where found of the histological conditions, and it is mainly for this reason that the case is placed on record. The drawings have been made with care, and may, I think, be accepted as accurate, especially as they have been taken from sections of the fresh specimen, hardened by freezing, and without the intervention of chemical re-agents. Inspection and comparison of these drawings will bring out, better than can be done by any verbal description, the great structural differences between the non-atrophied and the atrophied, the working and the non-working hemisphere, and, it is hoped, will make clear the nature of the minute changes which underlie the coarser lesions in such cases.

EXPLANATION OF PLATES.

PLATE I.

- Fig. 1. Section through portion of a frontal convolution of right (non-atrophied) hemisphere, showing normal structure (*freezing method*) $\times 50$ diams.
 Fig. 2. Portion of the third cortical layer of same section, $\times 300$ diams.

PLATE II.

- Fig. 3. Section through part of a frontal convolution of left (atrophied) hemisphere, showing deficiency of nerve cells and excess of neuroglia corpuscles (*freezing method*), $\times 50$ diams.
 Fig. 4. Portion of same section (mid-cortex) $\times 300$ diams.
 Fig. 5. White matter of left temporo-sphenoidal lobe, showing Deiter's cells, naked nuclei and a capillary. Ordinary nerve fibres absent, $\times 300$ diams.

Statistics of Insanity in Australia. By FREDERIC NORTON MANNING, M.D., Superintendent of the Gladesville Lunatic Asylum, near Sydney, and Inspector of the Insane, New South Wales.

The following letter, &c., in reply to recent inquiries, has been received from Dr. Manning, whose admirable "Report on Lunatic Asylums," undertaken at the request of the New South Wales Government, in 1868, is well known in this country. The information conveyed in the statistics now given cannot fail to be of interest to the readers of this Journal:—

Gladesville, near Sydney,
January 4th, 1879.

MY DEAR SIR,—

At last I fulfil my promise to send you some of the statistics of insanity in Australia. I forward you a few notes which will, I think, be interesting, and which are entirely at your service to do with as seems to you best. I know almost all the asylums personally, and

I have marked against each colony the name of the gentleman to whom I am indebted for the purely statistical matters. So far from having special facilities, as you hope, for getting at the causes of insanity, we are left to grope more hopelessly than our English compeers. The Colonies are so large that even where there are friends they cannot travel the long journeys, and we seldom get an opportunity of questioning them for ourselves. A large number of the friends know nothing of the family antecedents, and in quite $\frac{1}{2}$ of the total number admitted there are no friends nearer than the old countries, so that we have to trust to such information as can be extracted from the patients themselves. The police are an intelligent body, and give such information as they can, but such untutored testimony is not worth much. To crown all, we get a host of Chinese, East Indians, South Sea Islanders, Australian Aborigines, and other waifs and strays, many of whom speak little or no English, and the cause of whose alienation remains, in many cases, in the dimmest obscurity. I think all the causes of insanity which prevail in the older communities are operative here, except, perhaps, the grinding poverty and struggle for existence, which must be a potent cause in Great Britain and Ireland; and in addition we get other causes, some of which are not easily tabulated, and perhaps not easily explained to any one not conversant with the peculiarities of colonial life. One of these is the bad quality of food. Salt beef, inferior tea without milk, and damper (an indigestible cake of flour and water) are the diet of hundreds, without vegetables of any variety. They ruin the digestive powers, and not only cause a terrible craving for drink, but in my opinion are quite as much as the drink (which is set down by the unobservant as the sole cause) the real cause of the mental mischief. The system of drinking is no doubt a cause; the men being at a distance from temptation for weeks together, save money, which they dissipate in a few days of horrible intoxication on the vilest of adulterated compounds. Then comes isolation, in my mind a distinctively Australian cause, and one which is productive of an immense amount of mental mischief. There is not only this isolation of the shepherd's life, which has been long recognised as a cause of insanity, but the isolation of the emigrant in a new country—an isolation which in the peculiar character of life here often lasts for years. They wander from place to place, mining, sheep shearing, and following other occupations with the changing seasons; they have no fixed home, no settled friends, and none but the most immediate and selfish interests. There is no development of the finer instincts, and no family ties. Their companions constantly change; they are naturally suspicious of strangers, and after years of a wandering, homeless life, develop delusions of suspicion and fear, and hallucinations of hearing, which eventually, though sometimes not till after long intervals, land them in the asylums as thoroughly incurable patients. The sun here is responsible for much brain disturbance. The climate, especially in Queensland and New South Wales, is, for three parts of the year,

