal cord natural, 1.	Pleuritic adhesions on both sides, emphysema of upper lobes, right 18½, left 20; heart 8.	Mucous membrane of intestines dark colour, ed and thickened, stomach 5½, liver 44, spleen 4½, pancreas 2½, right kidney 5½, left 5½, capsules ½ oz.; weight of the body 106 lbs, length, 5ft. 7in.
March 9, 3 30 a.m. 939	Feb. 15, 1860.	44. Single.	Epilepsy combined with dementia; indifferent health.	From birth,	Gangrene of left lung, pleuritis.	Right cerebral hemisphere ½ oz. heavier than left, more fluid tricles, encephalon small 36½; spinal cord rather soft ½.	Recent adhesions lymph on left lung, 2 pints of fluid by measure on left pleura, upper lobe partly gangrenous, 8, right 13, left 15½, heart 7½	Weight of stomach 5½, liver 39, spleen 3½, pancreas 1½, right kidney 2½, left 3½, capsules ½; weight of body 99 lbs, length 4ft. 10 inches.
Mar. 11, 3. a.m. 304 and 37	June 27, 1851.	78. Widowed.	Melancholia recurrent; third attack; indifferent health.	Fifteen years; grief, domestic affliction, ill conduct of his son, and death of his wife.	Cancerous tubercles in left pleura and hydrothorax, meningitis.	Dura mater unusually adherent, opacity of the arachnoid, the ventricles distended with fluid, encephalon large 53½; upper third of spinal cord soft, 1½.	Six pints of fluid by measure in the left pleura, cancerous tubercles from size of a pea to a pigeons egg on the costal pleura, left lung much compressed by the fluid, it contained a few tubercles, right 23, left 9; heart 10½.	Pleum unusually red; stomach 4½, liver large 114½, spleen 4, pancreas 3, right kidney 4½, left 6, capsules ½ oz., weight of the body 134 lbs. length 5ft. 7 inches.

OBITUARY, *continued*.—MALES.—1866.

Date of Death 1866.	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 21, 7.15 p.m. 1866. 846	Dec. 27, 1858.	55. Single.	Mania; first attack; good health.	Ten years; intemperate habits.	Inflammation and ulceration of colon, and stricture of the rectum, tympanitis.	Brain natural above the average weight 50½; spinal cord rather soft I.	No pleuritic adhesions, the lower lobe of right lung congested with blood 25, left 19, heart 10.	Enormously distended. colon thickened 13 in. in diameter, interior red, the rectum contracted, a ring of ulceration four inches above the sphincter; small intestines natural, slight redness of mucous membrane of the stomach 7, liver 43, spleen 3½, pancreas 2½ right kidney 4½ left 4 renal capsules 1. Body 147 lbs; height 5ft. 6in.
April 29, 7.30 p.m. 1498	April 7, 1866.	66. Widowed.	Dementia; first attack; bad health.	Seven weeks; badly illness.	Meningitis. pleuro-pneumonia.	The cerebral ventricles dilated and filled with fluid, 48½.	Recent lymph on pleura on left side, a portion of lower lobe hepatised; congestion of blood in right 24½, left 24; heart 10½.	Stomach 6½, liver large congested with blood 62½, spleen 5½ pancreas 2½, right kidney 5½, left 5½, renal capsules ¾. Body 147 lbs, height 5ft. 6 inches.

OBITUARY, continued.—MALES.—1866.

POST-MORTEM APPEARANCES, And weight of the various Organs in Ounces Avoirdupois.									
Date of Death 1866.	Date of last Ad- mission.	Age at Death, Civil State.	Mental State and Bodily Condition on Admission.	Duration and Cause of Disorder.	Assigned Cause of Death.	HEAD AND SPINE.		THORAX.	ABDOMEN.
						Opacity of the arach- noid, ventricles dis- tended with fluid, about four ounces, encephalon 5 1/2; spinal cord soft crea- my at upper part 1 1/4.		Three pints of fluid by measure in left side recent lymph on sur- face of lung, the upper lobe of lung in second stage of pneumonia; lower lobe of right lung in first stage of pneumonia, 40, left 35; heart large 12 3/4.	Stomach 7, liver 65, spleen 6 1/2, pancreas 3 1/2, right kidney 6, left firmly adherent at the lower part in which was an abscess size of a walnut 6; weight of the body 135 lbs, length 5ft. 11 in.
May 14, 4.30 a.m. 1465.	Oct. 1, 1865.	49. Single.	Mania and general para- lysis; first attack; in- different health.	Nineteen months; hereditary predisposi- tion	Meningitis, myelitis, pleuro-pneu- monia.	The cerebral vessels con- gested with blood, brain large and rather soft, 5 3/4; spinal cord 1 1/4.		No pleuritic adhesions, congestion of blood in lower lobe, right lung 23, left 13; heart 8 1/2.	Intestines were natural, stomach 5, liver 45, spleen 5 1/2, pancreas 3, right kidney 3 1/2, left 4, renal capsules 2, body wasted 90 lbs, length 5 ft. 7 inches.
June 8, 4.15 p.m. 1509	May 29, 1866.	45. Married,	Mania; indif- ferent health.	Three weeks; first attack; no cause as- signed.	Congestion of blood in the brain, and right lung, maniacal ex- haustion;	The brain firm, much above the average size 5 1/4; middle por- tion of spinal cord, soft 1.		Old pleuritic adhesions on both sides, both lungs in first stage pneumonia, right 33, left 45; heart 11.	Intestines were natural, stomach 6 1/2, liver 66, spleen 7, pancreas 3, right kidney 4, left 5, renal capsules 1, weight of body 107 lbs; length 5 ft. 5 in.
Aug. 13, 5 p.m. 1519.	July 9, 1866.	39. Married,	Mania; indif- ferent health.	Six weeks; no history of case.	Double pneu- monia.	Opacity of the arach- noid, more fluid than usual in the lateral ventricles, skull rather thick, encephalon, 44 1/2; spinal cord 1 1/4.		No pleuritic adhesions, each lung weighed 14 ozs.; heart small, 5 1/2.	Redness of mucous membrane of stomach 5 1/2, liver 50, spleen 4 1/2, pancreas 3, right kid- ney 2 1/2, left 5, renal capsules 2; body 97 lbs, length 5 ft. 5 in.
Aug. 25, 6.30 p.m. 1516.	June 26, 1866	20. Single,	Epilepsy, com- bined with mania; in- different health.	Five and half years; fever.	Arachnitis, erysipelas.				

OBITUARY, continued.—MALES.—1866.

