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Provincial Hospital,
March, 14th, 1866.

SIR,—I beg to forward the Annual Report, for 1866, of the various Public Institutions committed to my medical charge.

T. M. PHILSON, M.D.,
Provincial Surgeon.

His Hon. the Superintendent.

ANNUAL MEDICAL REPORT, 1866.

PROVINCIAL HOSPITAL.

The number of patients admitted during the past year amounted to 716, being 94 more than the previous year. These consisted of 618 males, and 98 females. The mortality amounted to only 73, or 8½ per cent. of the total admitted, being 21 fewer than the preceding year. This decrease in the number of deaths is most apparent in the class of fevers, of which there has been a great diminution. Of the deaths 57 were males and 16 females. Among a multitude of minor operations, only one capital one required to be performed, in the case of a man who sustained a compound fracture and dislocation of the left ankle, by the falling of a bank of earth on him while at work in excavating. An attempt was made to save the limb, but this proving futile, the leg was removed below the knee by circular incision, and a very satisfactory result obtained, the patient having been discharged in little more than two months from his admission.

FEVER.—The number of cases of fever treated in the Provincial Hospital, in the past year, has not been half the number of those in the previous year: the mortality, however, is nearly in a similar ratio, viz., 23 per cent. The first case, that of A. J., was admitted with indications of intestinal perforation. The amount of extravasation was small, and the fatal termination was delayed until the end of the third week. The second case, S. McC., proved fatal on the third day from admission, and presented similar symptoms and appearances to the preceding. The third case was that of T. D, which proved fatal in a week. There was extensive pulmonary complication in this case. The fourth case, W. R., was only 28 hours in hospital. Here a perforating ulcer of the ilium was discovered, giving rise to fatal peritonitis. The fifth case, that of H. F., had been in the hospital nearly a month, and was considered convalescent, when one morning, after eating his breakfast, he suddenly expired. There was much serous effusion in the brain and spinal cord. The sixth case, W. S., was 46 days in hospital. The prominent feature was an eruption of numerous diffused abscesses in various parts of the body. These were of great extent, and discharged freely. Colliquative sweats and diarrhœa supervened, and soon carried off the patient. Ulceration and perforation of the rectum were found after death. The liver weighed 7½ lbs. The last case was that of J. R., aged 19 years. He had been discharged about a month before

his last admission, having recovered from a severe attack of pneumonia. He was employed in some of the harbour works, and was too much exposed to the sun. He was heavy and stupid on admission, and complained greatly of frontal headache. In the course of a week he became comatose, and died with all the symptoms of effusion on the brain. This was fully verified on dissection.

PHLEGMON AND ABSCESS.—The fatal case of abscess was that of M. J., aged 50 years. She had been under treatment for a considerable time previous to admission, and presented an enormous fluctuating tumour, situated at the back of the right hip. Her general health was so greatly impaired, that it was deemed inexpedient to open the abscess. The abscess after death was traced into the pelvis, and found to have originated in caries of the os sacrum.

DELIRIUM TREMENS.—Two fatal cases of delirium tremens, out of 32, are returned. one was that of W. F., aged 71, who was in a state of collapse on admission, and survived only eight hours. The second was that of R. G., aged 45 years. He had been under treatment for some time previous to admission, and survived only four days. His somewhat sudden death was owing in part at least to a gangrenous abscess, which was found in the middle lobe of the right lung. The right pleural sac was found filled with putrid purulent effusion.

PLEURISY AND PNEUMONIA.—Four of these cases proved fatal. First, T. L., aged 25 years, was rather a case of pulmonary apoplexy; both lungs being found filled with tumors of a dense consistence, each having a coagulum of blood in its centre. Second, R. V., aged 16 years, died on the day following his admission. Extensive purulent infiltration was found in his right lung. Second, J. P., aged 37 years. Admitted affected with harassing cough and dyspnoea, which was traced to chronic disease of left lung and pleura. In the fourth week he was suddenly carried off by hæmoptysis. Fourth, J. W., 30 years, admitted with well marked symptoms of empyema of the right side, which presented considerable bulging. His dyspnoea and general distress were temporarily relieved by paracentesis of the chest, between the seventh and eighth ribs, and the drawing off of two gallons of purulent matter; but he only lived a fortnight afterwards, owing to re-accumulation of the fluid and the presence of a diseased state of the liver and kidneys.

HEART DISEASE.—Under this head six fatal cases are returned. First, P. S., aged 63 years. Very feeble when admitted, and survived a month. The aortic valves were found ossified. Second, T. N., aged 71. This man had general dropsy, the effect of disease of the heart, which weighed 2½lbs. He survived five weeks. Third, M. A. F., aged 42, survived only 17 hours after ad-

mission. Great hypertrophy was found, and effusion of serum into the pericardium. Fourth, W. P., aged 26, admitted suffering from great dyspnoea, and survived only four days. The heart weighed 1½lb., liver 5lbs. Fifth, C. W., aged 49. Had long suffered from cough, dyspnoea, and purulent expectoration. Two large aneurisms of the aorta were found, one of the arch and the other of the thoracic aorta. The lower lobes of both lungs were found in a state of purulent infiltration; and, in many respects, similar was the sixth case, H. W., aged 49. An enormous aneurism of the arch was found, containing 1lb. 9oz. of fibrin. Both lungs were hepatized. Seventh, A. McS., aged 41 years. Suffered greatly from dyspnoea and pains in the region of the heart. The case was a complicated one. The heart, liver, and the kidneys being diseased. The right kidney was converted into a number of pouches, filled with a slate-coloured pus, of the consistence of lard. General anasarca prevailed the last week of his illness. Eighth, J. B., aged 63 years. Affected with general dropsy, dependent on disease of the heart. The lower extremities became gangrenous before death. The cardiac valves were found thickened and shortened, the substance of the heart hypertrophied, and the liver enlarged. Ninth, J. J., aged 45. This was a case of aneurism of the aorta, and nutmeg liver. There was great dyspnoea during life.

