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**T**HE following ANNUAL MEDICAL REPORTS (for the year 1867), of the several Institutions under the control of the Provincial Government, are published for general information:—

1. Report of Provincial Hospital.
2. Report of Provincial Lunatic Asylum.
3. Report of Mount Eden Gaol.

J. WILLIAMSON,  
Superintendent.

### ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AUCKLAND PROVINCIAL HOSPITAL FOR 1867.

The number of admissions for 1867 is less than that of the preceding year by 136, amounting only to 680, which, with those remaining, gives a total treated of 677 (consisting of 564 males and 113 females). Of this number 55 have died (43 males and 12 females, yielding a per centage of  $8\frac{1}{2}$ ). The number remaining in hospital on December 31st, 1867, is 125, consisting of 110 males and 15 females.

The average number of days each patient has been in hospital amounts to 92, and the daily average number of inmates had been 106. There has been no epidemic

during the year, and fever cases have been only half the number of last year. Syphilitic diseases continue numerous, the number being about equal to that of last year, notwithstanding a reduced population.

The ZYMOTIC DISEASES, or those that are either "epidemic, endemic, communicable, or inoculable," treated in the Provincial Hospital in 1867, amount to a fifth of the whole, and more than half of the number is furnished by syphilitic cases.

FEVER.—Of the special class of fevers, comparatively few have been admitted, and of these one in four proved fatal. The 1st case was admitted in an advanced stage, and was marked by obstinate diarrhoea, the result of ulceration of Peyer's glands. The fatal termination was owing to perforation of the ilium and extrusion of the intestinal contents, setting up extensive peritonitis. Death took place ten days after admission. The 2nd case was somewhat similar, except that convalescence seemed to have been established, and everything augured a speedy recovery, when symptoms of peritonitis suddenly developed themselves, and death was the inevitable result. The 3rd case was that of a seaman sent to hospital from the ship Ironsides. On admission a copious eruption of rose-coloured spots was observed overspreading the body. There was much prostration of strength, and low muttering delirium. After a few days it was remarked

that each spot presented a small shrivelled vesicle in its centre (an appearance said by Dr. Murchison to be very rare), while a dusky ring occupied the circumference. There was not the slightest diarrhoea, and yet after death (which took place by coma on the sixth day from admission), the ilium was found studded with numerous ulcerated patches. The 4th and last case was sent to hospital from the Thames Gold-field in an advanced stage. The complication in this case was pulmonary, and the patient had a deep, somewhat purple, suffusion of the face. There was much dyspnoea, cough, low muttering delirium, and diarrhoea. Death took place ten days from admission, and in addition to numerous ulcers in the small intestines, the right lung was found extensively hepatized. The two cases remaining at the end of the year are very mild and likely to recover speedily.

**STRICTURE OF URETHRA.**—Under the head stricture of the urethra, is the case of a person who had long been harassed with retention of urine, occasioned by diseased prostate, combined with stricture. About two years ago the supra-pubic paracentesis was performed in this man, with the effect of remedying the retention. The wound healed favourably without infiltration, but the patient became affected with habitual incontinence of urine; and it was found to be impossible to pass even the smallest catheter. At length about the end of June complete retention again ensued, for the relief of which the operation of urethrotomy was performed, with temporary relief; but urinary infiltration ensued, and low typhoid set in, and soon carried off the patient. After death the prostate gland was found enormously enlarged and hollowed out into several pouches. The bladder and kidneys also were extensively diseased.

The second class, **CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES**, amounts to about one-seventh of the whole; and under the head of acute rheumatism is a fatal case, which was an object of interest to all the medical men who are in the habit of visiting the hospital. The subject was a young woman, who took a severe cold while employed as a domestic servant, and was early admitted into hospital with all the symptoms of an ordinary case of rheumatic fever. In a very few days after admission, indications of extension of the disease to the heart were discovered, and in defiance of all the remedial means that were employed, the condition of the patient became daily more and more alarming, and on the 46th day from admission, death came to the relief of the agonized sufferer. The prominent symptoms were violent palpitation, tendency to syncope, paroxysms of suffocation, and general dropsy. The pericardium was found full of serum; the heart weighed 18½ ozs., and was enveloped with a thick fibrinous flocculent coating, which also lined the pericardium. Fibrinous fringes

were found in the aortic and mitral valves. Serous effusion also was found in both pleurae and peritoneum, as well as in the cellular tissue generally. This patient when a child was said to have been the subject of some very serious chest affection.

**SENILE GANGRENE.**—Two cases of this affection were admitted during the year, both proving fatal. The 1st occurred in a man of 69 years, who was troubled with a bunion on the first joint of left great toe. The disease extended rapidly over the foot, and death ensued in a month from admission. The artery behind the ankle and up the leg was found obliterated by calcareous matter. In the 2nd case the patient was likewise aged, and the disease commenced on the upper part of the right foot about a month before admission. At first there was little constitutional disturbance, and the appetite was not materially impaired; but the gangrene slowly advanced until the whole foot perished, when rapid sinking took place. The arteries of the leg were found to be obstructed.

**CARCINOMA.**—Of eight cases of cancerous disease treated four proved fatal. In the others the disease was situated in the lower lip, and admitted of removal by a V-shaped incision, and resulted in apparent cures. The 1st fatal case occurred in a woman aged 49 years, who had been long ill before admission. The prominent symptoms were intractable uterine hæmorrhage and debility. On the 20th day from admission vomiting set in, with rapidly extending pain and swelling of the abdomen. In addition to the usual ravages of the disease, it was ascertained that purulent matter had distilled from the Fallopian tubes into the abdominal cavity, and excited general peritoneal inflammation. The 2nd case occurred in a man aged 36 years, in whom the rectum was the seat of the disease. The most loathsome symptoms were manifest, until death, at the end of 34 days, came to the patient's relief. The liver was greatly diseased. In the 3rd case the patient had long complained of pain in the left lumbar region, hiccough, and vomiting. The evacuations from the bowels were scanty, and there was much distention of the abdomen. The only relief was procured by fomentations and opiates. Purgatives and injections always caused great aggravation of distress. The disease proved fatal 28 days after admission, and was found to depend on a cancerous mass involving the descending colon, which was totally disorganised. The course of the intestinal contents having been obstructed, enormous distention of the upper part of the great intestines was the result; the cœcum had given way, and fatal peritonitis ensued. The fourth fatal case occurred in a woman aged 28 years, who had been long under treatment for abdominal abscess, which was believed to be connected with a scirrhus state of the uterus. After death

the pelvis was found completely filled by the uterus in a state of scirrhus. Two large abscesses were found in the liver, and numerous ulcers in the great intestine.