Date of Death 1866.	Date of last Admission.	Age at Death. Civil State.	Mental State and Bodily Condition on Admission.	Duration and Cause of Disorder.	Assigned Cause of Death.	POST-MORTEM APPEARANCES, And weight of the various Organs in Ounces Avoirdupois.		
						HEAD AND SPINE.	THORAX.	ABDOMEN.
Sept. 14, 7 p.m. 1125.	March 1 1862.	53. Single.	Idiocy combined with epilepsy; bad health.	From birth; congenital deficiency.	Myelitis, pneumonia.	Congestion of blood in cerebral vessels, brain small 38½; lower portion of spinal cord softened, 1.	Pleuritic adhesions, lower lobe of lung in advanced stage of pneumonia, right 14, left 31; heart 8.	Intestines were natural, stomach 4½, liver 37, spleen 6, pancreas 3, each kidney 3, renal capsules ½, weight of body 90 lbs; length 5 ft. 1 inch.
Sept. 27, noon 1526.	July 31, 1866.	63. Married.	Dementia; bad health.	Four months; first attack.	Ulceration of colon, dysentery.	Brain natural, appearances large 53½; spinal cord 14.	Emphysema of anterior edges of lungs, right 17½, left 15; heart 9.	Mucous membrane of colon, dark coloured & ulcerated throughout; stomach 6, liver 51, spleen 3½, pancreas 2½, right kidney 3½, left 4, renal capsules ¾; body wasted 87 lbs, length 5 ft. 5 in.
Oct. 10, a.m. 1539.	Sept. 8, 1866.	75. Married.	Mania; bad health.	Upwards of Three years; first attack; bodily illness.	Cancer, suicide by hanging. Inquest.			
Oct. 13, 5.30 a.m. 1447.	July 21, 1865.	34. Married.	Mania; indifferent health.	Sixteen months; second attack; poverty.	Myelitis, general paralysis.	Brain appeared natural, 41½; spinal cord soft, 14.	Recent pleuritic adhesions, right lung 19½, left 15; heart 9.	A tapeworm in colon, stomach 5, liver 36, spleen 4, pancreas 2, right kidney 5, left 5½, renal capsules ¾; body 77 lbs., length 5 feet.

NO POST MORTEM EXAMINATION.

OBITUARY, continued.—MALES.—1866.

Date of Death 1866.	Date of last Admission.	Age at Death. Civil State.	Mental and Bodily Condition on Admission.	Duration and Cause of Disorder.	Assigned Cause of Death.	POST-MORTEM APPEARANCES.		
						HEAD AND SPINE.	THORAX.	ABDOMEN.
Oct. 15, 11.15 a.m. 1476.	Nov. 22, 1865.	50. Married,	Mania; indifferent health.	Two and half years; first attack; sun stroke.	Arachnitis, emphysema pulmonary tubercles.	Opacity of arachnoid, more fluid than natural in ventricles, encephalon $47\frac{1}{4}$; spinal cord, $1\frac{1}{2}$.	Emphysema of both upper lobes, right $17\frac{1}{2}$; tubercles and a small cavity size of a walnut in left apex, 28; heart $8\frac{3}{4}$.	Intestines were natural, stomach 6, liver 49, spleen 3, pancreas $2\frac{3}{4}$, right kidney $5\frac{1}{4}$, a small cyst in left $4\frac{3}{4}$, renal capsules $\frac{3}{4}$, body 110 lbs., length 5 ft. 5 inches.
Oct. 15, 2.30 p.m. 1544.	Oct. 4, 1866.	63. Married,	Melancholia; bad health; refused food.	Four months; second attack; no cause assigned.	Erysipelas, pneumonia, meningitis.	Dura mater adherent, opacity of arachnoid, more fluid than natural in ventricles; and blood in vessels, encephalon 46, spinal cord not examined.	No pleuritic adhesions, lower lobes of both lungs hepatized, right 35, left 38; heart $9\frac{1}{2}$.	Organs natural, weight of stomach $5\frac{1}{4}$, liver 4, spleen $1\frac{3}{4}$, pancreas 2, right kidney $4\frac{1}{2}$, left 5, renal capsules $\frac{3}{4}$; body 101 lbs. length 5 ft. 3 inches.
Nov. 7, 12.45 p.m. 1510.	June 11, 1866	22. Single,	Melancholia; bad health.	Six months; first attack; illness, pulmonary phthisis.	Pulmonary phthisis, dysentery.	Dura mater distended, brain large. congestion of blood in cerebral vessels 50; spinal cord firm, 1.	Old pleuritic adhesions, a few tubercles in upper lobe right, 22, a large cavity size of a turkey egg, in left apex, $18\frac{1}{2}$, heart $9\frac{1}{2}$.	Mucous membrane of colon, red and rough throughout, stomach 4, liver 44, spleen $3\frac{1}{4}$, pancreas $2\frac{1}{4}$, right kidney $3\frac{1}{4}$, a scrofulous abscess size of a hazel nut about the centre, left $4\frac{1}{4}$, renal capsules $\frac{3}{4}$, body wasted 72 lbs., length 5 ft. 3 inches.

OBITUARY, continued.—MALES.—1866.

Date of Death. 1866.	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. 7, 3.45 p.m. 1540.	Sept. 28, 1866	68. Single,	Dementia; bad health.	From birth; imbecile.	Meningitis, pneumonia.	Skull flat on top, thick; dura mater loose, anterior hemispheres atrophied, opacity of arachnoid, much fluid in ventricles, white deposits on cerebral arteries, encephalon 41; spinal cord, 1.	Emphysema of upper lobes both lungs, right 12, lower lobe left lung red, hepatised, 21, heart 10½.	Intestines were natural stomach 4, liver 36, spleen 2½, pancreas 2, right kidney 4, left 3, renal capsules ½; body short, wasted, 70 lbs., length 4 ft. 10 inches.
Nov. 12, 1 p.m. 1030.	March 6, 1861.	55. Married,	Epilepsy combined with mania; bad health.	Several years.	Epilepsy, pneumonia.	Cerebral vessels congested with blood, bloody specks in the cerebral structures, encephalon 46; the spinal cord, 1¼.	Lower lobe right lung in first stage of pneumonia 22; congestion of blood in lower lobe of left 19; heart 8.	Intestines were natural, stomach 5½, liver 41, spleen 3, pancreas 3½, right kidney 4½, left 5½, renal capsules ¾, body 108 lbs., length 5 ft. 5 inches.
Nov. 13, 1 a.m. 1523.	July 27, 1866.	75. Widowed.	Fatuity; bad health.	Six months; natural decay; old age.	Meningitis, pneumonia.	The dura mater preternaturally adherent, brain wasted, atheromatous deposits in cerebral arteries congestion of blood in veins 44; spinal cord natural 1¼.	No pleuritic adhesions, the anterior edges of lungs emphysematous red softening of lower lobe right 24, congestion of blood in left 18; heart 10¾.	Intestines were natural stomach 4, liver 36, spleen 3, pancreas 2, right kidney 3, left 5½, capsules ¾; body 95 lbs, length 5ft. 4in.

POST-MORTEM APPEARANCES,
And weight of the various Organs in Ounces Avoirdupois.