LIVER DISEASE.—Of these there were three fatal cases. First, J. H., aged 53 years. Admitted in an exhausted state from chronic vomiting and pains in the region of the stomach. The liver was found in the condition of cirrhosis, and the heart was hypertrophied. Second, W. S. K., aged 39 years. Had had repeated attacks of delirium tremens, and became permanently jaundiced. After death the liver was found indurated, and of a deep yellow colour. It weighed 6lbs. Third, W. D., aged 36. Admitted with liver disease and an encysted tumour on the back, near the left haunch bone, which had become carious from pressure. The operation for the removal of the tumour was followed by erysipelas, which caused death. The liver weighed 7½lbs., and the spleen 20ozs. The latter was filled with white tubercles.

KIDNEY DISEASE.—There have been three fatal cases under this head, viz.:—First, W. H., aged 30 years. Admitted with the lower limbs anasarca, dyspnoea, and albuminous urine, in fact the usual symptoms of Bright's disease of the kidney. The dropsical effusion extended to all the serous sacs, and death took place 51 days after admission. Second, S. W., aged 41 years. This was an example of the remarkable disease of the supra renal capsules, called *Morbus Addisonii*. The skin was of a deep bronze colour. The prominent symptoms were constant nausea and vomiting, extreme weakness, &c. The

patient, a female, survived only three days. The thymus gland was greatly enlarged. The lungs were compressed into the smallest compass, apparently by tight lacing. The liver was much enlarged. Third, J. J., aged 66 years. This was a case of chronic disease of the kidneys and bladder. The urine contained a large quantity of pus, and after death both kidneys were found converted into large pouches, without a vestige of healthy tissue.

RHEUMATISM.—Under this head is the fatal case of J. D., aged 48, who had been in hospital since 1860, and was quite bed-ridden from rigidity of the knees and hip joints. His death was caused by ulceration of the rectum, giving rise to fecal infiltration of the ischio-rectal fossæ, and so setting up fatal erysipelas. Incisions were made into the perineum, but without effect.

ERYSIPELAS.—W. S., aged 56 years. The anterior part of the chest was, on admission, the seat of phlegmonous erysipelas, which speedily passed into gangrene. The liver was found enlarged, the heart was fatty, and the aortic valves ossified. Second, S. M., aged 60. Admitted in a dying state, and died of exhaustion in five days.

PHTHISIS PULMONALIS.—Ten cases of pulmonary consumption proved fatal, none of which presented anything remarkable.

DYSENTERY.—Four cases of dysentery proved fatal. First, H. N., aged 54 years. He had been long resident in India, where he had suffered from chronic dysentery. His aspect was exceedingly phthisical, and, after death, tubercles were found in the lungs and liver. Those in the latter were as large as marbles. The large intestines were extensively ulcerated. Second, W. R., aged 40. Admitted in a sinking state, and survived only a week. Third, E. N., aged 24 years. Admitted in a dying state, and survived only three days. The greater part of the large intestines being found in a gangrenous state after death. Fourth, R. E., aged 66 years. A chronic case of no special interest.

BRAIN DISEASE.—There are six fatal cases under this head. First, J. McC., aged 66 years, paralytic on admission, ultimately sank from bowel complaint. Second, W. S., 32 years, admitted in a state of insensibility, the cause or effect of a fall on the road. Partial recovery took place, but fatal relapse followed. Extravasation of blood was found at the base of the brain. Third, S. H., aged 52 years, an eccentric character, the effect of chronic disease of the brain. Admitted with low fever, apathy, and prostration; died comatose. The cranium was found of preternatural thickness. The arachnoid membrane was opaque, and there was much effusion beneath it. The brain weighed 52 ozs. The liver was greatly enlarged and the gall bladder contained 303 calculi, most of them of very minute size. Fourth, C. W., aged 45 years, admitted after a hemiplegic attack, and was considered likely to make a

good recovery, when she was suddenly seized with an apoplectic fit, and died in a few hours. Blood was found largely extravasated at the base of the brain. Fifth, C. S., aged 27 years, brought to hospital in a state of insensibility, the result of injuries on the head while under the influence of drink. Extensive extravasation of blood was found in and upon the brain. An inquest was held. Sixth, A. C., aged 66 years, a plethoric subject, died suddenly from ruptured blood-vessels in the brain.

TETANUS.—T. H., aged 64 years, died on the day of his admission, presenting various tetanic symptoms, the effect of exposure at night.

ILEUS.—E. P., aged 21 years, admitted some days after he was seized with symptoms of ileus. There was much abdominal swelling and stercoraceous vomiting. The patient lingered two days. After death a tight constriction of the small intestine (about its centre) was found. The cause of constriction was ascertained to have been a membranous band connected with the omentum, and forming a loop around the middle of the bowel. There was a quantity of dark fluid effused into the peritoneum.