decidedly hot, and the popular costume differs very little, especially so far as head covering is concerned, from that in use in Great Britain. The inhabitants generally, and especially newly arrived emigrants, are not sufficiently alive to the dangers of exposure: and yet there is a large number of cases due to heat stroke in the New South Wales asylums, and this a common cause throughout the entire continent. Again, though there is little or no want, there is no lack of hard, rough living, and women, especially in the back districts, have very hard trying lives, unrelieved by neighbourly kindness even when most required.

I have indicated some of the special causes of insanity here, but it requires a knowledge of colonial life to realise the full extent of the action of these and others.

You will see that the proportion of insane to population is in the older colonies very nearly the same as in Great Britain. South Australia is a fortunate exception in this respect. Her population has increased more slowly. She has been spared the rush and excitement consequent on gold mining (which, by the way, I omitted when speaking of causation), and her system of land tenure and other things are more home-like than those of other Colonies. Speaking of mining, the gold excitement sent many persons to asylums in early colonial days, and this and the rapid ups and downs of colonial life are still operative in this direction. A man once imbued with the thorough spirit of the gold miner is half a lunatic already. He wanders from one digging to another; is sometimes rich and at others a pauper, but never hardly settles to other occupation, and too often ends his days in an asylum.

Believe me, yours very truly,
F. NORTON MANNING.

D. Hack Tuke, M.D.

The census is taken quinquennially in some of the Australian Colonies, and in the remainder at decennial periods. The registration of births and deaths is carried out with great care in all the colonies, and the arrivals and departures by sea are carefully noted.

Returns showing the population are published by the various Registrars-General at the close of every year, and may be taken as representing the number of inhabitants, with a degree of accuracy little short of that attained in Great Britain.

On December 31st, 1877, the population of the Australian Colonies was 2,096,732, and the number of insane persons under official cognizance was 5,876, giving a proportion of 1 in every 356, or 2·80 per thousand.

The proportion in the different colonies, arranged in the order of foundation, was as follows:—

Foundation of Colony.	Name.	Population.			Number of Insane.			Proportion of Insane to Population.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1788	New South Wales	367,323	294,889	662,212	1151	678	1829	1 in 319	1 in 435	1 in 362 or 2.76 per 1,000.
1804	Tasmania	56,523	50,581	107,104	214	123	337	1 in 264	1 in 411	1 in 317 or 3.15 "
1836	South Australia	123,000	112,000	235,000	261	217	478	1 in 471	1 in 516	1 in 491 or 2.03 "
1851	Victoria	467,753	393,051	860,804	1588	1159	2747	1 in 294	1 in 359	1 in 313 or 3.19 "
	(Separated from N.S.W.)									
1859	Queensland	124,924	73,171	203,095	254	163	417	1 in 491	1 in 479	1 in 487 or 2.05 "
	(Separated from N.S.W.)									
1829	Western Australia	17,005	11,512	28,517	36	32	68	1 in 473	1 in 338	1 in 419 or 2.39 "
	Total	1,156,528	940,204	2,096,732	3,504	2,372	5,876	1 in 330	1 in 391	1 in 356 or 2.80 "

NEW SOUTH WALES.