Date of Death. 1866.	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. 23, 8 p.m. 1220. and 447	Mar 12, 1863.	71. Married,	Mania; recurrent indifferent health.	Three years; intemperate habits; 2nd, attack,	Meningitis, pneumonia.	Dura mater strongly adherent to skull, right cerebral hemisphere 20½, left 20½, cerebellum 5, medulla and pons 1, encephalon 47; spinal cord soft 1½.	Old pleuritic adhesions, on both sides, lower lobe right lung in first stage pneumonia 27, congestion of blood in lower lobe left 20, heart large, fatty, flabby, bony deposit in aortic semilunar valves.	The intestines natural, stomach 6½, liver 52, spleen 5½, pancreas 2½, each kidney 4½, renal capsules ¾; body 125 lbs.; length 5 ft. 5 inches.
Nov. 24, 5 p.m. 1526.	Aug. 1, 1866.	56. Married,	Dementia; and general paralysis, indifferent health.	Six months; cause not ascertained.	Meningitis myelitis; pneumonia.	Dura mater firmly adherent to the skull, brain firm, right cerebral hemisphere 19, left 18½; cerebellum 4½, medulla and pons 1, encephalon 43½; spinal cord soft 1, blood in the spinal canal.	No pleuritic adhesions, the lower lobe right lung in the first stage of pneumonia 31, congestion of blood in lower lobe left 24; heart 7.	Intestines dark coloured, stomach 5½, liver 40, spleen 6, pancreas 2, right kidney 2½ left 3½, renal capsules ¾, body 90 lbs.; height 5ft. 2 inches.

OBITUARY, continued.—MALES.—1866.

Date of Death 1866.	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. 27, 3 a.m. 1528.	Aug. 4, 1866.	53, Married,	Mania; indifferent health.	Five months; religious excitement; first attack.	Enteritis, pneumonia.	Brain large, each cerebral hemisphere 23, cerebellum 5½, medulla and pons 1, encephalon 52½.	No pleuritic adhesions, the lower lobe right lung in 1st stage of pneumonia 30, congestion of blood in lower lobe 24; heart 10½.	Mucous membrane of the small intestines of a dark purple colour, inflamed, stomach 9, liver large 67, spleen 8, pancreas 2½, right kidney large, pelvis dilated 8½, left 4½, renal capsules 1; body 135 lbs; length 5ft. 10 inches.
Dec. 3, 1.30 a.m. 1550.	Nov. 20, 1866.	36, Married,	Mania; indifferent health.	Three weeks; intemperance first attack.	Meningitis, enlarged heart.	Dura mater strongly adherent to the skull, congestion of blood in the cerebral vessels right hemisphere 22½, left 22½, cerebellum 54 medulla and pons 1, encephalon 50¾; spinal cord 1½.	Lungs appeared natural right 20, left 18; heart enlarged 13¾.	Stomach 7, liver 60, spleen 4½, pancreas 2, right kidney 5½, left 5¾, renal capsules ¾.

Date of Death 1866.	Date of last Admission.	Age at Death. Civil State.	Mental State and Bodily Condition on Admission.	Duration and Cause of Disorder.	Assigned Cause of Death.	POST-MORTEM APPEARANCES, And weight of the various Organs in Ounces Avoirdupois.		
						HEAD AND SPINE.	THORAX.	ABDOMEN.
Dec. 12, 9.30 a.m. 1865.	June 15, 1865.	48. Married.	Dementia; and general paralysis, indifferent health	Two years; meningitis; first attack.	Fluid in the brain, pulmonary apoplexy.	Opacity of the arachnoid, brain large, 52, the grey matter paler than natural, the ventricles distended with fluid, a considerable quantity escaped when the dura mater was opened, right hemisphere 1 ounce heavier than left; cord 1½.	Congestion of blood in patches on the lower lobes of both lungs, right 29, left 28, heart natural 9.	Organs large, stomach 6½, liver 65, spleen 4½, pancreas 3, right kidney 5½, left 5½, renal capsules ¾; body fat 140lbs. length 5ft. 9in.
Dec. 13, 5 a.m. 1866.	Nov. 16, 1866.	71. Widowed.	Mania; bad health.	Six weeks; pulmonary disease; 1st attack.	Asthma, enteritis.	Brain appeared natural, on each side of the pons a small quantity of blood was effused beneath the arachnoid, 49; spinal cord 14.	Pleuritic adhesions on left side, cadaveric congestion in lower lobe right 21, left 14, emphysema of upper lobes; heart 8.	Mucous membrane of large intestines thickened and discoloured, dark brown, stomach 5½, liver 42, spleen 2, pancreas 2, right kidney 3, left 3½, renal capsules ¾; body thin 97 lbs, length, 5ft. 9 inches.

OBITUARY, continued.—MALES.—1866.

Date of Death 1866.	Date of last Admission.	Age at Death. Civil State.	Mental State and Bodily Condition on Admission.	Duration and Cause of Disorder.	Assigned Cause of Death.	POST-MORTEM APPEARANCES, And weight of the various Organs in Ounces Avoirdupois.		
						HEAD AND SPINE.	THORAX.	ABDOMEN.
Dec. 18, 7 p.m. 1450.	Aug. 7, 1865.	46. Married,	Melancholia; indifferent health.	Two years and a quarter; first attack grief.	Pneumonia.	Brain large, 50; spinal cord natural 1½.	Recent pleuritic ad- hesions on left side, congestion of blood in lower lobe right 27, left lung solid in an advanced stage of pneumonia, purulent matter oozing from cut surfaces 65; heart large 14.	Intestines were natural, stomach 6, liver large 103, spleen 5, pancreas 4, right kidney 7, left 7½, renal capsules 1. Body large and fat 190 lbs, length 5ft. 11 inches.
Dec. 22, 7 30. a.m. 1460.	Sept. 2, 1865.	25. Single,	Epilepsy com- bined with idiocy indif- ferent health.	Since birth; congenital.	Spinal apo- plexy double pleuro pneu- monia,	Brain large 53, structure natural. From 3 to 4 ounces of fluid blood in the spinal canal, cord 14.	About 2 pints of fluid in the chest, the lower lobes of both lungs in the first stage of pneumonia, right 43, left 35; heart 10½.	The intestines natural, stomach large, 7½, it contained a tape worm 25 feet long, liver 52, spleen 7 pan- creas 3, right kidney 4½, left 5, renal cap- sules ¾. Body fat 148 lbs; length 5ft. 7in.