SCROFULA.—R. C., aged 31 years, remained from last year, and survived until March 9. The upper end of the left thigh bone was excised three months before his death, but without any advantage. The acetabulum or socket of the thigh-bone was found in a carious state.

PURPURA.—W. D., aged 46, admitted May 7th and died May 11th. In this case there was anasarca and great debility; the blood was thin and watery, lungs and liver were diseased.

SCIRRHUS.—T. N., aged 29 years, admitted January 18th with chronic vomiting, and died exhausted within a fortnight. The pylorus was found in a state of carcinomatous thickening and ulceration. The peritoneum was covered with innumerable white spots. Second, A. M., aged 46 years, admitted apparently in a moribund state, presenting all the characters of cancer. The patient looked like a living mummy. The stomach was found extremely small and contracted, and converted into a mass of cancerous disease. Third, J. G., aged 45 years, admitted February 20, with dyspeptic symptoms, with a sallow, earthy complexion. Soon became dropsical, but had no vomiting. He lingered five months. After death the lesser curvature of the stomach was found involved in a carcinomatous mass. The liver was cirrhotic. Fourth, A. C., aged 46 years, admitted March 29, with cancer of the uterus, under which she had laboured twelve months. After death the uterus was found enlarged so as to fill the pelvis, and was gangrenous in places. She was about five months in hospital, and endured excruciating torture. Fifth, J. K., aged 45, admitted June 23rd, in a state of anæmia, and

racked with pains in his loins. He ultimately became dropsical. He survived about three months, and after death both kidneys were found studded with masses of white cancerous deposit.

FRACTURE.—There were three fatal fractures during the year. First, P. C. aged 50 years, brought to hospital in a state of insensibility, having fallen from a loft on his head against the pavement. Died same day. Base of the skull was found to have been extensively fractured. An inquest was held next day. Second, D. B., aged 56 years, similar in most respects to the last, except that the subject fell into the hold of a ship. Third, J. B., aged 17 years, admitted November 5th, from Kaipara, with a compound and comminuted fracture of right leg. It being too late to amputate, an attempt was made to save the limb; matters seemed to go on favourably for some days, but vomiting supervened, and death took place somewhat unexpectedly. Much more extensive injury than was at first apprehended was found after death, even the knee joint being filled with blood.

CARIES.—W. W., aged 58 years, admitted May 12th, for caries of the left thigh bone of many years standing. An operation of partial excision and gouging was performed, but without permanent benefit. The whole of the bone was found diseased after death.

PARTURITION.—M. McM., aged 35. This was a case of difficult labour, sent down to hospital from Papakura. Delivery had been too long delayed, and the woman was in an exhausted state on admission. Gangrene of the parts concerned ensued. Prodigious tympanites took place long before death.

GENERAL DEBILITY.—First, J. A., aged 76 years, admitted immediately on her arrival from Melbourne, in a state of utter prostration. Second, R. A., aged 93 years, had been in hospital 18 months. Third, T. P., aged 58 years, admitted primarily for general debility, the effect of intemperate habits; subsequently he became epileptic, and died comatose: evidence of serous apoplexy was found after death. Fourth, S. V., aged 65 years, had long suffered from chronic bronchitis and urinary complaints. The diagnosis was fully verified on dissection. Fifth, M. K., aged 58 years, admitted originally for ascites, for which she was tapped eleven times, with the result of a complete cure. A few days before her death she was attacked with pleuro pneumonia of the left side: lung found hepatized, and the liver in a shrunken state. Sixth, M. M. M., aged 74, moribund on admission. Seventh, J. B., aged 63 years, in hospital three weeks: gradually sank.

There is urgent need of increased accommodation for female patients, who are at present crowded together into two small wards and a garret. According to present arrangements we are unable to classify these patients, many of whom are of the most degraded sort. Association of the young and virtuous with such must be contaminating, and yet it cannot be entirely avoided. Part of the old asylum might be appropriated with a view to remedy this evil. In fact, it would be best to remove all the females thither, and devote the whole of the hospital to the males. Thus the present most objectionable practice of making beds on the dining-room floor would be obviated. If this cannot be done, to prevent the meeting of male and female patients in the hospital passages, the corridor might be partitioned off and a separate entrance made for each sex. It is also recommended that the rear of the hospital be enclosed with a wooden fence, which would have the effect of rendering the wards more comfortable, and excluding the public gaze. At the present low price of timber and wages, the changes above mentioned might easily be introduced. A coal-shed is also greatly needed. Since the last report a very great desideratum has been obtained, in laying down water-pipes from the reservoir to the asylum, so that we have now a constant supply of water at all seasons. The work of carrying the water from the asylum to the hospital is performed by the convalescent patients.

VISITATION.

The hospital visitation for the year has been as follows:—

	<i>Visits.</i>
Ladies	101
Clergymen of Church of England	250
Rome	82
Presbyterian Ministers	11
Baptist "	48
Independent "	8
Wesleyan "	15
Members of Provincial Council ...	15
Commissioner for Sick, &c. ...	13
Medical Gentlemen "	178
General Public "	43
Total	764

T. M. PHILSON, M.D.

Provincial Surgeon.

March 14th, 1867

NOMINAL RETURN OF PERSONS WHO DIED IN THE PROVINCIAL HOSPITAL DURING THE
YEAR 1866.