**MEDULLARY SARCOMA.**—Only one case of this malignant disease was admitted during the year, proving fatal on the 17th day thereafter. The subject was a tall youth of 18 years, who at first sight seemed to be in good condition, but on closer inspection presented a bloated appearance, with a slight lividity of the tip of the nose and ears. The lymphatic glands at the angles of the jaws and sides of the neck were greatly enlarged, and a similar state of the conglobate glands was observed in various other regions of the body. The pulse was weak, and there was a good deal of wheezing generally over the chest. Towards the close considerable swelling of the lower extremities took place. On inspection the mesenteric glands were found converted into masses of encephaloid matter, some of them as large as an egg, and of a similar form.

**SCROFULA.**—There have been three fatal cases of scrofula. The 1st occurred in a discharged Waikato militiaman, who was admitted six months before death with an enormous abscess over the left hip, on the evacuation of which the left trochanter became exposed and protruded considerably. After death the bodies of the lumbar vertebræ were found in a carious state; purulent matter descended behind the psoas muscle, and disorganised the hip joint. The subject of the 2nd case was a native, and the train of symptoms and post mortem appearances were very similar in both cases. The 3rd case occurred in a half-caste lad, who lingered about 11 months, and became emaciated to the last degree. The left hip joint was found carious, and a large quantity of matter had collected behind the pubis. Much strangury had resulted from this during life.

**PHTHISIS PULMONALIS.**—Nineteen deaths out of 41 occurred during the year from pulmonary consumption. The average time in hospital of each was 95 days. The post mortem appearances were very uniform in all. In some the disease extended to the larynx. The average age was 34 years.

**PARALYSIS.**—Only one out of 20 proved fatal under this head. This was a very lingering case, the patient lying in a hemiplegic state for a long time. After death the left middle cerebral lobe was found in a state of ramollissement. Much serum was effused in and upon the brain.

**DELIRIUM TREMENS.**—One case out of 20 of delirium tremens proved fatal. The patient was in a state of exhaustion on admission, and died next day.

**HEART DISEASE.**—There were five fatal cases of heart disease, which presented the symptoms usual in such cases, viz., palpitation, dyspnoea, faintness, dropsy, &c. Death

in some was sudden, and the usual appearances were found on inspection.

**ANEURISM.**—On the 25th September a man was admitted who for upwards of 12 months had suffered from pains in his back, causing much debility, and unfitting him for his work—that of a ship-builder. He had an unhealthy aspect, and constantly lay in bed on his back. There was a diffused swelling of the abdomen, extending to the left groin and down the leg. He had not been long under observation when a pulsation with a bellows-murmur was discovered over the left side, and it soon became evident that the disease was abdominal aneurism. The sufferings of the patient were very great, and perfect agony was occasioned by any attempt to raise him from the supine position. After death had closed the scene it was found that the abdominal aorta was converted into a vast aneurism, and that the third, fourth, and fifth vertebræ of the loins were almost entirely destroyed by caries. The aneurism had burst, and blood had descended in the sheath of the left femoral vessels.

**PLEURISY AND PNEUMONIA.**—Two fatal cases are returned under this head. The 1st was that of a foreigner, who had long laboured under cough and dyspnoea, and at the time of his admission had begun to expectorate blood. Both pleuræ were filled with bloody serum. The lungs were semi-hepatized, and in a gangrenous state in patches. The 2nd case presented several points of resemblance to the preceding, but was less chronic. The patient had been exposed to cold and wet about a fortnight before admission, and had had no medical treatment. He suffered from severe dyspnoea and harassing cough, and seemed to be improving, when, on the 12th day from his admission, he was rather suddenly seized with vomiting and purging. On the abatement of these symptoms coma set in, and he died on the following day. A large abscess occupied the lower lobe of the left lung, which was in a gangrenous state. Bloody serum was found in left pleura and pericardium.

**HERNIA.**—A man was admitted on May 14th labouring under strangulated inguinal hernia, which had remained unreduced three days. The patient was in a low condition from pain and vomiting. The taxis proving unsuccessful, as nothing seemed to contraindicate it, chloroform was resorted to in aid. In a few moments general convulsions set in, and the pulsation of the heart ceased. All the means of resuscitation available were resorted to, but unfortunately to no purpose. At the inquest a post mortem examination was made. The heart was quite healthy, and weighed about 10 ozs; the valves were perfect. In the head a sharp bony spur was found adherent to the inner surface of the dura mater and in contact with the substance of the brain. A knuckle

of the sigmoid flexure of the colon was found firmly impacted in the inguinal canal, and at the most prominent point the intestine was nearly in a state of mortification.

**HEPATITIS.**—On the 24th March a man was admitted with violent pain in the right side, urgent vomiting, and faltering pulse. He survived only six hours. On examination a large abscess was found in the liver, which had burst into the abdomen.

**URINARY.**—On September 8th a man was admitted with retention of urine, which was ascertained to depend upon disease of the prostate gland and bladder. On the ninth day from admission an abscess burst into the urethra. Soon after the urine became totally suppressed, and fatal coma supervened. A large abscess was discovered in the prostate gland, with extensive extravasation of blood. A case of Bright's disease of the kidney remained over from last year, in which hæmaturia was a prominent symptom. Death took place about the middle of January, and the usual granular state of the kidneys was found.

**OVARIAN DISEASE.**—On October 8th a female aged 58 was admitted with a tumor of considerable size in the left iliac region, with fluctuation in the peritoneum and œdema of the lower limbs. The patient was much distressed with vomiting and hectic fever, and as the case was not suitable for operation, nothing but palliative measures could be adopted. Death took place 73 days after admission. Both ovaries were the seat of multilocular cysts, filled with serous fluid. The left had burst into the abdomen, and excited general peritonitis. The intestines were perfectly black.

**CARIES.**—The subject of this fatal case was a seaman who was sent from shipboard with enormous sloughing ulcers over both hips, caused (according to the patient's own confession) by a resolute maintenance of an irksome position, in order to obtain his discharge. It was evident, however, that spinal disease was at the root of this patient's malady, for after death several of the vertebræ of the back and loins were found destroyed by caries. He survived 40 days.

**BURNS AND SCALDS.**—A fatal case of burn occurred in a girl of 15, caused by her clothes catching fire as she was passing the door of a blacksmith's forge. Both lower limbs were scorched over their entire surface, and the case was almost hopeless from the first. An enormous abscess was found over the gluteal region. The left knee joint became exposed, exhaustion set in, and the patient died comatose.

**FRACTURE.**—On February 15th a woman was admitted who had fallen over a cliff at St. George's Bay, and sustained a compound fracture of the right ankle joint, simple fracture of several ribs, and general concussion. A consultation was held in her case and from the extensive and complex charac-

ter of the injuries, and the advanced age of the patient, amputation was considered unsuitable. Death occurred in three weeks from exhaustion, in fact rallying never took place.