POST-MORTEM APPEARANCES, And weight of the various Organs in Ounces Avoirdupois.						
Date of Death 1866.	Date of last Admission.	Age at Death. Civil State.	Mental and Bodily Condition on Admission.	Duration and Cause of Disorder.	Assigned Cause of Death.	HEAD AND SPINE, THORAX, ABDOMEN.
Jan. 8, 1. p.m. 1296.	Nov. 21, 1864.	64. Married.	Mania; indifferent health.	Three years; first attack; anxiety.	Inquest case. Chronic cerebritis, asthma, accidental fall down three steps, both bones of right leg broken, three weeks before death.	Membranes natural, the brain unusually firm, the lateral ventricles dilated to admit the fore finger; encephalon 39, spinal cord also very firm 1½. No pleuritic adhesions, cadaveric congestion of right lung 20, left 9½; emphysema of upper lobes lungs, heart 8. Intestines were natural, stomach 5, liver 52, spleen 2¾, pancreas 2, right kidney 4½, left 4½, renal capsules ¾, uterus 2½, body 105 lbs., length 5ft. 5 in.
Feb. 4, 7. a.m. 1237 and 910.	May 9, 1864.	46. Married.	Melancholia; indifferent health.	Two years; second attack, suicidal, no cause assigned.	Hydrothorax, purpura; affecting thighs.	The cerebral ventricles rather dilated and filled with fluid, encephalon 47¾, spinal cord natural 1½. No pleuritic adhesions, 2 pints of fluid by measure in the chest, lower lobe of right lung compressed like a piece of leather 15, left 13; heart small 7. Intestines dark coloured, stomach 6, liver 40¾, spleen 3½, pancreas 3, right kidney 4½, left 4¾, renal capsules ¾, uterus 3½; body 102 lbs. length 5 feet.
Feb 7. 2.15 p.m. 1403.	Dec. 4, 1865.	64. Married.	Epilepsy; bad health.	Two years; first attack; fright.	Cerebritis; epileptic fits.	Intestines were natural, stomach 5, liver was small 28, spleen 2, pancreas 2, right kidney 3, left 3½, renal capsules ¾, uterus 3; body 77 lbs. length 5 feet.

OBITUARY, continued.—FEMALES.—1866.

Date of Death. 1866.	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.
Feb. 21, 9 15 a.m. 1205.	Dec. 18, 1863.	29. Single.	Idiocy; indifferent health.	From birth; congenital.	Pericarditis; cardiac dropsy.	Brain small, pale, in other respects natural, encephalon 38½ spinal cord natural 1¼.	Dense pleuritic adhesions, two pints of fluid by measure in the chest, a few tubercles in the lungs, right 13, left 12; heart and pericardium firmly adherent, the latter much thickened, covered with lymph, heart enlarged, 12.	Peritoneum distended with straw coloured fluid, redness of the mucous membrane of the colon; weight of stomach 5½, liver 50, spleen hard and enlarged 7¾, pancreas 2½, kidneys large, structure pale, surface, smooth under capsules, each 5, renal capsules ¾, uterus 2; weight of body 91 lbs. length 4 ft. 9 inches; general anasarca.
March 1, Oct. 19, 9 30 p.m. 721.	Oct. 19, 1857.	59. Single.	Mania; bad health.	Twelve years; first attack; bodily illness.	Pleuro-pneumonia.	Brain natural. 48½; spinal cord natural 1¼.	Recent pleuritic adhesions on left side only, pneumonia in second stage in upper lobes right lung 25, left 11½; heart 8¼.	Weight of stomach 4¾, liver 46, spleen 5½, pancreas 2¾, right kidney 4, left 4½, renal capsules ¾, uterus 1¾; body, fat, 126 lbs length 5 ft. 3 in.
March 9, 3 45 a.m. 419	Feb. 21, 1853.	41. Single.	Epilepsy combined with dementia; good health.	From birth; hereditary on Father's side.	Pulmonary tubercles, pneumonia.	More fluid than natural in ventricles, encephalon 42½; spinal cord rather soft 1½.	Pleuritic adhesions on both sides, tubercles and pneumonia lower lobes, each lung 27; heart 8¾.	Intestines were natural, stomach 4½, liver 44½, spleen 4¾, pancreas 2½, right kidney 3½, left 3¾ renal capsules ¾; uterus 2¾; body 88 lbs, length 5 ft. 4 in.

OBITUARY, continued.—FEMALES.—1866.

POST-MORTEM APPEARANCES, And weight of the various Organs in Ounces Avoirdupois.										
Date of Death 1866.	Date of last Admission.	Age at Death, Civil State.	Mental and Bodily Condition on Admission.	Duration and Cause of Disorder.	Assigned Cause of Death.	HEAD AND SPINE.		THORAX.	ABDOMEN.	
						Brain small, structure unusually tough and firm the ventricles distended with fluid, 34; spinal cord tough 14.			No pleuritic adhesions, organs natural, right lung 12; left 9½; heart 7.	Weight of stomach 5, liver 42, spleen 5½, pancreas 1½, right kidney 4½, left 4½, renal capsules 1, uterus 1½; body small, wasted 57 lbs, length 4 ft. 6 in.
March 9, 5 a.m. 1865.	April 8, 1865.	41. Married.	Dementia; indifferent health.	Two years; first attack; bodily illness.	Chronic cerebritis.	Purulent matter along the cerebral veins on both hemispheres, brain rather pale and soft 46; cord natural 14.			No pleuritic adhesions, cadaveric congestion of blood in lungs, right 18, left 16½; heart 7½.	Intestines were natural. stomach 7, liver 50, spleen 4, pancreas 2½, right kidney in which was a small cyst 3½, left 5½, renal capsules 1, uterus 2½; body 109 lbs. length 5 ft. 3 in.
April 21, 2 p.m. 1864.	Feb. 27, 1864.	56. Married.	Mania, recurrent; bad health.	Two years and a quarter; third attack; bodily illness.	Meningitis;	Dura mater firmly adherent, congestion of blood in cerebral veins, above 2oz. of fluid in ventricles, brain soft, small 37½.			Old pleuritic adhesions on left side, clusters of tubercles in left lung, a few in apex of right lung, other portions emphysematous, 16½, left 12; heart filled with pale fibrine 7.	Organs small, stomach 2½, liver 37, spleen 4½, pancreas 2½, right kidney 3½, left 3½, renal capsules ¾, uterus 1; body much emaciated 41 lbs. length 4 feet 9 inches.
May 5, 1.30 p.m. 1866.	April 12, 1866.	43. Single.	Mania; bad health, refused food.	Six weeks, always imbecile.	Phlegmanous erysipelas.	NO POST MORTEM EXAMINATION.				
May 24, 1 a.m. 1858.	Sept. 30, 1858.	76. Married.	Mania; bad health.	Fourteen years 2nd attack.	Meningitis; asthma, pulmonary tubercles.					

OBITUARY, continued.—FEMALES.—1866.