No.	Sex.	Patients' Names.	Age.	Diseases.	Date of Admission	Date of Decease.	Morbid Appearances and remarks.
1	M	William Clarke	19	Phthisis pulmonalis	1865 Oct. 18	1866 Jan. 3	Section of both lungs presented numerous circumscribed tumours of the apoplectic character, each of them having a clot of blood in the centre. The pericardium also was filled with blood and serum.
2	M	Thomas Luck	25	Pneumonia	Dec. 23	" 3	
3	M	William Fielder	71	Delirium tremens	1866 Jan. 2	" 2	Was in a state of collapse on admission, and survived only eight hours.
4	M	Charles Claybrough	50	Fracture of skull	" 16	" 16	Fell from a loft in Hobson's Store and sustained a fracture of the base of the skull.
5	F	Jane Algie	70	General debility	" 4	" 22	Admitted immediately on her arrival from Melbourne in a state of utter prostration.
6	F	Anne Jarrett	17	Febris typhoid	" 5	" 26	Admitted with symptoms of peritoneal inflammation, which was found to have arisen from perforation of the intestines and fœcal extravasation.
7	M	John McCartie	66	Paralysis	1865 Sept. 11	" 28	Admitted in a paralytic condition, and had frequent attacks of diarrhœa.
8	M	Timothy Hartnett	64	Tetanus	1866 Jan. 30	" 30	Brought to hospital in a dying state, and presenting various tetanic symptoms caused by exposure. Was convulsed before death.
9	M	Thomas Neilson	29	Scirrhus	" 18	" 31	Admitted in an exhausted state and vomiting. Scirrhus of the pylorus was found, and the peritoneum was dotted with numberless white spots.
10	M	Abraham Moore	46	Scirrhus	" 10	Feb. 24	Admitted in the last stage of scirrhus of the pylorus, the prominent symptoms of which were intractable vomiting, withered, cachectic state, and general debility.
11	M	Robert Austin	98	General debility	1864 Sept. 8	" 26	Died of general debility.
12	F	Phœbe Smith	63	Heart disease	1866 Jan. 29	" 27	Aortic valves ossified. Died of general debility.
13	M	John Hoyle	53	Hepatitis	Feb. 27	Mar. 6	Admitted in an exhausted state from vomiting and pains in the stomach. The liver was found enlarged and in condition of cirrhosis; heart, hypertrophous.
14	F	Sarah McConnor	21	Fever typhoid	Mar. 5	" 7	Admitted in a dying state from typhoid fever. The large intestine was found perforated and the contents extravasated.
15	M	Robert Cowan	31	Scrofula	1864 Dec. 13	" 9	Admitted with "hip joint disease." The upper end of the femur was excised three months before his death, but without any advantage.

RETURN OF PERSONS WHO DIED IN PROVINCIAL HOSPITAL—*continue* &c.

No.	Sex.	Patients' Names.	Age.	Diseases.	Date of Admission	Date of Decease.	Morbid Appearances and Remarks.
41	F	Mary Anne Foster	42	Heart disease	1866 July 16	1866 July 17	Admitted in a dying state from heart disease. After death great hypertrophy was found, and serous effusion into the pericardium.
42	M	Joseph Procter	37	Pleurisy	June 26	" 18	Admitted with cough and dyspnoea, and died suddenly of hæmoptysis. Extensive inflammation of the left lung and pleura were found.
43	F	Mary Kenny	58	General debility	Feb. 15	" 19	Admitted originally for ascites, for which she was tapped 11 times, and from which she completely recovered. She was attacked with pleuro pneumonia on the left side, and died. The liver was found in the "hob-nail" condition.
44	F	Margaret McMillan	74	General debility	July 17	" 22	Admitted in a dying state.
45	M	William S. Keen	39	Hepatitis	" 11	" 26	Had had repeated attacks of delirium tremens, and became permanently jaundiced. After death the liver was found indurated, of a bright yellow colour, and weighing 6 lbs.
46	M	James Byrne	63	General debility	" 9	" 29	Died of senile decay.
47	M	William Pinder	26	Heart disease	" 27	" 31	Admitted with great dyspnoea. Great hypertrophy of the heart was found—weight, 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.; the liver weighed 5 lbs.
48	M	James Anderson	31	Phthisis pulmonatis	May 24	Aug. 9	
49	M	Joseph Wilson	30	Pleurisy	July 12	" 9	This was a case of empyema of the right side, marked by dyspnoea and bulging of the chest. Paracentesis was performed, and two gallons of purulent fluid drawn off. The patient was relieved, but died a fortnight after. Evidence of chronic pleurisy, with enlargement of the liver was found after death; kidneys enlarged.
50	M	Charles Whitaker	40	Aneurism of Aorta	" 30	" 13	Had long suffered from cough, purulent expectoration, and dyspnoea—death was sudden. A double aneurism of the aorta was found, and purulent infiltration in the lower lobes of the lungs.
51	M	Henry Wakefield	49	Aneurism of Aorta	May 29	" 14	This was a very similar case to the preceding. An aneurism of of the arch of the aorta was found, containing 1 lb. 9ozs. of fibrin. Both lungs were hepatized and congested.
52	F	Agnes Chatfield	46	Cancer uteri	Mar. 29	" 15	The patient had suffered for twelve months from cancer of the womb. It had enlarged so as to fill the pelvis, and was gangrenous in parts. The left kidney was atrophied.