**CONCUSSION.**—A man was brought to hospital on October 25th who had fallen down a flight of steps and was taken up insensible. When laid in bed he presented the appearance of a person in a tranquil sleep. He breathed without noise, his pulse was slow and soft, his pupils were contracted, and when spoken to he answered sensibly. As no mark of external violence could be detected, and the breath smelled of alcohol, it was thought probable that the symptoms might be owing as much to the effect of drink as of the fall. Sulphate of Zinc was administered in large and repeated doses, and an attempt was made to use the stomach pump. A quantity of warm water was injected into the stomach, and on tickling the fauces vomiting was excited and the contents of the stomach evacuated. Cold water was then poured on the head, and after a time some degree of consciousness was restored. He recognised those about him (having been formerly a patient in hospital), and was able to sit up and take some food. Next day considerable hopes were entertained of his recovery, but a tendency to stupor still remained, which was not diminished by purgatives and counter-irritants, and he gradually sank 36 hours after admission. On examination a large quantity of blood, fluid and coagulated was found extravasated upon the brain, the right anterior lobe of which was lacerated. The skull was of remarkable thinness, but presented no appearance of fracture or depression.

**GENERAL DEBILITY.**—Under this head is recorded the sudden death of a woman aged 68. Signs of diseased heart of the fatty character were discovered on examination.

**OPERATIONS.**—The only capital operation performed during the year was an amputation of the forearm for a gunshot injury of the hand, caused by the bursting of a gun. The patient made a good recovery.

**CASES NOW IN HOSPITAL.**—The most important case at present in hospital is a compound fracture of right leg, where the lower fragment of the tibia protruded an inch and a half through the wound. The fracture was reduced, and the case is progressing favourably.

#### VISITATION.

The hospital visitation for 1867 has been as follows:—

	<i>Visits.</i>
Ladies ... ..	112
His Honor the Superintendent ...	1
Members of Provincial Council and General Assembly ...	62

General public	...	...	194
Medical men	...	...	169
Commissioner for the Sick, &c.	...	...	9
Ministers of Church of England	...	...	204
"	"	Rome	117
"	"	Wesleyan Church	24
"	"	Presbyterian Church	8
"	"	Baptist Church	3
"	"	Independent Church	1
Total	...	...	904

Various improvements have been effected during the year. Separate latrines have been provided for the sexes. An enclosed yard has been formed, and a number of patients have been removed from the hospital to the old lunatic asylum, vacated on April 8th, when the insane were transferred to the new building at the Whau.

The Report of the Lunatic Asylum has been drawn up by Dr. Fisher, the resident medical superintendent, and is herewith enclosed.

T. M. PHILSON, M.D.,

Provincial Surgeon.

The above list is exclusive of visits paid by the friends and acquaintances of the patients.

Provincial Hospital,

January, 1868.

## AUCKLAND PROVINCIAL HOSPITAL.

### RETURN OF PATIENTS WHO DIED DURING THE YEAR 1867.

No.	Sex.	Patients' Names.	Age.	Diseases.	Date of Admission.	Date of Decease.	Time in Hspl.	Post-mortem Appearances, &c.
1	M	Joseph Ford	27	Pneumonia (congestive)	1866 Nov. 14	1867 Jan. 5	46	Both pleuræ filled with bloody serum; lungs deep red, semihepatized, and gangrenous. The prominent symptoms were cough, hæmoptysis, and dyspnœa.
2	F	Jane Taylor	30	Phthisis pulmonalis	Dec. 24	" 14	21	Not examined.
3	F	Mary Adamson	59	Bright's disease	Dec. 17	" 15	30	Kidneys granular and hyperœmic; liver enlarged; heart flaccid. Prominent symptoms were debility and hæmaturia.
4	M	James Stanford	66	Heart disease	1868 Jan. 12	" 16	5	Heart large, fatty; aorta dilated; valves patulous; lungs, liver, and kidneys congested. Prominent symptoms, dyspnœa, palpitation, faintness, œdema of lower extremities.
5	M	Reuben Shipley	69	Senile gangrene	Jan. 4	" 31	27	The gangrene began in first joint of left great toe, on the site of an old bunion. The posterior tibial artery behind the ankle was found obliterated by calcareous deposit.
6	F	Agnes Rice	68	General debility	Dec. 4	Feb. 28	73	Heart enlarged, fatty; pericardium and pleuræ filled with bloody serum. Death was sudden, and the prominent symptoms were pains in the region of the heart and great prostration.
7	F	Anne Clout	50	Cmpnd. fracture of leg	Feb. 16	Mar. 7	19	The cause was a fall from a height; no opportunity of amputation was presented.
8	M	Henry McGowan	40	Delirium tremens	Mar. 14	" 15	1	Not examined.
9	M	John Sykes	37	Hepatic abscess, peritonitis	Mar. 24	" 24	1	Admitted with abdominal pain and urgent vomiting, and survived only six hours. After death a large abscess was found in the liver, which had burst into the abdomen. The cause of the abscess is supposed to have been a kick from a horse, received two years previously.
10	M	John Campbell	48	Heart disease	1866 Dec. 27	" 26	89	Heart weighed 2lbs.; aorta dilated; liver enlarged; abdomen full of fluid; lungs pushed up to the top of the chest; death caused by apnœa.
11	M	Dominick Murray	43	Phthisis pulmonalis	Dec. 3	April 5	123	Not examined.
12	M	Thomas D. Harris	21	Typhoid fever	1867 April 1	" 11	11	Admitted in the advanced stage with diarrhœa. Two days before death symptoms of peritonitis appeared; and on examination a perforating ulcer of the ilium was found, and most extensive inflammation in the abdomen.

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RETURN OF DEATHS, &c.—continued.