Date of Death 1866.	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 5, 9.30 a.m. 1056.	Mar. 26, 1862.	66. Single.	Mania; blind and deaf, bad health.	Five years; previous illness.	Meningitis; asthma.	Dura mater adherent, lateral ventricles very much dilated and distended with fluid. encephalon 44; spinal cord soft, 14.	No pleuritic adhesions, the anterior of both lungs emphysematous, right 19, left 22; heart 8½.	Intestines were natural, stomach 6½, liver 38, spleen, soft, 7½, pancreas 2½, right kidney 4½, left 4½, renal capsules ½, uterus 1½, body 123 lbs., length 5 ft. 6 inches.
July 5, 2.15 p.m. 1413.	Jan. 9, 1866.	69. Single.	Dementia, fatuity; in different health.	Three years and half; helpless.	Fluid in the brain, emphysema of the lungs.	The lateral ventricles dilated and distended with fluid, encephalon 49½; spinal cord natural 1.	No pleuritic adhesions, emphysema of the anterior edges of the upper lobes of both lungs, right 19, left 11½; heart small 5.	Organs small, stomach 5, liver 20, spleen 1½, pancreas 1½, right kidney 3, left 3½, capsules ½; uterus 2½; intestines natural; body 74 lbs, length 5ft
July 7, 8.15 a.m. 817.	Dec. 30, 1858.	53. Married.	Melancholia; bad health,	Eight years and half; first attack; ill health.	Asthma; ulceration of the stomach.	Brain appeared natural 45½; spinal cord natural 1.	No pleuritic adhesions, the lungs emphysematous, right 14, congestion of blood in left, 20; the heart small 4½ oz.	Mucous membrane of intestines thickened, an ulcer size of half a crown, with raised edges near the pyloric orifice of stomach 4½, liver 33, spleen 4, pancreas 2, right kidney 3, left 3½, renal capsules ½, uterus 2½; body emaciated 64 lbs. length, 4t. 10 inches.

POST-MORTEM APPEARANCES,
And weight of the various Organs in Ounces Avoirdupois.

Date of Death 1866.	Date of last Ad- mission.	Age at Death. Civil State.	Mental State and Bodily Condition on Admission.	Duration and Cause of Disorder.	Assigned Cause of Death.	POST-MORTEM APPEARANCES,		
						HEAD AND SPINE,	THORAX.	ABDOMEN.
Aug. 25, 3 p.m. 16.	April 1, 1848.	55. Married,	Mania, re- mittent; in- different health.	Thirty four years; first attack; here- ditary on Father's side.	Epilepsy fluid in brain, arachnitis,	The pachionian bodies large, deep indenta- tions opposite them in skull, lateral ven- tricles distended with fluid, encephalon 4½, gritty particles un- usually large in pin- eal gland, corpus striatum ½ oz. optic thalamus 2 drachms. Brain appeared natural, encephalon 47½.	No pleuritic adhesions, cadaveric congestion of the lower lobe of right lung 21, left natural 12; heart large and fatty, valves healthy 11½.	The intestines natural, stomach 6, liver 49, spleen 2, pancreas 2½, right kidney 3½, left 4, renal capsules ½, uterus large 3½; body 118 lbs.; length 5 ft. 3 inches.
Sept. 18, 2 a.m. 828 and 444.	Feb. 21, 1859.	37. Married,	Epilepsy com- bined with mania; indif- ferent health.	Many years; first attack; hereditary.	Epilepsy pleurisy.	Brain appeared natural, encephalon 47½.	Pleuritic adhesions on left side and recent lymph on costal pleura, 3½ pints of serum and pus left lung atrophied, com- pressed, right 21; heart small 6½.	Stomach 4½, liver large 60, spleen 6, pancreas 2½, right kidney 5½, left 6½, renal capsules 1, uterus 3; body 95 lbs, length 5ft. 3 in.
Sept. 29, 8.30 p.m. 678 and 516	Jan. 17, 1857.	56. Single,	Mania; recur- rent indiffer- ent health.	Nine years; third attack; hereditary.	Pleurisy.	Brain appeared natural, 44½, spinal cord 1½.	Two pints of fluid by measure on the right side, the pulmonary pleura thickened and the lung compressed, 15, left 15½, emphy- sematous; heart 7½.	Mucous membrane of intestines thickened, stomach 5½, liver 42, spleen 3, pancreas 2½, right kidney 4½, left 4½, renal capsules ½, uterus 2; body 110 lbs. length 5ft. 3in.

OBITUARY, continued.—FEMALES.—1866.

Date of Death. 1866.	Date of last Admission.	Age at Death. Civil State.	Mental State and Bodily Condition on Admission.	Duration and Cause of Disorder.	Assigned Cause of Death.	POST-MORTEM APPEARANCES, And weight of the various Organs in Ounces Avoirdupois.		
						HEAD AND SPINE.	THORAX.	ABDOMEN.
Oct. 18, 4 a.m. 1861	May 29, 1865.	71, Single.	Mania; indifferent health.	Eighteen months; first attack; no cause assigned.	Meningitis, renal calculi.	Dura mater firmly adherent, opacity of the arachnoid, the ventricles contained about 5 ounces of fluid, encephalon 41½; spinal cord natural, 1.	No pleuritic adhesions, emphysema of upper lobes of both lungs, right 12, left 6½; heart 8½ oz.	Intestines were natural, stomach 5, liver 30, spleen 3, pancreas 2½, right kidney 3½, left 3½, renal capsules ¾; uterus, body 90 lbs, length 4ft. 10in.
Oct. 18, 3.30 a.m. 1859	June 12, 1866.	90, Widow.	Fatuity; indifferent health.	One year; first attack; old age.	Natural decay.	More fluid than usual in the cerebral ventricles; the brain pale, 38½; spinal cord natural 1.	No pleuritic adhesions, the lungs emphysematous, right 7, left 6; heart 7.	The intestines natural, stomach 4½, liver 31½, spleen 7½ pancreas 2½, right kidney 2½, left 3½, renal capsules ¾, uterus 2; body 78 lbs, length 5 feet.
Nov. 20, 4.45 a.m. 1815	Jan. 24, 1866.	49, Widow.	Melancholia; bad health.	One year; anxiety; refused food.	Marasmus.	The brain firm, pale, 42½; spinal cord firm 1.	No pleuritic adhesions, the organs small, right lung 6½, left 7½, heart 4½.	Organs were wasted, stomach contracted, appeared thickened, 5, liver 27, spleen 3½, pancreas 2, right kidney 3, left 3½, renal capsules ¾, uterus 2, body emaciated, only 65 lbs, length 5ft. 2in.
Nov. 24, 2.45 p.m. 1480,	Aug. 15, 1866.	60, Married.	Mania; indifferent health.	Four months; 1st attack poverty; illness.	Pulmonary Phthisis.	Brain appeared natural, 43½; spinal cord 1,	Pleuritic adhesions on the left side only, congestion of blood in the lower lobe right lung 26, miliary tubercles in upper lobe left, a portion of dark coloured, gangrenous, 22; heart 6½.	Intestines were natural, stomach 5, liver 39, spleen 4, pancreas 2½, right kidney 4, left 4½, renal capsules ¾, uterus 2½; body thin, 87 lbs, length 5ft. 2in.