The insane in this Colony, on December 31st, 1877, were classified as follows :—

		M.	F.	Total.
Imbeciles and Idiots (Adults)	...	60	28	88
" " (Children)	...	51	34	85
Lunatics, Ordinary	...	969	606	1575
" Convict	...	21	6	27
" Q. P.	...	26	4	30
" Criminal { Serving Sentence	...	15	—	15
" Criminal { Awaiting Trial	...	9	—	9
Total...	...	1151	678	1829

The imbeciles and idiots, both adults and children, are maintained in a separate institution at Newcastle (N.S.W.) The main buildings were originally erected for military barracks, but have been greatly altered to adapt them for their present use. The patients are trained in habits of order and cleanliness, but no scholastic teaching has yet been attempted. The institution has been six years in existence, the patients are all congenitally of weak intellect, or have become so in very early life, and the separation of this class from ordinary insane patients has resulted in a great improvement in their condition. The establishments for ordinary lunatic patients are five in number. 1st, Gladesville, the main Central Asylum, into which all the acute cases are received. 2nd, Parramatta, which is mainly devoted to chronic cases. 3rd, Cooma, a small institution for 60 men, in the interior of the Colony; and 4th, Callan Park, an old private mansion, containing 44 patients, standing in extensive grounds, and only recently devoted to Asylum purposes. It is managed in connection with Gladesville, from which it is distant about four miles. The above are public institutions, supported by Government funds, but paying patients are received into all. The 5th establishment is a licensed house at Cook's River, near Sydney, in which nine private and 125 Government patients were maintained at the close of 1878. The public patients are sent to this institution owing to the want of space in the Government establishments.

The Hospital at Gladesville contained 310 male and 277 female patients at the close of the year. The building, which was commenced so long ago as the year 1838, has been added to as occasion required, and is exceedingly faulty in architectural arrangement. It is, however, finely situated, and is surrounded by gardens and grounds of considerable extent and great beauty.

The main statistics for this institution for the past nine years are as follows :—

TABLE showing the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, with the Mean Annual Mortality, and the proportion of recoveries, &c., per cent., in the Hospital for the Insane at Gladsville from the year 1869 to 1877 inclusive.

Year.	Admitted.						Discharged.						Remaining in Hospital on 31st December in each year.						Percentage of recoveries on admissions.						Percentage of Patients relieved.						Percentage of Deaths on average numbers resident.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
	Admitted for the first time.			Transferred.			Recovered.			Referred.			Died.			M.			F.			M.			F.			M.			F.			M.			F.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
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The Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta, is devoted mainly to chronic cases, and among these are 27 convicts, a relic of by-gone days, and still at the charge of the Imperial Treasury. They are for the most part demented and aged persons, are scattered through the general wards, and no distinction is made in their treatment. Their status is, indeed, only known to the officers in charge of the records of the establishment. In connection with the Parramatta Asylum, but in a distinct building set apart under a special Act of Parliament, is a small establishment for male criminal lunatics. The females of this class, being few in number, are kept in the ordinary wards. This criminal asylum is the only special Institution of the kind in the Australian Colonies. It admits of a division of the inmates into two classes, but is badly arranged and inadequately fitted, bearing a much greater resemblance to a prison than an hospital for persons of disordered mind.

Many of the buildings at the main division of the Parramatta Asylum are very old, and were formerly used for penal purposes. The Institution altogether is not one of which the Colony can be proud, but steps are being taken for improving and modifying the arrangements, and for replacing the more objectionable buildings by others.

At the close of the year the total number of inmates of all classes was 805.

The two following Tables are interesting as showing the increase of Lunacy in the Colony :—