No.	Sex.	Patient's Name.	Age.	Diseases.	Date of Admission.	Date of Decease.	Time in Hspl.	Post-mortem Appearances, &c.
13	M	Edward Markland	34	Phthisis pulmonalis	1867 April 5	1867 April 12	8	Not examined. Admitted with lower limbs severely burned, from clothes accidentally catching fire; an enormous abscess formed in gluteal region; the knee joint became exposed; diarrhoea came on, and collapse and coma closed the scene.
14	F	Elizabeth Thomas	15	Burn	Mar. 18	" 13	27	
15	M	James Mooney	53	Pneumonia	April 8	" 20	12	Had been ill some time before admission. Illness produced by exposure to cold. The left lung was the principal seat of the disease,—an enormous abscess occupied its lower lobe. The substance of the lung was gangrenous. Bloody serum in left pleura and pericardium. Death took place in the way of coma.
16	F	Mary Anne McKelvey	21	Phthisis pulmonalis	" 4	" 22	18	Hemiplegic before death. Left cornea became disorganized. Had long suffered before admission. Prominent symptoms were hemorrhage from uterus, and intractable vomiting. Besides the usual ravages of this disease, there were found after death evidences of extensive peritoneal inflammation.
17	F	Bridget White	49	Cancer of womb	" 3	" 23	21	
18	F	Eliza Biggs	31	Pulmonary phthisis	" 11	" 23	12	Admitted in a sinking state. Admitted from shipboard with enormous sloughing sores over both lips. After death the bodies of several of the vertebrae in the back and loins were found to be in a state of caries.
19	M	Roderick McKay	23	Caries of spine	Mar. 16	" 25	40	
20	M	Edward Gilshman	28	Scirrhus of colon	April 4	May 1	28	Long laboured under pain in the left side of the loins, hiccough and vomiting. After death a cancerous mass was found involving the descending colon, and obstructing the intestinal contents,—the caecum had given way, causing fatal peritonitis.
21	M	Walter Beard	25	Typhoid fever	Mar. 28	" 2	36	Diarrhoea was a prominent symptom. Numerous ulcers were formed in the ileum,—some of them were on the point of perforation. Death took place by asthenia.
22	M	Alfred James	55	Heart disease	1866 Dec. 27	" 5	129	Admitted with general dropsy, urgent dyspnoea, &c. Heart weighed 1½ lbs.; surface rough from effused lymph; aorta dilated; pericardium full of serum; liver large.
23	M	Henry George Wilton	36	Scirrhus of rectum	Mar. 28	" 6	40	Admitted with dysentery, involuntary evacuations, and extreme debility. The liver extended quite across the abdomen. The rectum was found in a state of extensive ulceration.

RETURN OF DEATHS, &c.—continued.

No.	Sex.	Patients' Names.	Age.	Diseases.	Date of Admission.	Date of Decease.	Time in Hapl.	Post-mortem Appearances, &c.
24	M	George Nethersole	40	Strangulated hernia	1866 May 14	1867. May 14	Days 1	Admitted with strangulated inguinal hernia (left side), of three days duration. Chloroform was resorted to in aid of the taxis; convulsions ensued, and in a few minutes death. A sharp bony spiculum was found in contact with the brain.
25	M	Patrick Smith	50	Phthisis pulmonalis	Feb. 16	" 23	96	In addition to the tubercular disease, had stricture of the urethra and recto-vesical fistula.
26	M	Archibald Stewart	35	Phthisis pulmonalis	Nov. 20	" 23	184	Left lung found excavated into a vast cavern.
27	M	Joseph Rodgers	42	Phthisis pulmonalis	May 30	June 5	7	Admitted with hæmoptysis; cough; right side bulged greatly from effused serum; lungs full of tubercles in all stages; survived only five days.
28	M	John Wilson	28	Stricture of urethra	1867 Feb. 24	" 20	116	Died from urinary infiltration, the result of prostatic abscess of great size and long duration.
29	M	John Pickersgill	35	Phthisis pulmonalis	1865 Dec. 11	July 15	217	This case was complicated with colliquative diarrhoea.
30	M	George Anderson	26	Scrofula	1866 Dec. 11	" 16	218	This was a case of caries of the lumbar vertebræ, with psoas abscess; destruction of the left hip joint. The left pleura was found filled with serum.
31	F	Bethel Comerford	40	Phthisis pulmonalis	1867 July 13	" 19	6	Admitted in a dying state.
32	M	Thomas Colclough	60	Senile gangrene	" 2	" 29	27	The disease commenced in the upper of the right foot about a month before admission, and the whole of the foot perished before death, which took place by coma. The arteries of the leg were found in a state of calcification.
33	F	Martha Anne Butler	18	Acute rheumatism	" 1	Aug. 15	46	Soon after admission cardiac inflammation supervened, ending in general dropsy. The pericardium contained a pint of serum. Heart weighed 18½ ozs., and was overspread with fibrinous deposit, which lined the pericardium. Vegetations were found fringing the aortic and mitral valves. This patient had previously suffered from heart disease.
34	M	Thomas Jenkins	28	Phthisis pulmonalis	Aug. 13	" 24	11	Had long been ill, and at length died suddenly from hæmoptysis.
35	M	Kotai Nga Motu	40	Scrofula	" 13	" 25	12	This man presented on admission an immense gluteal abscess, which was found after death to have proceeded from caries of the lumbar vertebræ.

RETURN OF DEATHS, &c.—continued.

No.	Sex.	Patients' Names.	Age.	Diseases.	Date of Admission.	Date of Decease.	Time in Hspl.	Post-mortem Appearances, &c.
36	M	Thomas Christianson	23	Typhoid fever	1867. Aug. 28	1867. Sept. 2	Days 6	Sent to hospital from the ship Ironsides. There was a copious eruption of rose-coloured spots, each of them culminating in a minute shrivelled vesicle. Although there was no diarrhoea, large patches of ulceration were found in the ileum.
37	M	Michael Connolly	37	Phthisis pulmonalis	March 2	„ 13	195	This patient suffered long and very severely. Large caverns in both lungs.
38	M	James Laughlin	16	Phthisis pulmonalis	Sept. 5	„ 17	12	This case presented nothing remarkable.
39	M	George Nicholls	29	Phthisis pulmonalis	May 15	„ 17	176	This case also presented nothing peculiar except a state of complete aphonia.
40	M	Henry Thewlis	47	Retention of urine	Sept. 3	„ 19	16	This man was admitted with retention of urine; nine days afterwards an abscess burst in the prostate gland, when pus and blood were discharged. Soon the urine became suppressed, uremia was induced, and death took place by coma. A large sacculated abscess was discovered in the prostate gland, with diffused hemorrhage.
41	F	Mary Campbell	30	Phthisis pulmonalis	Aug. 30	„ 19	21	This was an ordinary case of pulmonary consumption.
42	M	Laurence Nolan	28	Hemiplegia	May 14	„ 21	191	This was a very lingering case, and after death the left middle cerebral lobe was found in a state of ramollissement, with white scrofulous tubercles on dura mater. There was also much serum effused into and upon the brain.
43	F	Bridget Slattery	28	Cancer of uterus	Sept. 12	„ 22	10	The pelvis was filled by the uterus in a state of scirrhus. Two large abscesses were found in the liver. Numerous ulcers were found in the large intestine.
44	M	Samuel Fiddeman	43	Heart disease	Sept. 19	Oct. 9	20	General dropsy, dependent on hypertrophy of heart, weight 1½lbs; aortic and mitral valves shrivelled and calcified; lungs and liver secondarily diseased; death was sudden.
45	M	James Houlahan	36	Phthisis pulmonalis	April 8	„ 24	199	This case presented nothing peculiar; progress of disease was very slow.
46	M	William Murray	47	Concussion	Oct. 25	„ 27	3	Admitted in a state of partial insensibility, caused by a fall on the head; survived thirty-six hours. Right anterior lobe of brain found lacerated with wide-spreading extravasation.
47	M	William Caird	35	Aneurism	Sept. 25	Nov. 10	46	This was an aneurism of the abdominal aorta, which pushed the intestine before it, and caused caries of the bodies of the third, fourth, and fifth lumbar vertebrae.