RETURN OF PERSONS WHO DIED IN PROVINCIAL HOSPITAL—*continued.*

No.	Sex.	Patients' Names.	Age.	Diseases.	Date of Admission	Date of Decease.	Morbid Appearances and Remarks.
28	M	Edward Nobbs	24	Dysentery	1866 May 14	1866 May 17	Admitted in a dying state from dysentery. The greater part of the large intestine was found in a gangrenous state.
29	M	John Dorsey	48	Rheumntism	1860 July 10	June 2	Admitted originally for rheumatism. His death was caused by ulceration of the rectum, giving rise to fœcal infiltration of the ischio rectal fossæ, and setting up fatal inflammation.
30	M	Denis Burke	56	Fracture of skull	1866 June 9	„ 9	Admitted, having fallen into a ship's hold on his head. The skull was found extensively fractured, and the substance of the brain lacerated. A Coroner's inquest was held.
31	M	Thomas Powell	58	General debility	1865 Feb. 17	„ 11	Admitted primarily for general debility, the result of intemperate habits. Latterly he became epileptic, and died comatose. Much serous effusion was found in and upon the brain.
32	M	Samuel Hay	52	Meningitis	1866 May 8	„ 14	Admitted with low fever, apathy, and prostration; died comatose. Cranium thicker than natural, arachnoid opaque, much sub-arachnoid effusion. Brain firm, weighed 52 ounces; liver large, 303 calculi in gall-bladder.
33	M	Robert Edney	66	Chronic dysentery	„ 23	„ 15	
34	M	William Squires	56	Erysipelas	June 15	„ 19	Admitted with erysipelas affecting the fore part of the chest, and rapidly running on to gangrene. The liver was found enlarged, heart fatty, aortic valves ossified.
35	M	William Stapleford	33	Febris typhoid	May 10	„ 25	Typhoid fever, with numerous diffused abscesses in various parts of the body, colliquative sweats and diarrhœa. Ulcerational and perforation of the rectum were found after death. The liver weighed 7½ lbs.
36	M	Thomas Nolan	71	Heart disease	„ 19	„ 25	A case of general dropsy dependent on disease of the heart, which weighed 2½ lbs. Aortic valves shortened.
37	F	Anne Parlane	34	Phthisis pulmonalia	„ 7	„ 27	
38	M	John Gibbs	45	Cancer of stomach	Feb. 20	July 4	Admitted with dyspeptic symptoms, became weaker and weaker, and generally dropsical. After death a large cancerous mass was found involving the lesser curvature of the stomach.
39	F	Sarah Mead	60	Erysipelas	July 3	„ 8	Admitted with heart disease and erysipelas; died from exhaustion.
40	M	Samuel Vesty	65	General Debility	1865 April 19	„ 13	Had long suffered from chronic bronchitis and disease of the urinary organs. The kidneys were found disorganised, and the lungs choked with pus.

RETURN OF PERSONS WHO DIED IN PROVINCIAL HOSPITAL—*continued.*

No.	Sex.	Patients' Names.	Age.	Diseases.	Date of Admission	Date of Decease.	Morbid Appearances and Remarks.
16	M	Thomas Davis	22	Fever	1866 Mar. 13	1866 Mar. 20	A case of fever, proving fatal by typhoid pneumonia. There was also a phthisical element in the case, numerous tubercles being found in the lungs.
17	M	William Wilson	58	Caries	1865 May 12	„ 24	Admitted with caries of the left thigh-bone, of many years' standing; an operation of partial excision and gouging was performed, but without permanent benefit. The whole of the bone was found diseased after death.
18	M	Henry Nyland	54	Dysentery	1866 Feb. 18	„ 24	Admitted suffering from chronic dysentery. He was of a phthisical aspect, and after death tubercles were found in the lungs and liver; those in the latter were as large as marbles. The large intestines also were ulcerated.
19	M	William Simpson	38	Phthisis pulmonalis	Feb 20	„ 31	
20	M	William Robinson	40	Chronic dysentery	Mar. 27	April 3	
21	M	Richard Visitt	46	Pneumonia	April 4	„ 5	Admitted in a dying state with pneumonia of right lung and dysentery. Right lung was found in a state of purulent infiltration.
22	M	William Shaw	32	Apoplexy	Mar. 31	„ 9	Admitted in a state of insensibility, from which he rallied, but soon after relapsed. Blood was found extravasated at the base of the brain, and the cerebral vessels generally were greatly congested.
23	M	William Ryan	33	Febris	April 10	„ 11	Admitted in the last stage of typhoid fever, and survived only twenty-eight hours. Perforating ulcer of the ilium was found, causing extensive peritonitis.
24	M	William Campbell	63	Phthisis pulmonalis	Feb. 19	„ 20	This was a case of senile phthisis affecting both lungs. He had a chronic disease of the right knee, the result of an injury. The liver also was in the condition called "hobnail."
25	M	Hubert Fricker	22	Fever	April 7	May 5	Admitted in an advanced stage of typhoid fever, and was thought to be convalescent; when one morning, after eating his breakfast, he suddenly expired. The small intestines were found ulcerated, and there was much serous effusion in the brain and spinal cord.
26	M	William Dyer	46	Purpura	May 7 1864	„ 11	Suffered from urgent dyspnoea and anasarcaous swelling of the legs.
27	M	George D. Lewis	32	Phthisis pulmonalis	Dec. 5.	„ 15	