Year.	Population of New South Wales.	Total Number of Insane in New South Wales on 31st Dec.	Proportion of Insane to Population in New South Wales.	Proportion of Insane to Population in Victoria.	Proportion of Insane to Population in England.
			Per M.	Per M.	Per M.
1863	378,934	931	1 in 407 or 2'45	1 in 670 or 1'49	1 in 464 or 2'15
1864	392,589	984	1 in 399 or 2'50	1 in 604 or 1'65	1 in 457 or 2'19
1865	411,388	1,037	1 in 396 or 2'52	1 in 595 or 1'68	1 in 445 or 2'24
1866	431,412	1,114	1 in 387 or 2'58	1 in 541 or 1'84	1 in 436 or 2'29
1867	447,620	1,155	1 in 387 or 2'58	1 in 515 or 1'94	1 in 424 or 2'35
1868	466,765	1,230	1 in 379 or 2'63	1 in 439 or 2'27	1 in 411 or 2'43
1869	485,356	1,226	1 in 395 or 2'53	1 in 416 or 2'40	1 in 408 or 2'48
1870	502,861	1,289	1 in 389 or 2'57	1 in 392 or 2'55	1 in 400 or 2'50
1871	519,182	1,387	1 in 374 or 2'67	1 in 369 or 2'71	1 in 394 or 2'53
1872	539,190	1,440	1 in 374 or 2'67	1 in 340 or 2'94	1 in 387 or 2'58
1873	560,275	1,526	1 in 367 or 2'72	1 in 337 or 2'96	1 in 381 or 2'62
1874	584,278	1,588	1 in 367 or 2'72	1 in 329 or 3'04	1 in 375 or 2'66
1875	606,652	1,697	1 in 357 or 2'80	1 in 322 or 3'10	1 in 373 or 2'68
1876	629,776	1,740	1 in 361 or 2'77	1 in 318 or 3'14	1 in 368 or 2'71
1877	662,212	1,829	1 in 362 or 2'76	1 in 313 or 3'19	

TABLE showing the ratio of admissions to the population of the Colony from 1863 to 1877.

Year.	Admission.	Population.	Proportion to Population.
1863	187	378,934	1 in 2,026
1864	199	392,589	1 in 1,973
1865	182	411,388	1 in 2,260
1866	196	431,412	1 in 2,201
1867	181	447,620	1 in 2,473
1868	223	466,765	1 in 2,093
1869	265	485,356	1 in 1,831
1870	253	502,861	1 in 1,987
1871	340	519,182	1 in 1,527
1872	303	539,190	1 in 1,779
1873	343	560,275	1 in 1,638
1874	330	584,278	1 in 1,770
1875	356	606,652	1 in 1,704
1876	360	629,776	1 in 1,949
1877	457	662,212	1 in 1,449

TASMANIA.*

On the 31st of December, 1877, the insane in this Colony were classified thus :—

	M.	F.	Total.
Imbeciles and Idiots . .	26	17	43
Lunatics, Ordinary . .	111	106	217
„ Convict . .	76	—	76
„ Criminal . .	1	—	1
Total . .	214	123	337

The only establishment specially set apart for the insane in this Colony is at New Norfolk, about 20 miles from Hobarton, the capital.

The ordinary patients, together with the imbeciles and idiots, and the single criminal patient are kept in this institution, which contained at the close of the year 261 patients. A number of the idiots are kept in a detached house. The institution is beautifully situated, and bears an excellent reputation. There is a special wing for better class and paying patients, and as the arrangements for this class are better than at any of the other public asylums in the Australian Colonies, patients are occasionally sent to this institution from the neighbouring Colonies.

* Information from Dr. G. F. Huston, Medical Superintendent Hospital for the Insane, New Norfolk.

The convict patients are rapidly dying out. They are kept in a wing of an old prison building at the Cascades, Hobarton, the remainder of which is devoted to invalid paupers.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.*

	M.	F.	Total.
Idiots	9	6	15
Lunatics, Ordinary	226	204	430
„ Criminal } Q. P.	1	—	1
„ Criminal } Serving Sentence	25	7	32
	<hr/> 261	<hr/> 217	<hr/> 478

There are two asylums in this Colony, one on the outskirts of the City and the other at Parkside, a distance of about two miles from Adelaide. The former is an old building, and contains 256 patients. The latter was erected about 10 years ago, and is only a part of the original design. This contains 222 patients. Both are admirably managed, and are among the most satisfactory institutions for the insane in Australia. The idiots are distributed through the wards, as are all the criminal women, but a separate ward has been recently erected for the criminal men.

VICTORIA†

Possesses the largest number of insane, both numerically and in proportion to the general population.