RETURN OF DEATHS, &c.—continued.

Sex.	Patient's Names.	Age.	Diseases.	Date of Admission.	Date of Decease.	Time in Hapl.	Post-mortem Appearances, &c.	
48	M	William Morley	27	Heart disease	1867. Oct. 21	1867. Nov. 15	Days 25	Heart dilated, weight 1lb; mitral and aortic valves ossified and contracted, especially the former; left lower lobe of lung hepatized; the remainder was emphysematous.
49	M	Frederick Shrub	27	Typhoid fever	Nov. 11	„ 21	10	Admitted in the second week of typhoid fever. Had much dyspncea, cough, diarrhoea, and low muttering delirium. Death took place ten days after admission, by asphyxia. Right lung was found extensively hepatized ileum studded with ulcers.
50	M	Edward Smith	33	Phthisis pulmonatis	Sept. 6	„ 26	18	Besides the tubercular state of the lungs, aryteno-epiglottidean folds were tumefied and ulcerated; a stricture was discovered in the cesophagus.
51	M	John Smith	48	Phthisis pulmonatis	July 12	Dec. 4	145	This case presented nothing remarkable.
52	M	John Taylor	35	Phthisis pulmonatis	Oct. 22	„ 7	46	An ordinary case.
53	M	Thomas Rose	18	Medullary sarcoma	Dec. 2	„ 19	17	Admitted with general enlargement of the lymphatic glands, and gradually sank with symptoms of obstructed circulation. The mesenteric glands were found converted into masses of encephaloid matter of great size and globular shape. Heart greatly dilated, and filled with white fibrinous coagulum.
54	F	Isabella Turnbull	58	Ovarian dropsy	Oct. 8	„ 19	72	Admitted with ovarian dropsy and tumor. Both ovaria were the seat of multilocular cysts, containing serous fluid. The left had burst into the abdomen, and excited general peritonitis. Great oedema of lower limbs.
55	M	George Savage	15	Scrofula	1866. Nov 12	„ 26	409	Admitted for scrofula in left hip joint, which was found carious, with pus in the pelvis, between the ossapubis and bladder of urine.

**AUCKLAND PROVINCIAL HOSPITAL.**  
**RETURN OF DISEASES TREATED IN 1867.**

Names of Diseases (Dr. Farr's Nomenclology).	Remained 31st Dec., 1866.	Admitted in 1867.	Total treated in 1867.	Discharged in 1867.	Died in 1867.	Remaining 31st Dec., 1867.	Remarks.
<b>ZYMOTIC DISEASES.</b>							
Fever, typhoid . . . . .	...	15	15	9	4	2	
Ophthalmia . . . . .	6	9	15	11	...	4	
Erysipelas . . . . .	1	5	6	6	...	...	
Dysentery . . . . .	1	14	15	14	...	1	
Diarrhoea . . . . .	...	3	3	3	...	...	
Syphilis and Gonorrhoea . . . . .	1	41	42	36	...	6	
Stricture of Urethra . . . . .	2	11	13	9	1	3	
Scurvy . . . . .	1	3	4	4	...	...	
Worms . . . . .	...	1	1	1	...	...	
<b>CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.</b>							
Rheumatism, acute . . . . .	...	5	5	4	1	...	
" chronic . . . . .	5	56	61	55	...	6	
Diabetes . . . . .	...	1	1	...	...	1	
Anasarca . . . . .	...	4	4	4	...	...	
Senile gangrene . . . . .	...	2	2	...	2	...	
Carcinoma . . . . .	...	8	8	3	4	1	
Medullary sarcoma . . . . .	...	1	1	...	1	...	
Scrofula . . . . .	4	8	12	6	3	3	
Pulmonary consumption . . . . .	9	32	41	13	19	9	
Meningitis . . . . .	...	1	1	1	...	...	
Paralysis . . . . .	9	11	20	6	1	13	
Chorea . . . . .	1	2	3	2	...	1	
Delirium tremens . . . . .	...	21	21	20	1	...	
Lunacy . . . . .	6	2	8	6	...	2	
Epilepsy . . . . .	3	6	9	1	...	8	
Hysteria . . . . .	...	4	4	4	...	...	
Neuralgia . . . . .	...	2	2	2	...	...	
<b>LOCAL DISEASES.</b>							
Deafness . . . . .	...	1	1	1	...	...	
Tumors . . . . .	...	6	6	6	...	...	
Blindness . . . . .	...	3	3	...	...	3	
Ulcers . . . . .	12	49	61	55	...	6	
Heart disease . . . . .	2	11	13	4	5	4	
Aneurism . . . . .	...	1	1	...	1	...	
Bronchitis . . . . .	4	6	10	5	...	5	
Pleurisy and Pneumonia . . . . .	...	14	14	10	2	2	
Asthma . . . . .	2	...	2	...	...	2	
Hæmorrhoids . . . . .	...	2	2	2	...	...	
Hernia . . . . .	...	2	2	1	1	...	
Dyspepsia . . . . .	...	12	12	11	...	1	
Liver disease . . . . .	2	7	9	7	1	1	
Jaundice . . . . .	...	2	2	2	...	...	
Ascites . . . . .	...	4	4	3	...	1	
Cystitis . . . . .	...	6	6	5	1	...	
Bright's disease . . . . .	1	3	4	2	1	1	

RETURN OF DISEASES, &c.—*continued.*

Names of Diseases (Dr. Farr's Nosology).	Remained 31st Dec. 1866.	Admitted in 1867.	Total treated in 1867.	Discharged in 1867.	Died in 1867.	Remaining 31st Dec. 1867.	Remarks.
<b>LOCAL DISEASES—<i>continued.</i></b>							
Ovarian disease	...	1	1	...	1	...	
Arthritis	...	5	5	3	...	2	
Caries and Necrosis	...	2	2	1	1	...	
Cutaneous eruptions	...	14	14	14	...	...	
Fistula	...	5	5	5	...	...	
Abscesses	...	17	17	17	...	...	
Whitlow	...	6	6	5	...	1	
Polypus of the nose	...	1	1	1	...	...	
<b>DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.</b>							
Parturition	...	1	1	1	...	...	
Uterine diseases	...	8	8	8	...	...	
General debility	17	37	54	27	1	26	
<b>LESIONS FROM VIOLENCE.</b>							
Burns and scalds	...	5	5	4	1	...	
Dislocations	...	2	2	2	...	...	
Sprains	...	6	6	5	...	1	
Fractures	5	31	36	30	1	5	
Contusions	...	25	25	24	...	1	
Concussion	...	1	1	...	1	...	
Wound	8	18	16	14	...	2	
Curvature of spine	...	3	3	2	...	1	
<b>Total</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>677</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>125</b>	

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

To the Provincial Surgeon.