RETURN OF PERSONS WHO DIED IN PROVINCIAL HOSPITAL—*continued.*

No.	Sex.	Patients' Names.	Age.	Diseases.	Date of Admission	Date of Decease.	Morbid Appearances and Remarks.
53	M	Robert Gillies	45	Delirium tremens	1866 Aug. 18	1866 Aug. 22	Had been treated for some time prior to admission, and sank in spite of stimulants and cordials. After death the middle lobe of the right lung was found to have been the seat of a gangrenous abscess, and the right pleura filled with putrid effusion.
54	M	William Hamilton	30	Morbus Brightii	July 5	„ 25	This was a case of Bright's disease of the kidneys, inducing general dropsy and apncea. The kidneys were large, granulated and friable. There was a remarkable transposition of the liver, which had its largest lobe to the left and the smallest to the right.
55	F	Catherine Wilson	45	Apoplexy	„ 31	Sept. 6	Died in an apoplectic fit which came on while she was supposed to be convalescent.
56	F	Catherine Cavanagh	27	Apoplexy	Sept. 9	„ 11	This patient was brought to hospital in a state of insensibility, caused by injuries on the head. Extensive extravasation of blood was found in and upon the brain. An inquest was held.
57	M	Alfred McShea	41	Heart disease	Aug. 16	„ 19	This was a case of hypertrophy of the heart: the left ventricle was $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in thickness. The liver large, with the nutmeg character. The right kidney was converted into a number of pouches, filled with slate-colored pus; the left was large.
58	M	John Kelly	45	Carcinoma of kidneys	June 23	„ 20	Anemic on admission; racked with pains in his loins: became dropsical. Both kidneys were found studded with cancerous tumours.
59	M	William Drummond	36	Hepatitis	Sept. 12	„ 24	Admitted with liver disease and an encysted tumour on the back, near the left hip-bone. This was removed, when erysipelas set in and caused death. The liver weighed $7\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.; spleen, 20 ozs., full of white tubercles.
60	M	Thomas Gray	21	Phthisis pulmonatis	„ 22	„ 22	Moribund on admission.
61	F	Mary Jordan	58	Abscess	Oct. 31	Nov. 12	Admitted with an enormous abscess in the right hip, which after death was found to pass into the pelvis, through the great sciatic notch, and to have depended on a carious state of the os sacrum.
62	F	Jarah Wriggs	41	Morbus Addisonii	Nov. 12	„ 15	This was an example of the remarkable disease called the "Morbus Addisonii." The complexion was very dark, and there was constant sickness. The thymus gland and supra renal capsules were found enlarged. The liver also was very large.

RETURN OF PERSONS WHO DIED IN PROVINCIAL HOSPITAL—*continued.*

No.	Sex.	Patients' Names.	Age.	Diseases.	Date of		Morbid Appearances and Remarks.
					Admission	Decease.	
					1866	1866	
63	M	William Gillespie	27	Phthisis pulmonatis	July 24	Nov. 15	This case presented nothing peculiar.
64	M	Joseph Barton	17	Fracture of leg	Nov. 5	" 15	This lad was brought from Kaipara with a compound and comminuted fracture of right leg. When admitted it was too late for amputation; and the constitution gave way under the irritation rather unexpectedly.
65	M	James Bannatyne	23	Phthisis pulmonatis	" 7	" 22	Both lungs full of tubercles in all stages. Mesenteric glands enlarged and tubercular. Great intestines much ulcerated.
66	F	Anne Corbine	66	Apoplexy	Aug. 14	" 25	This was a very plethoric subject, and died suddenly from rupture of blood-vessel in the brain.
67	M	James Russell	19	Fever	Nov. 14	" 28	This was a case of brain fever, induced by exposure to the rays of the sun. Great effusion of serum was found in and upon the brain.
68	M	John Bovey	63	Heart disease	Aug. 8	Dec. 3	General dropsy dependent on diseased heart and liver. The cardiac valves were thickened and shortened. Liver weighed 4 lbs. 5 ozs.; lower limbs gangrenous.
69	M	John Johnson	45	Aneurism of aorta	Nov. 29	" 7	This was a case of aneurism of the aorta, and nutmeg liver; there was great dyspnoea during life.
70	M	Edmund Pearce	21	Ileus	Dec. 6	" 8	This was a case of ileus caused by a constriction of the small intestine about its middle by a long band of omentum.
71	M	Joseph Pickersgill	26	Phthisis pulmonatis	Nov. 10	" 13	A case of universal tuberculosis, both lungs filled with tubercles. A large vomica in each apex. The brain was inundated with serum. Spine also was diseased.
72	F	Mary McMahan	35	Parturition	Dec. 13	" 17	This was a case of difficult parturition, when delivery was too long delayed. Gangrene of the uterus and vagina ensued; the abdomen swelled enormously.
73	M	John Johnson	66	Kidney disease	Aug. 4	" 23	A case of chronic disease of bladder and kidneys, which were found converted into pouches.

ANNUAL RETURN OF DISEASES, &c., TREATED IN THE PROVINCIAL HOSPITAL, AUCKLAND, 1866.