On December 31st, 1877, the total number under official cognizance was 2,747, and the classification was as follows :—

	M.	F.	Total.
Harmless Imbeciles	254	154	408
Idiots { Adult	33	28	61
Idiots { Children	24	10	34
Lunatics, ordinary	1,230	958	2,188
Ditto criminal { Q.P.	15	3	18
Ditto criminal { Serving sentence	32	6	38
Total	<hr/> 1,588	<hr/> 1,159	<hr/> 2,747

* Information from Dr. Alexr. Paterson, Medical Superintendent of Asylums, and Colonial Surgeon, Adelaide.

† Information from Edward Paley, Esquire, Inspector of Asylums, Victoria.

Victoria possesses three new and well-arranged asylums at Kew, near Melbourne, and at Beechworth and Ararat in the country districts, which accommodate an aggregate of 1,800 patients, and also the original establishment at Yarra Bend, in the suburbs of Melbourne, and an Institution at Ballarat, which was formerly an Industrial School, but now contains idiots and harmless imbeciles. Besides these public institutions, there is a licensed house which accommodates about 30 private patients, and is reported to be well managed.

The Yarra Bend Asylum contained 736 patients at the close of the year 1877, a large proportion of whom were chronic cases, accommodated in cottages and detached block buildings, which have been erected at various times and spread over a large area, render the institution somewhat difficult to supervise. The new asylums, the largest of which at Kew, was designed for 800 patients, are built on a totally different plan, the buildings being closely massed, and resembling the English and foreign Asylums which were erected about 15 or 20 years ago, rather than the more modern structures.

The Asylum for Imbeciles and Idiots at Ballarat is occupied by males only, and will not accommodate the total number of this class and sex. The female idiots and imbeciles, and some of the males are distributed through the other asylums.

The criminal lunatics are not provided for in a separate asylum, nor are they kept in a separate division of the ordinary asylum, but are distributed in the wards according to their mental condition.

For some years after the separation from New South Wales, the proportion of insane to the general population was very small; the insane who had accumulated whilst it formed a part of the neighbouring Colony remaining in the New South Wales asylums, but the number has of late years greatly increased, having risen from 1 in 771 in 1861, to 1 in 313 in 1877.

The rates of admission to population has also increased from 1 in 1,350 in 1868, to 1 in 1,260 in 1877.

The Asylums of Victoria are all highly creditable to the Colony, and the following table shows that the results are very satisfactory :—

TABLE, showing the Admission, Discharges, and Deaths, with the Mean Annual Mortality, and Proportion of Recoveries, &c., per Cent. on the Admissions, for the Years 1868 to 1877, in Public Lunatic Asylums.

Year.	Admitted.			Discharged.						Died.			Remaining on the 31st December in each Year.			Average Numbers Resident.			Percentage of Cases Recovered and Relieved on Admission.			Percentage of Deaths on the Average Numbers Resident.					
	Males	Females	Total	Recovered.			Relieved.			Transferred.			Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total			
				Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total															
1868	318	194	507	101	68	169	19	21	40	157	171	328	78	20	98	920	636	1556	868	572	1441	38.33	45.87	41.22	8.98	8.49	8.80
1869	310	225	535	131	104	235	12	17	29	31	15	36	94	34	138	999	708	1705	956	669	1626	42.90	53.77	47.47	9.83	5.08	7.87
1870	347	219	566	119	109	228	26	23	48	55	41	96	89	135	1094	745	1849	1025	720	1745	41.78	59.81	48.76	9.36	5.41	7.73	
1871	333	213	546	115	76	191	16	17	33	33	1	34	101	31	132	1192	845	2037	1124	778	1902	39.33	43.66	41.02	8.98	3.98	6.94
1872	337	214	551	116	67	183	9	11	20	132	70	202	108	33	141	1314	949	2263	1360	845	2107	35.01	36.44	35.55	8.57	3.90	6.69
1873	360	225	585	149	135	284	18	23	40	175	305	380	128	40	168	1370	976	2346	1339	916	2255	46.38	69.77	55.37	9.55	4.36	7.45
1874	326	226	552	125	100	225	26	27	53	7	8	15	114	54	168	1427	1011	2438	1399	928	2270	46.31	60.62	53.17	8.50	5.31	7.40
1875	349	228	577	152	131	283	10	5	15	63	8	71	121	51	172	1437	1050	2487	1399	978	2377	46.42	59.68	51.64	8.06	5.22	7.23
1876	350	237	587	166	115	281	17	20	37	76	68	144	135	50	185	1513	1100	2613	1463	1006	2471	52.38	56.96	54.17	9.22	4.97	7.48
1877	345	225	570	142	116	258	2	1	3	35	37	72	134	63	197	1573	1146	2719	1484	1056	2541	41.74	52.00	45.79	9.03	5.96	7.75