**S**IR,—I have the honor to submit, for your information and approval, the Annual Report of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum.

As you are already aware, the insane patients were removed, on 8th of last March, from the old Asylum, on the Grafton-road, to the new and magnificent edifice on the Great North Road, which will remain a monument to the practical benevolence of the government of the day. A great boon has been conferred upon the insane, in very many respects, by their change of quarters, this class of suffering humanity, demanding our utmost support and sympathy; thanks to the philanthropy of a more enlightened age, those unhappy persons receive more consideration at the hands of their fellow men, and cities and provinces now vie with each other in erecting costly buildings for the sole purpose of promoting their comfort and welfare. It will, no doubt, be a pleasing reflection to our Auckland senators, that in New Zealand they have taken the initiative in this respect.

The total number of patients treated during the year 1867, has been 86; the admissions amounted to 24, being six fewer than in 1866; the discharges, exclusive of readmissions, who are included among the admissions given above, amounted to 14, or 66·6 per cent. upon the admissions. The average stay of each of those discharged in the Asylum has been 172 days. There were three deaths during the year, being 3·48 per cent upon the total. The average daily number throughout the year has been 63·66 remained on 31st December, 1867 (consisting of 47 males and 19 females), of whom four are aborigines (*i. e.*, three males and one female).

With the exception of a few minor ailments, the general health of the inmates has been excellent, the fine tonic air of Point Chevalier creating in them a good appetite for their food, which I am happy to report is upon a liberal scale, and of good quality. Each adult receives at breakfast,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. of bread, 1 pint of tea with sugar and milk; at dinner  $\frac{3}{4}$  lb. meat, including bone, 1 pint of soup seasoned with vegetables, 1 lb. of potatoes, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. of bread; supper same as breakfast. Medical comforts are supplied liberally to the sick when required. Very few ever leave any food upon their plates; and if they do, others are able to eat it, so that nothing is wasted. The above scale is not too liberal, when we consider the sustaining and satisfying influence of a full stomach upon the insane.

**TREATMENT.**—The treatment rigidly pursued is that which has been so ably advo-

cated and successfully practised by the late Dr. Conolly, Superintendent of Hanwell Asylum, *i. e.* the non-restraint system. Seldom, indeed, have we to put any of the males into seclusion, and that only in cases of recurrent mania, when, from the ravages of disease, the patient loses temporary control over his actions, and becomes destructive and dangerous. During such seclusion the first dawn of tranquillity is anxiously looked for by his attendant, and when it is considered safe to do so, he is released, and allowed to resume his accustomed exercise or employment. One great object we always keep in view, and that is to obtain suitable employment for all who can be induced to work. Turbulent excitement of mind, with torpidity of body, being con-comitant symptoms, in most cases, of insanity, it is quite obvious that moderate bodily exercise in the open air, must be most conducive in restoring lost equilibrium, by diverting through other channels already torpid, that excess which pervades the brain, and to this end our chief efforts are directed. Inducements of tobacco, extra bread, &c., are held out to those who work, and it is often surprising how much valuable work is done for a very small remuneration. For those who cannot be prevailed upon to work, bagatelle, draughts, cards, dominoes, &c., are provided as means applicable for diverting them from their own diseased thoughts. A handsome piano-forte, for the use of the female patients, has lately been introduced by Dr. Pollen, purchased from the proceeds of the sale of a land scrip, presented to the institution by Mr. Thomas Gibson, of Auckland. I may here state, from my own observation, that I consider music stands pre-eminently foremost of all our means for obtaining tranquillity, and giving pleasure to the diseased mind. Three entertainments for the patients have been provided during the year, *viz.*—Two exhibitions of the magic lantern, and a feast, with dancing, in celebration of the Queen's birthday.

**LIBRARY.**—The government very liberally gave a money order for ten pounds' worth of books to form the nucleus of a library. Through this liberality 57 well assorted volumes have been obtained; since then 30 other volumes with illustrated papers, &c., have been added, for which we are indebted to the following ladies and gentlemen:—Mr. Aickin, Newton, Leisure Hour for 1858; Mrs. Abraham, bagatelle board, two boxes of historical card puzzles, "Boy's Own Magazine," 4 volumes, Robinson Crusoe, 1 volume, two drawing books with bundle of pencils, several copies of "Punch" and illustrated papers; Dr. Horne, bundle of "Illustrated London News"; Mr. James O'Neill, "The World," 20 volumes, with 4 other books; Mr. Hamley and Dr. Pollen, large bundle of "Illustrated London News"; Provincial Secretary, "Jurors' Reports and Awards of the New Zealand Exhibition" for 1865; Mr.

Rayson, Whau, bundle of "Illustrated London News"; Mrs. Webster, bundle of illustrated papers; 36 volumes were purchased at auction out of the offertory account, making altogether 123 interesting books, which are much sought after by the patients. Our best thanks are also due to the proprietor of the "Daily Southern Cross" for supplying us with a copy of that journal every morning. Donations of books, games, &c., will be thankfully received for the benefit of the patients.

**BATHING AND WATER SUPPLY.**—Next to a liberal diet and exercise in the open air, I consider bathing most beneficial to the well-being of the insane. Some few reluctantly submit to it at first, but they very soon come to like it, and often ask for it before their turn comes; twelve on an average are bathed every morning. It was a great omission when the baths were fitted up that hot water pipes were not laid on, as in the cold of winter hot water has to be carried the whole range of the building for the delicate patients, to whom the cold water would be highly injurious; this incurs great inconvenience and waste of time. Shower baths also have been omitted from the arrangements. I am sorry to report that the water in our well is tainted from the sewerage of the building, which is a very serious matter regarding the health of the inmates. This is much more palpable in the dry season, when the sewers are unflushed by heavy rainfalls. I hope measures will soon be taken to remedy this abomination, as the water is unfit for washing floors, much less for cooking purposes. For the latter the rain water from the tanks on the roof is used, and when that fails it is obtained from a well which has been dug a short distance down the paddock.