POST-MORTEM APPEARANCES, And weight of the various Organs in Ounces Avoirdupois.							
Date of Death 1866.	Date of last Ad- mission.	Age at Death, Civil State.	Mental State and Bodily Condition on Admission.	Duration and Cause of Disorder.	Assigned Cause of Death.	POST-MORTEM APPEARANCES.	
						HEAD AND SPINE.	THORAX. ABDOMEN.
Dec. 14, 2.30 a.m. 1468	July 9, 1866.	42. Wi- dow.	Dementia; and general paralysis, bad health.	Nine months.	Myelitis; general paralysis.	The ventricles con- tained more fluid than natural, encephalon 41½; the spinal cord soft 1½	Pleuritic adhesions on the left side only, each lung 11; heart 7. Intestines were natural, stomach 5½, liver 44, spleen 2½, pancreas 1½, right kidney 3½, left 3½, renal capsules ¾, uterus 1½; body emaciated, 74 lbs. length 5 feet.
Dec. 18, 3.30 a.m. 982.	April 20 1861.	51. Single.	Melancholia; bad health.	Nine years; first attack; grief.	Pulmonary Phthisis, ulceration intestines.	Brain pale, firm, 46½; spinal cord natural 1½.	Ulcers in small intes- tines stomach 4, liver 32, spleen 3½, pan- creas 1½, right kidney 3½, left 4, renal cap- sules ¾, uterus 1½; body emaciated 67 lbs. length 5ft 2 in.
Dec. 31, 8.30. a.m. 1487.	Oct. 1, 1866.	30. Married,	Mania; bad health.	Five months; 2nd attack.	Cachexy; pneumonia left.	Brain small 30, struc- ture appeared natural, spinal cord ¾.	Marks of ulceration in caecum, organs small, stomach 3½, liver 39, spleen 2½, pancreas 1½, right kidney 3½, left 4½, renal capsules ¾, uterus 1½; body 67 lbs. length 5 feet.
Dec. 31, 1.30 p.m. 1313.	Feb. 11, 1865.	31. Single.	Dementia; bad health.	Two years; 1st attack; poverty.	Paralysis; double pneu- monia.	Brain appeared natural, 39; spinal cord firm 1½.	Intestines were natural, stomach 6, liver 60, spleen 6, pancreas 3, right kidney 5, left 6, renal capsules ¾, uterus 3½; body 102 lbs. length 5ft. 5in.

ORDINARY DIETARY.

For Breakfast.

Coffee,|| or broth,† 1½ pint for males, 1 pint of coffee for the females; bread 8 oz. for the males, 7 oz. for females, and ½ oz. of butter is allowed for each patient; those who have broth have no butter.

For Dinner.

On Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, ½ 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 2½ gallons of new milk. The tea is made by substituting 2 lbs. of tea for 6 lbs. of coffee.

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

‡ The stew is made by boiling the bones (which are pounded) for seven hours in 36 gallons of water with the addition of five shins and 16 lbs. of stickings of beef, 12 lbs. of rice, ½ lb. pepper, 2½ 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 ...	...	...	5½ lbs.
Flour ...	...	...	1 "	Flour ...	...	...	1 "
Vegetables ...	...	...	14 "	Vegetables ...	...	...	10½ "
Bread ...	...	...	7 "	Bread ...	...	...	7 "
Butter ...	...	...	½ "	Butter ...	...	...	½ "
Cheese ...	...	...	½ "	Cheese ...	...	...	½ "
Tea ...	...	...	3 oz.	Tea ...	...	...	3 "
Sugar ...	...	...	8 "	Sugar ...	...	...	8 "
Mustard ...	...	...	½ "	Mustard ...	...	...	¼ "
Pepper ...	...	...	¼ "	Pepper ...	...	...	¼ "
Vinegar ...	...	...	¼ pint.	Vinegar ...	...	...	¼ "
Milk ...	...	...	3½ "	Milk ...	...	...	3½ "
Ale or Porter ...	...	...	14 "	Ale or Porter ...	...	...	10½ "

STOREKEEPER'S RETURN OF TAILOR'S
AND UPHOLSTERER'S WORK FOR 1866.

		MADE													REPAIRED					
		Jackets	Neckties	Vest	Trousers	Braces	Drawers	Pillowcases	Stretchers	Flannelshirts	Bedticks	Sheets	Mattresses	Shirts	Jackets	Vests	Trousers	Stretchers	Bedticks	PellingBlankets
January	... ..	8	10	21	11	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	20	25	112	0	0	30
February	... ..	7	72	11	6	18	0	72	4	0	0	48	0	48	22	21	121	7	9	0
March	... ..	8	0	10	8	16	6	0	3	0	0	0	20	100	25	30	138	4	0	0
April	... ..	7	12	10	10	12	6	0	5	0	0	0	4	152	27	21	122	0	12	160
May	... ..	8	0	9	6	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	54	0	21	18	124	2	0	70
June	... ..	8	0	10	7	33	0	12	0	0	0	0	23	0	23	25	134	3	0	0
July	... ..	8	0	7	11	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	9	48	23	26	116	0	24	0
August	... ..	11	0	12	8	12	0	72	1	12	0	0	16	0	15	12	111	0	0	0
September	... ..	11	0	9	6	26	12	61	0	23	0	0	0	50	21	32	161	9	48	0
October	... ..	8	0	5	11	12	12	0	3	19	0	0	6	60	12	17	91	6	0	0
November	... ..	10	44	10	9	8	12	0	0	7	54	84	0	0	18	19	101	2	15	0
December	... ..	7	70	6	12	16	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	21	24	147	1	0	0
Total	.....	101	208	120	105	202	48	217	18	75	54	132	132	499	248	280	148	34	108	260

There were 10 Hats for epileptics made in January, and 16 in April, and 10 in September.—Total 36.

WORK DONE BY SHOEMAKERS IN 1866.

Mens'	Boots	.. .. .								123 pairs
..	Shoes	.. .. .								99 ..
..	Slippers	. .. .								30 ..
..	Boots repaired		.. .. .							140 ..
..	Shoes ditto	.. .. .								150 ..
..	Slippers ditto		.. .. .							190 ..
..	Boots Soled	.. .. .								132 ..
..	Shoes ditto	.. .. .								207 ..

Women's Cloth Boots	..	..	..	..	..	..	278 pairs.
.. Canvas ditto	..	..	..	..	..	..	32 ..
.. Shoes ditto	..	..	..	..	..	..	137 ..
.. Slippers	..	..	..	..	..	..	160 ..
.. Repaired	..	..	..	..	..	..	547 ..
.. Boo ditto	..	..	..	..	..	..	191 ..
.. Shoes and Slippers	..	..	..	..	..	..	150 ..