QUEENSLAND.*

The number of insane in this Colony is at present small in comparison with that in the other Australian Colonies, but is rapidly increasing. A certain number of patients who became insane in the district before its formation as a distinct colony are still in the asylums of New South Wales, of which it formed a part up to 1859.

The number of idiots and imbeciles is small, and the only classification which is given is—

Lunatics, Ordinary	.	.	.	412
Ditto Criminal	.	.	.	5
				<hr/>
				417

No separate provision is made for the criminal patients, who are treated in the ordinary wards and reported to be by no means the most troublesome cases.

With the exception of fifty patients of a chronic and demented class, who are kept in a building which was intended for a benevolent asylum at Ipswich, about twenty miles from Brisbane, the whole of the insane in Queensland are accommodated at the Central Asylum, situated at Woogaroo, a distance of about nine miles from the capital of the Colony. This Asylum has been erected at various dates, and is exceedingly faulty in arrangement. During the last one or two years the management has greatly improved, and the Asylum is now in good order.

In this Colony, owing to its vast extent and the difficulties of communication, it has been found advisable to establish "Reception Houses" for the temporary care and treatment of the insane, and five of these now exist in the inland towns and the northern seaports. The patients can by law be kept in them for a period of three months before transference to the Central Asylum, and a number are discharged as sane from these institutions.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.†

This is still a Crown Colony, and until ten years ago was a depôt for Imperial convicts. The bond population numbered 679—all males—at the close of 1877, and of this

* Information from Dr. Patrick Smith, Medical Superintendent, Woogaroo, Queensland.

† Information from H. C. Barnett, Esquire, Colonial Surgeon and Medical Officer of the Asylum at Freemantle; and Dr. Alfred Waylen, Colonial Surgeon, Perth, W.A.

number 13 only were lunatics. The number of free lunatics is increasing. In 1865 there were 28, and the number had risen to 55 at the close of 1877, and with the convicts make a total of 68.

The only asylum is situated at the seaport town of Freemantle, and is a well-ordered establishment, standing in extensive grounds, and possessing abundant cubic space per inmate. Its chief drawback, inherent in almost all small asylums, is want of classification. The convict patients are, however, kept in a separate ward, and are subject to the visitation and treatment of a separate medical officer.

The rate of recovery is very high.

Hyoscyamine, and its Uses. By DR. GEORGE H. SAVAGE.

This being a paper read for the purpose of eliciting the experience of others, does not purport to be anything more than an account of my experiences of the drug, and my opinions as to its uses.

All those at all interested in the treatment of mental diseases by drugs are already familiar with the careful observations of Dr. R. Lawson, as recorded in the "West Riding Reports," Vols. v. and vi. He there records experiments on the lower animals, and also his experience of the drug in violent cases of mania.

Before proceeding further, I would like to point out a danger that I am sure is very real.

Dr. Lawson has carefully told his readers where the drug he used was obtained, but he has retained the name, "Hyoscyamine" which is, in my opinion, very misleading. There seem to be, at least, three bodies that claim this name. One an ash that I do not know myself, said to be inert; another a whitish granular material that in my hands has been very powerful; and a third, the extractive Hyoscyamine (of Merck), which Dr. Lawson has chiefly used.

I shall refer to treatment by the second and by the third bodies only. It may be that some other crystalline body deserves the name Hyoscyamine, and will in due time discover itself, but the granular form has, in many hands, exerted all the most powerful effects of henbane in a distinct way, and so I prefer still to consider that it has the best right to the name. I am not singular in mistaking the one

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References

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