**RELIGIOUS SERVICES.**—His Lordship, the Bishop of New Zealand, opened the chapel for Divine service on 17th March, and personally officiated every Sunday afternoon at 3.30 p.m. till his departure for England, since which time the services have been regularly carried on by his clergy. Although many of the residents around avail themselves of those services, the discourses are mostly of a didactic and descriptive character, and consequently best adapted for the insane portion of the audience, who generally average twenty-five, male and female; Mr. Westmoreland presides at the harmonium and conducts the choral part of the service; he also attends on Saturday afternoon to exercise a class of patients in practising the hymns for the following Sunday. Much pleasure and it is to be hoped benefit have accrued to some from attendance on these services, whilst others attend and conduct themselves mechanically. The Rev. Walter McDonald attends occasionally on Fridays, and reads prayers, &c., to those belonging to his communion. An offertory is taken up at the close of each

Sunday service, amounting at the end of the year to £13 17s, which his Lordship, with his usual generosity, directed to be spent for the benefit of the patients. Out of it books have been purchased, and games, pipes, postage stamps, spectacles, cost of entertainments, and surplice for officiating clergymen have been provided, and contributions to the friendless and destitute, given upon their recovery and discharge from the Asylum.

**THE STAFF** consists of one Resident Surgeon, one Head Keeper, five Assistant Keepers, on the male side, and matron, with one assistant on the female side. One baker, who also cooks the food, assisted by convalescent patients. As the keepers are not over paid for the duties they have to perform, I would respectfully suggest that there be two gratuities established, to be given at the end of each year, to the most careful and praiseworthy men during that period. The expense of this arrangement would not be great to the government, and much might be saved, and good ensue to the patients, by encouraging the keepers in the careful performance of their duty. It is no easy matter for a matron, with one assistant, to manage twenty females, a large proportion of whom are violent and noisy; indeed, if there are any more admissions, another assistant will be absolutely necessary to carry on the work.

**SLEEPING ACCOMMODATION.**—There are four associated dormitories for the males in the basement story, containing, respectively, 13, 12, 8, and 9 beds, with six single rooms for noisy patients. The average space for each patient is 535 cubic feet. The means of ventilation are very imperfect. In the above is included one of the workshops, which have been converted into a sleeping apartment. The females occupy the rooms of the second story, immediately above the males. Their sleeping space consists of two associated dormitories, with eight single rooms, affording to each 791 cubic feet.

**GROUND AND LUNATIC LABOUR.**—The land available for cultivation amounts to about 15 acres, and has been laid out and drained under the direction of Dr. Pollen, to whom the Institution is greatly indebted for the lively interest taken by him in everything pertaining to its advancement. Grass and oats were sown in April last, which yielded a good crop; part was kept for hay and the remainder eaten by grazers. Three acres of excellent land at the bottom of the grounds have been fenced off for a vegetable garden, which, when it is got into good working order, will yield a profitable return. Besides supplying vegetables for the other provincial establishments it is in contemplation to build a piggery and fatten pigs for the benefit of the institution. The male patients are employed variously, some in the garden, others clearing the shrubbery, flower plots and walks, rolling exercise grounds, assisting in the kitchen, &c. A

very useful work has been performed by them in the female airing court, i.e., in removing scores of tons of scoria and other debris which had been left scattered over the court by the contractors, and filling it in with earth, and laying it out in grass plots, thus conferring a very great boon upon their female friends. All of the females who are willing are kept employed in sewing and repairing the clothing of the establishment under the supervision of the matron.

**DISCHARGES.**—The number of discharges in the table is 17, three of whom have been re-admitted. I can only account for these re-admissions as those persons when discharged were quiet, and worked willingly and well both before and after admission, by the existing scarcity of employment in Auckland, and more than all to the want of a sympathising guardian to take them by the hand upon their re-appearance in public. One of our re-admissions was that of an old maiden lady who was cured of melancholia here and afterwards taken by her relations to the country, but being greatly shocked at their reduced circumstances was attacked with acute mania, under which she is still suffering. Some very satisfactory cases of recovery took place, among whom was that of a married female from primary dementia, and a young female from melancholia. Another married female upon her recovery, who had been deserted by her husband, and had left her children in the Sydney workhouse, expressed so long a desire to see them that she was sent thither. Government contributed £2, His Lordship the Bishop of New Zealand £2, and Asylum Offertory £2.

**DEATHS (1).**—John McGregor, a labourer, and of sober habits, lived with his family on the Nova Scotian settlement of Wangarei. Some months previous to his reception into the Asylum on 26th March, 1864, he was attacked with pain and other symptoms of inflammation within the head, for which he was treated in the Provincial Hospital, and recovered so far as to be discharged and return to his friends. He did not remain long at home after his return, when symptoms of aberration of mind exhibited them-

selves, for which he was placed in the Lunatic Asylum. The stage of excitement soon lapsed into that of dementia, when disease of his lungs took place, causing him to cough and expectorate a great deal, and finally producing death.

(2.) The second fatal case is that of Sarah Gledhill, who was received into the asylum on 13th September, 1859. She was one of the first shipments of needlewomen who arrived in the Province, but having the misfortune to marry a drunken and cruel husband, she became insane, it is said through hardship and ill-usage. She suffered long from cough with heavy expectoration which finally caused death. It was really humiliating to behold this poor creature as she sat in a crouching posture in a corner of her room with no other covering on her but a blanket, and when spoken kindly to replying with hideous grimaces. Notwithstanding her long illness there was not a sore upon her body, which was due to the careful nursing she received from the matron. Her habits were very dirty and mischievous.

(3.) The last, and I regret suicidal case, was that of Thomas Lynch, who had been an inmate of the asylum since 31st January, 1866. He was a tall and powerful man, and had been formerly a soldier, but was discharged from the army owing to epilepsy. Some months prior to his demise, he became the subject of recurrent furious mania, a most dangerous complication. I always considered him a dangerous patient, but never had any reason to suspect him of entertaining any design upon his own life. Strange to say, he committed the dreadful act shortly after breakfast on 12th August, when the keepers were all around cleaning out the wards, which would lead us to suppose that the act was not premeditated, but the sudden impulse of an uncontrollable power. As the facts have been all elicited before a coroner's jury, and the keepers acquitted of all blame, I need not recapitulate them here.

B. E. FISHER, M.R.C.S., Edin.,

Resident Medical Officer.

Lunatic Asylum,  
January, 1868.

NOMINAL RETURN OF PATIENTS WHO DIED IN THE ASYLUM DURING THE YEAR 1867.