HEAD ATTENDANT'S RETURN OF MALE WORKING PATIENTS FOR THE YEAR 1866

No. of Patients, and how employed.	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total Weeks
ARTISANS.													
In Bakehouse & Brew-house.....	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	52
As Carpenters.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	6	4	4	58
At Furnaces.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	24
As Masons.....	10	10	10	8	10	10	8	10	10	10	10	10	116
As Painters & Glaziers	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	2	2	26
In Smith's Shop.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	24
As Shoemakers	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	60
As Tailors	2	1	1	2	4	4	3	4	36	6	5	4	42
Total ..	33	32	32	30	34	34	31	34	37	38	34	33	402
LABOURERS.													
Assisting Attendants....	16	16	16	16	18	18	16	16	16	18	16	16	198
On Roadways	4	6	3	2	2	2	4	2	4	2	4	4	39
In removing Earth	4	0	3	4	4	3	2	2	0	2	0	0	24
On Farm	27	27	27	24	26	27	25	29	29	29	26	27	323
In Foul Linen House...	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	37
In Garden.....	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	120
In Kitchen	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
At Lime Kiln	4	4	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	32
As Quarrymen.....	5	4	4	6	6	6	4	4	4	4	4	4	55
In Stone Shed....	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
As Coir Pickers	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	48
In Store Room...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
Total.....	80	78	75	76	79	79	73	75	75	76	72	73	911

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

The value of the work done by artisans, at 22s. a-week would amount to £442, and of labourers, at 10s. a week, to £405.—Total 847

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	17	15	16	22	24	23	24	26	16	24	26	27	260
Kitchen	8	9	7	8	7	6	8	8	9	6	7	5	88
Dress-making	2	1	4	5	3	1	0	1	3	1	2	1	24
Fancy Work	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	3	20
Plain Work	38	40	35	39	41	36	30	35	40	32	40	36	442
Upholstery	3	0	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	10
Shoe-binding	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	2	0	10
Knitting	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	18
Mending	15	10	9	11	8	10	9	11	14	8	10	6	112
Coir Picking	4	7	11	8	10	17	14	16	17	12	13	14	143
Assisting Attendants	14	20	15	20	17	15	14	17	15	14	16	12	189
Out of Doors	0	0	0	12	11	14	22	10	0	10	14	0	93
In the Dining Hall	5	8	9	5	6	7	4	8	6	5	6	7	76
Total	110	113	111	135	133	133	128	138	123	116	140	114	1485

LIST OF THE CLOTHING MADE AND REPAIRED BY FEMALE PATIENTS IN
1866.

Aprons	200	Shrouds	48
Blinds	50	Shirts	500
Bonnets trimmed	50	Stockings (knitted pairs)	12
Hats ditto	12	Ties (for Men)	144
Caps ditto	60	Towels ditto	100
Dusters ditto	218	Flannel (vests)	100
Drawers (pairs)	50	Pillow Slips	300
Gowns ditto	350	Shirts (Repaired)	1728
Shifts ditto	450	Dresses ditto	1920
Skirts ditto	150	Stockings ditto	9600
Skirts (flannel)	162	Shifts ditto	1440
Sheets	418	Flannels ditto	600

Value of labour, estimated as the males, but for females, at 10d. a day, amounts to
445 10s. 0d.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

PREPARED BY

THE CLERK,

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

1891-1892

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

PREPARED BY

THE CLERK,

Presented to the Board of the City of New York, 1891-1892.

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, 1866.

NAMES OF UNIONS AND OTHERS.	GENERAL CHARGE TO UNIONS and others, of 1s. 2d. per day.										EXCESS CHARGE from Broughs, Cressles, and others, not contributing to the Original Cost of the Asylum, Collected to the Building Fund.										FUNERALS		FURNITURE AND REPAIRS		GRAND TOTAL	ARRRARS FROM 1862	TOTAL PAID	ARRRARS TO 1867																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
	Quarter Ending March 31st.		Quarter Ending June 30th.		Quarter Ending September 30th.		Quarter Ending December 31st.		TOTAL.		Quarter Ending March 31st.		Quarter Ending June 30th.		Quarter Ending September 30th.		Quarter Ending December 31st.		TOTAL EXCESS.		AMOUNT PAID.	AMOUNT PAID.	AMOUNT PAID.	AMOUNT PAID.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
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ANNUAL STATEMENT showing

NAMES OF UNIONS AND OTHERS		QUARTER ENDING		MARCH 31ST		QUARTER ENDING		MARCH 31ST	
NAME		DATE		AMOUNT		DATE		AMOUNT	
UNION OF	
THE	
ADMINISTRATOR	
ADMINISTRATOR	
INVESTMENT	
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AND	
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CONTRACT PRICES.

For the year ending December 31st 1866.

ARTICLES	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter
	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
Ref, at per score (20 lbs) .	0 10 10	0 10 10	0 10 10	0 9 6
utton	0 10 10	0 10 10	0 10 10	0 9 6
our, at per sack (280 lbs)	1 13 6	2 2 0	2 2 0	2 6 6
tto (one-way)	1 11 6	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 4 6
tter, lb	0 1 0½	0 1 0½	0 1 0½	0 1 0½
gar, cwt.	1 18 0	1 14 0	1 16 6	1 16 6
tto, Lump, lb	0 0 5½	0 0 5½	0 0 5	0 0 5
a, black „	0 2 2	0 2 2	0 1 10½	0 1 10½
ffee „	0 1 3	0 1 3	0 1 3	0 1 3
pper „	0 0 11½	0 0 5½	0 0 5½	0 0 5½
bacco „	0 3 6	0 3 6	0 3 6	0 3 6
ft soap „	0 0 3½	0 0 3½	0 0 3½	0 0 3½
rd ditto, cwt.	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 4 0
la „	0 7 6	0 7 9	0 7 3	0 7 3
rch lb	0 0 3¾	0 0 3¾	0 0 3¾	0 0 3¾
ndles, per doz. lbs	0 6 2	0 6 2	0 6 0	0 6 0
t, per cwt.	0 1 9	0 1 9	0 2 3	0 2 3
als (hard) per ton	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 6
to (small) „	0 7 0	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 7 6
ke „	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 6
uff per lb	0 3 9	0 3 9	0 3 9	0 3 9
er, per hogshead	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 10 0	1 7 0

THE CONSUMPTION OF PROVISIONS AND NECESSARIES

Between the 1st of January and the 31st of December 1860

ARTICLES				QUANTITY	
Bread	...	...	...	239,060	lbs
Flour for puddings	...	...	...	23,456	"
Beef	...	...	...	64,186	"
Mutton and Veal	...	...	...	14,353	"
Pork or bacon	...	...	...	4,563	"
Cheese	...	...	...	8,895	"
Butter	...	...	...	8,318	"
Cream	...	...	...	382½	pints
Milk	...	...	...	7,992	gallons
Tea	...	...	...	1,771	lbs
Coffee	...	...	...	993	"
Treacle	...	...	...	1,804½	"
Sugar	...	...	...	5,850	"
Ditto (lump)	...	...	...	263	"
Yeast substitute	...	...	...	140	"
Rice	...	...	...	5,096	"
Scotch Barley	...	...	...	80	"
Pepper	...	...	...	220	"
Salt	...	...	...	6,048	"
Vinegar	...	...	...	73½	gallons
Raisins	...	...	...	1,550	lbs
Currants	...	...	...	60	"
Buns (Good Friday)	...	...	...	52	doz
Peas	...	...	...	38	bushels
Tobacco	...	...	...	221	lbs
Snuff	...	...	...	76	"
Cider	...	...	...	15,551	gallons
Fish	...	...	...	8,769	lbs
Eggs	...	...	...	122½	doz
VEGETABLES.					
Potatoes	...	...	...	4,726½	pecks
Parsnips	...	...	...	663	"
Carrots	...	...	...	510	"
Turnips	...	...	...	539	"
Onions	...	...	...	310	"
Cabbage	...	...	...	13,174	nos
Brocoli	...	...	...	480	"
Peas (green)	...	...	...	112	pecks
Beans (broad)	...	...	...	138	"
NECESSARIES.					
Candles (dips)	...	...	...	678	lbs
Ditto (moulds)	...	...	...	276	"
Soap (hard)	...	...	...	70	cwt
Ditto (soft)	...	...	...	4,274	lbs
Soda	...	...	...	4,398	"
Starch	...	...	...	196	"
Blue	...	...	...	52	"
Coal (hard)	...	...	...	18,720	cwt
Ditto (small)	...	...	...	1,885	"
Coke	...	...	...	2,425	"
Gas Coal	...	...	...	1,541	"