NAMES OF DISEASES, &c.	Remained 31st Dec. 1866.	Admitted in 1866.	Total treated in 1866.	Discharged in 1866.	Died in 1866.	Remaining 31st Dec. 1866.	REMARKS.
Fever (cont. et intermittens) . . .	...	30	30	23	7	...	
Phlegmon and Abscess . . .	6	30	36	35	1	...	
Ophthalmia . . .	4	21	25	19	...	6	
Phrenitis, Concussion . . .	...	3	3	2	1	...	
Delirium Tremens . . .	3	29	32	30	2	...	
Cynanche Tonsillaris . . .	...	1	1	1	...	...
Pleurisy and Pneumonia . . .	4	18	22	18	4	...	
Carditis . . .	1	18	19	11	6	2	
Hepatitis, Icterus, &c. . .	...	10	10	5	3	2	
Nephritis, Bright's, Addison's . . .	...	4	4	...	3	1	
Rheumatism . . .	12	101	113	107	1	5	
Erysipelas . . .	...	4	4	1	2	1	
Phthisis Pulmonalis . . .	12	40	52	33	10	9	
Hæmorrhoids . . .	...	5	5	5	...	...
Menorrhagia . . .	1	2	3	3	...	...
Catarrh and Bronchitis . . .	5	8	13	7	...	6	
Dysentery . . .	1	35	36	31	4	1	
Apoplexy . . .	...	4	4	...	4	...	
Paralysis . . .	14	4	18	8	1	9	
Dyspepsia . . .	...	5	5	5	...	...
Tetanus . . .	...	1	1	...	1	...	
Chorea . . .	...	1	1	...	...	1	
Epilepsy . . .	...	3	3	...	...	3	
Ileus . . .	...	1	1	...	1	...	
Diarrhœa . . .	...	8	8	8	...	...
Hysteria . . .	...	7	7	7	...	...
Mania . . .	...	12	12	6	...	6	
Anasarca . . .	...	1	1	1	...	...
Ascites . . .	3	1	4	4	...	...
Hydrocele . . .	...	2	2	1	...	1	
Scrofula . . .	1	16	17	12	1	4	
Syphilis . . .	4	30	34	33	...	1	
Scorbutus and Purpura . . .	...	2	2	1	1	...	
Gonorrhœa . . .	...	20	20	20	...	...
Obstipatio . . .	...	3	3	3	...	...
Ischuria . . .	...	1	1	1	...	...
Amenorrhœa . . .	...	1	1	1	...	...
Aneurism . . .	...	3	3	...	3	...	
Tumour . . .	1	5	6	5	...	...
Scirrhus and Cancer . . .	1	10	11	6	5	...	
Hernia . . .	...	1	1	1	...	...
Luxatio . . .	1	1	2	2	...	...
Wound . . .	4	25	29	26	...	3	
Ulcer . . .	...	70	70	58	...	12	
Cutaneous . . .	1	5	6	6	...	...
Fracture . . .	6	27	33	25	3	5	
Caries and Necrosis . . .	2	8	10	9	1	...	
Sprain . . .	...	11	11	11	...	...
Contusion . . .	...	11	11	11	...	...
Phimosia and Paraphimosia . . .	...	2	2	2	...	...
Fistula . . .	...	5	5	5	...	...
Stricture . . .	...	6	6	4	...	2	
Burns and Scalds . . .	...	6	6	6	...	...

ANNUAL RETURN OF DISEASES, &c.—*continued.*

NAMES OF DISEASES, &c.	Remained 31st Dec. 1865.	Admitted in 1866.	Total treated in 1866.	Discharged in 1866.	Died in 1866.	Remaining 31st Dec. 1866.	REMARKS.
Parturition . . .	15	1	1	28	1	17	
General Debility . . .		37	52		7		
Total . . .	102	716	818	648	73	97	

NOMINAL LIST OF PATIENTS WHO DIED IN THE LUNATIC
ASYLUM IN 1866.

Patients' Names.	Age.	Date of Admission	Date of Death.	REMARKS.
Thomas Jordan ...	45	1858 July 3	1866 July 16	This was a case of acute mania, terminating in pulmonary consumption and atrophy of the brain. He was eight years in the asylum, and was occasionally quite furious.
Alexander Blair ...	37	1863 Nov. 4	Aug. 3	This case also terminated in consumption. The peritoneum was found thickly studded with tubercles, and the intestinal coils were matted together. Brain small and firm. Much sub-arachnoid effusion.
Mary McConochie	19	1860 Apr. 11	,, 5	This patient was remarkable for excessive obesity. She was idiotic, but continued healthy until within two days of her death, when she was seized with pains at the pit of the stomach, and rapid sinking. After death an ulcer of the gullet, opening into the left pleura, was found.
George Hitchcock	35	1866 Aug. 16	,, 26	George Hitchcock's brain was small, sinuses were turgid with blood. Much sub-arachnoid effusion. Convulsions and coma preceded death.
Watene (Maori)	31	1858 Dec. 9	Sept. 18	Watene was eight years in the asylum, and died of scrofula.
Hakitari, ditto	70	1860 Dec. 8	Oct. 15	Hakitari died of senile consumption.

There has been a slight numerical increase under the various headings of the subjoined table. A few more have been admitted than in the preceding year, a few more have been discharged, a few more have died, and a few more remain; but the ratio is nearly, if not quite, the same as that of 1865. The general health of the lunatics has been good, and nothing has occurred worthy of remark. Several very satisfactory cases of recovery have taken place, and it is hoped that with the increased means of cure available at the

New Asylum, next year's report will be more encouraging still in this respect. The New Asylum is now ready for the reception of the lunatics, who will have the advantage of ample accommodation, suitable employment, and enlightened medical supervision. It is needless to say anything about the old house, which was only a make-shift—a prison. Henceforth, thanks to the liberality of the Province, justice will be done to the insane.