Sex.	Patients' Names.	Age.	When Admitted.	When Died.	Mental Disease.	Cause of Death.
M.	John McGregor.	27	March 26, 1864.	March 29, 1867.	Dementia.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.
	Sarah Gledhill.	36	September 13, 1859.	August 4, 1867.	Dementia.	Ditto.
M.	Thomas Lynch.	27	January 31, 1866.	August 14, 1867.	Epileptiform Insanity.	Suicide.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMERICAL RETURN OF PATIENTS TREATED DURING THE YEAR.

	Remained on December 31st, 1866.			Admitted in 1867.			Total treated in 1867.			Discharged in 1867.			Died in 1867.			Remaining on December 31st, 1867.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
European and others	39	16	55	15	9	24	54	25	79	8	6	14	2	1	3	44	18	62
Aborigines	6	1	7				6	1	7	3		3				3	1	4
Total	45	17	62	15	9	24	60	26	86	11	6	17	2	1	3	47	19	66

TABLE SHOWING THE OCCUPATION OR PROFESSION OF TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS DURING THE YEAR, AND WITH RESPECT TO THE MARRIED STATE.

Occupation.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.
<b>MALES.</b>				
Bakers - - - -	1	1		2
Printers - - - -	1			1
Labourers - - - -	22	1		23
Carpenters - - - -		1		1
Soldiers and Militiamen - - - -	9	5		14
Sailors - - - -	6	1	1	8
Surgeons - - - -	1	1		2
Bricklayer - - - -	1			1
Miners - - - -	2			2
Farmers - - - -	1	1		2
Storekeepers - - - -	1			1
Gardeners - - - -	2			2
Teacher - - - -	1			1
	48	11	1	60
<b>FEMALES.</b>				
Domestic Servants - - - -	9			9
Needlewomen - - - -		2	2	4
No Occupation - - - -	2	11		13
	11	13	2	86
<b>Total</b>	59	24	3	86

TABLE SHOWING THE PROBABLE CAUSES AND FORMS OF INSANITY IN THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS.

Forms of Insanity.	Grief.	Drink.	Hereditary.	Privation.	Onanism.	Bodily Injury.	Religious Mania.	Infirmity.	Idiocy.	Unknown.	Puerperal Mania.	Total.
Mania - - - -	2	23	10	3		1	3			8	2	52
Melancholia - - - -	6		3		1							10
Dementia - - - -	2	2		2				5				17
Paralysis - - - -			1									1
Epilepsy - - - -			1							2		3
Other Forms - - - -									3			3
<b>Total</b>	10	31	15	5	1	1	3	5	3	10	2	86

## MOUNT EDEN GAOL.

## ANNUAL RETURN OF DISEASES TREATED DURING 1867.

Classification.	Remained Dec. 31st, 1866.	Admitted in 1867.	Total treated in 1867.	Discharged in 1867.	Died in 1867.	Remainig Dec. 31st, 1867.
<b>ZYMOTIC DISEASES.</b>						
Tonsillitis (Quinsy)	...	1	1	1	...	...
Febris typhoides	1	11	12	11	1	...
Ophthalmia	...	1	1	1	...	...
Erysipelas	...	1	1	1	...	...
Furunculus (Boil)	...	2	2	2	...	...
Influenza	...	20	20	20	...	...
Dysentery	...	4	4	4	...	...
Diarrhoea	...	6	6	6	...	...
Syphilis	...	3	3	3	...	...
Stricture Urethrae	...	1	1	1	...	...
Scabies (Itch)	...	1	1	1	...	...
<b>CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.</b>						
Rheumatismus	1	16	17	17	...	...
Phthisis pulmonalis	..	2	2	2	...	...
<b>LOCAL DISEASES.</b>						
Delirium tremens	...	15	15	15	...	...
Cephalœa (Headache)	...	2	2	2	...	...
Otitis (Infl. of Ear)	...	5	5	5	...	...
Morbi cordis (Heart)	1	2	3	3	...	...
Bronchitis	3	14	17	16	...	1
Pleuritis	...	1	1	1	...	...
Colica	1	13	14	13	...	1
Hæmorrhoids	...	3	3	3	...	...
Fistula in ano	...	1	1	1	...	...
Icterus, (Jaundice)	...	1	1	1	...	...
Cystitis	...	2	2	1	...	1
Hydrocele	...	2	2	2	...	...
Abscessus et Ulcus	...	3	3	3	...	...
<b>LESIONS FROM VIOLENCE.</b>						
Subluxatio (Sprain)	...	2	2	2	...	...
Fractura	...	2	2	2	...	...
Contusion	1	3	4	4	...	...
Paronychia (Whitlow)	...	1	1	1	...	...
Vulnera (Wounds)	...	4	4	4	...	...
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>RECAPTULATION.</b>						
Zymotic Diseases	1	51	52	51	1	...
Constitutional Diseases	1	18	19	19	...	...
Local	5	64	69	66	...	3
Lesions from violence	1	12	13	13	...	...

## ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1867.

The health of the prisoners in both divisions of the Mount Eden Gaol, during 1867, has been remarkably good, the admissions being less numerous than that of the preceding year—by 55; fortunately only one case proved fatal. The death occurred in the person of a young man, just arrived in the colony from England, who, after exposure to the solar rays in the early part of February, was attacked by a fever of an inflammatory type, and died on the 8th day after admission. The brain was found highly injected, and the case seemed to have been akin to what is known as Heat Apoplexy.

There occurred several severe and tedious cases of fever, of the typhoid type. Of these, one was remarkable for the dangerous nature of the symptoms, and the protracted duration of the attack. In the course of the illness, although large evacuations of conglobated blood repeatedly occurred, and extensive bed-sores were formed, the patient ultimately recovered perfectly, and returned to his labour at the end of 4 months.

Cases of Influence, Bronchitis, and Rheumatism, were among the most frequently admitted, but they generally proved of short duration.

Fifteen cases of Delirium Tremens, mostly among the women, were treated on the moderately stimulating and soothing plan, and recovered speedily.

Two cases of Hydrocele were cured by the simple puncturing of Tunica vaginalis with a needle.

Only thirteen cases of accident or lesious from violence occurred, none of them being dangerous. A case of very severe injury of the leg, which remained over from 1866, was not entirely healed until April, having been 5½ months under treatment. In this case, occasioned by a loaded truck passing over the foot, almost the whole of the integument from the knee to the foot, sloughed and was very slowly regenerated.

Intestinal fluxes have been rare.

In addition to those admitted into Hospital, there is always a considerable number who apply daily for the relief of a multiplicity of ailments, generally not unfitting them for the performance of their labours.

The general condition and health of the Maoris has been good, only 17 of them having been admitted into hospital during the year. The present Hospital, being over the kitchen, is very objectionable.

T. M. PHILSON,

Provincial Surgeon.

February 27th, 1868.