(NO. 3.)

STATEMENT SHOWING LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF THE SOMERSET LUNATIC ASYLUM

On the 31st December, 1866.

Dr				Cr.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Salaries and wages due to Officers and Servants—						
Farm Account	36	1	3			
Building ditto	26	0	0			
General ditto	481	13	1			
						1165 13 0
General Account for Goods supplied	1,551	9	5			
Farm Account	28	3	3			
Building ditto	177	6	7			
						2633 4 6
Due to Bailiff						116 6 1
						30 19 2
						2780 9 9
						0 0 2
						2780 9 11
						1016 5 0
						451 1 2
Balance						
						£5413 9 1

FARM AND GARDEN ACCOUNTS FROM JANUARY 1ST TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1866.

DR.		CR.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
To estimated value of Stock on Farm, 1st January, 1866, viz. :—		By Live Stock sold.....	134 15 6
Live Stock	403 4 0	Sundries ditto	10 2 6
Wagons, Carts, Tools, and sundry Farm Implements	146 10 0		144 18 0
Mangold & other Roots, Seeds, Hay &c.	442 12 0		
Purchase of Live Stock	126 12 0	Produce of Farm supplied to the Establishment, viz :—	
Corn, Straw, Potatoes, &c.....	199 11 1	Pork, Butter, Milk, &c.	807 11 5
Rent, Rates, and Taxes	115 10 9	Produce of Garden, viz :—	
Salaries and Wages viz :—		Potatoes, other Vegetables, and Fruit ...	517 10 4
Baillif, Carter, Gardeners, Yard-man and attendant on Dairy	143 10 0	Estimated value of labour of Horse and Man, unconnected with Farm	72 9 0
Tools, Manure, &c.....	66 2 6	Fagots and Straw used at the Establishment	5 14 0
Sundry small accounts	35 8 9		78 3 0
Credit of Establishment viz :—		Estimated value of Stock, Live and Dead, on Farm, December 31st, 1866.	
Estimated Rent in lieu of interest, of 60 acres of Land in cultivation, with Farm Buildings, the Chaplain's Residence, Lodge and Cottage.....	150 0 0	12 Milch Cows	180 0 0
Balance in favour of Farm	235 6 8	2 Fat Ditto	36 0 0
		22 Fat Sheep	61 12 0
		4 Horses	75 0 0
		57 Pigs	74 12 0
		14 Fowls	1 0 0
			428 4 0
		180 Tons Mangolds, at 14s.	126 0 0
		30 Ditto Sweets at 14s.	21 0 0
		10 Ditto Carrots, at 40s.	20 0 0
		12 Ditto Parsnips, at 45s.	27 0 0
		30 Ditto Cabbage, at 14s.	21 0 0
		130 Sacks eating Potatoes at 10s.	65 0 0
		11 Ditto Seed, ditto at 16s.	8 16 0
		150 Pecks of Onions, at 1s.	7 10 0
		3 Bushels Broad Beans, at 8s.	1 4 0
		3 Pecks of Peas, at 2s.	0 6 0
		4 Sacks Italian Rye Grass, at 16s.	3 4 0
		37 Tons Hay, at £4	148 0 0
		Wagons, Carts, &c., &c.	449 0 0
			139 1 0
			£2,064 7 9

(NO. 5.)

**AVERAGE WEEKLY COST OF MAINTENANCE, MEDICINE, CLOTHING, AND CARE OF PATIENTS FOR
THE YEAR 1866. AGGREGATE NO. OF DAYS 176-517. DAILY AVERAGE OF PATIENTS 483-6.**

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Provisions and Necessaries									
{ Remaining in Store January 1st, 1866				127	9	11			
{ Tradesmen's Accounts for the Year	6,081	16	10						
{ Clerk's Petty Disbursements	65	9	7	6,972	3	2			
{ Farm and Garden	825	1	9						
{ Remaining in Store January 1st, 1867				7,099	18	1	6,949	3	2
				150	14	11			6-14
Clothing.									
{ Remaining in Store January 1st, 1867				263	2	2			
{ Tradesmen's Accounts for the year	1,127	8	9						
{ Clerk's Petty Disbursements	6	7	11	1,133	16	8			
{ Rags sold during the year	4	19	0	1,396	18	10			
{ Remaining in Store January 1st, 1867	182	7	2	187	6	2	1,209	12	8
									11-51
Salaries and Wages.									
{ For the year	250	13	8	2,263	3	3			
{ Less Amount Debited to Building Account	143	10	0	394	3	8	1,869	19	7
{ Ditto ditto Farm Account									
Nursery and Dispensary.									
{ Tradesmen's Accounts for the year				325	15	1			
{ Clerk's Petty Disbursements				3	16	5	329	11	6
									3-14
Furnishing and Bedding.									
{ In Store January 1st, 1866	985	6	3	132	9	9			
{ Tradesmen's Accounts for the year	17	17	6	1,003	3	9			
{ Clerk's Petty Disbursements									
{ Remaining in Store January 1st, 1867				1,135	13	6	1,017	14	5
				117	19	1			9-68
Miscellaneous.									
{ Tradesmen's Accounts for the year				228	13	0			
{ Clerk's Petty Disbursements				117	5	0			
{ Stamps charged by Treasurer				2	0	0			
{ Less Interest from Treasurer	46	0	0	347	18	0			
{ ditto legal expenses paid by R. Ings.	10	0	0				291	18	0
{ Less Farm Account									
							11,666	19	4
							385	6	8
							11,281	12	8
									8 11-38

STYLOTT WILLIAM

From January 1st to December 13st, 1866.

DE.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	CR.
To Balance from 1865		988	0	9	By Sundry Bills for Materials.,	1043	18	1	
Cash from non-contributing Places and Patients, over and above the charge belonging to the County, as per sheet No. 1		474	16	6	Wages	250	13	8	
						<u> </u>		<u>1294</u>	11 9
					Balance.....				168 5 6
									<u> </u>
									£1462 17 3