T. M. PHILSON, MD.
Provincial Surgeon.

NUMERICAL RETURN OF PATIENTS TREATED IN THE AUCKLAND LUNATIC
ASYLUM, 1866.

	Remained, Dec. 31, 1865.			Admitted 1866.			Total treated, 1866.			Discharged, 1866.			Died, 1866.			Remaining, Dec. 31, 1866.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Europeans and others	41	11	52	15	12	27	56	23	79	14	6	20	3	1	4	39	16	55
Aborigines.....	6	1	7	2	1	3	8	2	10	—	1	1	2	—	2	6	1	7
Total	47	12	59	17	13	30	64	25	89	14	7	21	5	1	6	45	17	62

MOUNT EDEN GAOL.

ANNUAL RETURN OF SICK, 1866.

DISEASES:	Remaining Dec. 31st, 1865.	Admitted during 1866.	Total treated, 1866.	Discharged in 1866.	Died in 1866.	Remaining D 31st 1866.
Fever	1	1	...	...	1
Phlegmon and Abscess	17	17	17	...	...
Ophthalmia	1	9	10	10	...	...
Delirium Tremens	1	6	7	7	...	...
Cynanche Tonsils	15	15	15	...	...
„ Parotidea	1	1	1	...	...
Pneumonia	8	8	8	...	...
Pericarditis	3	3	2	...	1
Bronchitis	27	27	24	...	3
Otitis	4	4	4	...	...
Cystitis	2	2	2	...	...
Arthritis	3	3	3	...	...
Jaundice	2	2	2	...	...
Rheumatism	2	12	14	12	1	1
Phthisis Pulmonalis	3	3	...	3	...
Hæmorrhoids	1	1	1	...	...
Dysentery and Diarrhœa	3	33	36	36	...	...
Dyspepsia	3	3	3	...	...
Colic	7	7	6	...	1
Cholera	1	1	1	...	...
Ascites	3	3	3	...	...
Scrofula	2	2	1	1	...
Syphilis	5	5	4	...	1
Ischuria	1	1	1	...	...
Menorrhagia	1	1	1	...	...
Tumor	1	2	3	3	...	...
Hernia	2	2	2	...	...
Wound	5	5	5	...	...
Ulcer	1	4	5	5	...	...
Caries	1	1	1	...	...
Sprain	1	1	1	...	...
Cutaneous	1	1	1	...	...
Contusion	8	8	6	1	1
Fistula	1	1	1	...	...
Stricture	2	2	2	...	...
Polypus	1	1	1	...	...
Corporal Punishment	2	2	2	...	...
Total	9	200	209	194	6	9

The amount of sickness among the prisoners during the past year has been somewhat less than the preceding, the total cases treated being 209, of which 19 were females and 30 were Maories. The number of deaths however has been greater than during any previous year, the amount being 6, of whom 4 were Maories.

1st. John Nicklin, aged 60 years, admitted Septemeber 26th, 1864, for Chronic Rheumatism. He was a feeble emaciated subject. The disease settled in the elbow-joint, which became carious. He died on January 3rd, 1867.

2nd. Jane Feeny, aged 25 years, admitted January 8th, for a contusion of the breast,

caused by a blow from a fellow prisoner, with whom she had been quarrelling. She was far advanced in pregnancy at the time of the injury. Labour ensued, and unhealthy suppuration of the breast supervened. The inflammation ran on to gangrene, and the patient died with marked symptoms of Pyemia. Distressing pains in the limbs resembling rheumatism were observed.

3rd. Tamati Ngatihoki, aged 25 years, admitted May 17th for confirmed tubercular consumption, and died August 1st.

4th. Natua, aged 50 years, admitted for Pulmonary consumption, August 21st, and died September 14th.

5th. Hepeta, aged 40 years, admitted

October 6th, with Hæmoptysis, and died November 26th.

6th. Paraharahara, aged 30 years, admitted November 19th, with Scrofula in the neck. He was a feeble, emaciated subject, and laboured under great depression of spirits. Previous to his final admission, he had been in hospital on repeated occasions, and each time was discharged by his own desire. In fact it was considered that light occupation in the open air, and the society of his countrymen was much more conducive to his health, than confinement in hospital. Eventually he died on December 18th. This case has been made the occasion of a false and malicious accusation against Mr. Tuckwell and myself, for alleged inhumanity. I maintain that the native in question was well and properly treated, as he himself testified on his death-bed to the Committee of the Provincial Council when they visited him; and I am at a loss to conceive whether is greater, the malice of these informers, or their ignorance; or how engineers and overseers can be deemed competent judges of the treatment

of diseases and matters of Hygiene. The prevalence of consumption and scrofula amongst the natives is notorious, and it has been frequently observed that they will succumb under attacks of disease from which Europeans would recover. Notwithstanding the frequency of attacks of illness among the Maories, we have had the satisfaction of seeing most of them recover. There are still among them some feeble, debilitated subjects who are unable to work. On the whole the return amply evinces the general success of treatment of the sick of both races. Particular attention is called to the very scanty amount of hospital accommodation, and it is hoped that when the new hospital is built it will not be placed as at present immediately over the kitchen. A sick room for the females is also much wanted.

T. M. PHILSON, M.D.,

Provincial Surgeon.

February 26th, 1867.