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L U N A C Y.

C O P Y

OF THE

THIRTY-NINTH REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY

TO

THE LORD CHANCELLOR.

(Presented pursuant to Act of Parliament.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
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BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY.

(8 & 9 Vict. Cap. 100.)

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THE THIRTY-NINTH REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY,

31 MARCH 1885.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR.

My Lord,

THE number of lunatics, idiots, and persons of unsound mind, included in the usual returns made to our office, were, on the 1st of January last, 79,704, showing an increase on the number returned on the 1st of January 1884 of 1,176.

The classification and distribution of the patients are shown in the following summary :—

SUMMARY of INSANE PATIENTS, 1st January 1885.

WHERE MAINTAINED on 1st January 1885.	PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			CRIMINAL.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
In County and Borough Asylums - - -	334	391	725	21,066	25,781	46,847	139	38	177	21,539	26,210	47,749
In Registered Hospitals	1,530	1,436	2,966	99	51	150	2	-	2	1,621	1,487	3,118
In Licensed Houses :												
Metropolitan - - -	934	850	1,784	173	364	537	3	-	3	1,110	1,214	2,324
Provincial - - -	693	849	1,542	201	302	503	6	1	7	900	1,152	2,052
In Naval and Military Hospitals, and Royal India Asylum - - -	270	19	289	-	-	-	-	-	-	270	19	289
In Criminal Lunatic Asylum (Broadmoor) -	-	-	-	-	-	-	406	143	549	406	143	549
In Workhouses :												
Ordinary Workhouses	-	-	-	5,050	6,828	11,878	-	-	-	5,050	6,828	11,878
Metropolitan District Asylums - - -	-	-	-	2,489	2,915	5,404	-	-	-	2,489	2,915	5,404
Private Single Patients -	189	256	445	-	-	-	-	-	-	189	256	445
Out-door Paupers - -	-	-	-	2,255	3,641	5,896	-	-	-	2,255	3,641	5,896
TOTAL - -	3,950	3,801	7,751	31,333	39,882	71,215	556	182	738	35,839	43,865	79,704

Under the Criminal Lunatics Act, 1884, which came into operation on the 1st of November, the cost of all criminal lunatics in Asylums is defrayed out of monies provided by Parliament. This has rendered it desirable to show the number of criminal patients distinct from the private and pauper classes, in one or the other of which they were previously included. Columns for this purpose have, therefore, been introduced in the foregoing summary.

The above total number of patients is, as heretofore, exclusive of 245 lunatics so found by inquisition, and residing in private houses, under the immediate care of their committees; nor does it comprise 75 male prisoners who, while undergoing sentences of penal servitude, had become insane, and were, on the 1st January last, detained in the wards of convict prisons.

The private class includes not only such patients as are paid for out of their own pecuniary means, or those of their relatives or friends, but also 561 patients who, on the 1st January last, were maintained by the State at the Royal India Asylum, at the Yarmouth Naval Hospital, at the Netley Military Hospital, and at Grove Hall, Bow. The pauper class comprises all those who, according to the Statutory definition, "are maintained wholly or in part by, or chargeable to, any Parish, Union, or County."

The total already mentioned of 79,704 on the 1st of January last, consisted of 7,751 classed as private patients (3,950 males and 3,801 females); 71,215 paupers (31,333 males and 39,882 females); and 738 "criminals" (556 males and 182 females).

These numbers show, as compared with those of 1st January 1884 (*See* Table I.), a decrease of 74 (69 males and 5 females) in the private class; an increase of 1,256 (711 males and 545 females) in the pauper class; and a decrease of 6 in the criminal class (increase of 7 males, but decrease of 13 females). The total increase of the year, 1,176, is considerably lower than the average annual increase of past years.

The following is an analysis of the changes in the number and distribution of the classes on the 1st January last, as compared with the 1st of January 1884.

The *private* patients have increased in County and Borough Asylums by 39, but they have decreased in Registered Hospitals by 32, in Metropolitan Licensed Houses by 32, in Provincial Licensed Houses by 20, in
Naval

Naval and Military Hospitals, and Royal India Asylum by 25, and as "single patients" by 4. INTRODUCTORY.

The *paupers* have increased in County and Borough Asylums by 1,857, in Registered Hospitals by 3, and in Metropolitan District Asylums by 83; but this class has decreased in Metropolitan Licensed Houses by 168, in Provincial Licensed Houses by 159, in ordinary Workhouses by 178, and as out-door paupers by 182.

The *criminals* have increased in County and Borough Asylums by 3, in Registered Hospitals by 1, in Metropolitan Licensed Houses by 2, and in Broadmoor by 14; on the other hand, they have decreased in Provincial Licensed Houses by 26, most of them having been removed from Fisherton House in the course of last year.

Of the patients now separately classed in the summary as criminals, 549 were, on the 1st of January last, under care at Broadmoor, 177 in the various County and Borough Asylums, and 12 in Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses. In these establishments they had previously been classed partly as "paupers" and partly as "private," according as they had been maintained respectively by parishes, unions, and counties, or by the State.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

The Tables which, of late years, have appeared in the body of this Annual Report, have been continued, and five fresh tables have been added. STATISTICS.

The change in the law as to the maintenance of criminal lunatics, which has occasioned the separate enumeration of this class in the Summary on the first page of this Report, has also suggested the expediency of carrying back the same threefold classification into the summaries relating to past years. After much trouble and inquiry this has been found practicable, and, accordingly, Table I., which extends back for 27 years, has been modified so as to show for each of those years, the number and distribution of the private and pauper patients respectively, the criminals being excluded from these two classes, and shown separately, with the annual increase or decrease of each class.

Table II. is also modified by the introduction of the criminals as a separate class; it extends back to 1859, and shows for each year, the ratio (per 10,000) of lunatics,

0.49.

STATISTICS.

lunatics, idiots, and persons of unsound mind to the general population. These ratios are given separately for the "private," "pauper," and "criminal" classes, as well as for the aggregate of the three classes. The total number registered continues to advance every year, and the ratio continues to increase somewhat beyond the annual increase of population, but this increase is in the pauper class only, and is due, as will be seen, to accumulation.

Table III. is unaltered; it shows for each of the last 16 years the admissions of all certified patients into Asylums, Registered Hospitals, State Asylums, Licensed Houses, and into single charge (excluding transfers, and not including Idiot Establishments), with the ratio borne by such admissions to the population. The object aimed at in the Table is to ascertain, if possible, whether the number of persons annually attacked by insanity, and who have become so insane as to require treatment under the Lunacy Acts, is or is not increasing relatively to the population.

In last year's Report it was stated that the proportion had not risen perceptibly from 1875 to 1882, at which latter date the annual proportion of fresh cases was 5·15 per 10,000 of the population, but for 1883 there was an advance to 5·41 per 10,000. This advance was, however, found to be due to local and exceptional conditions, particularly the admission into the Lancashire Asylums of an unusually large number of imbeciles, long resident in Workhouses, and therefore not fresh cases of insanity. The excess in the admissions due to this cause having been calculated and eliminated, it was found that the ratio of fresh cases in 1883 came down to 5·15 per 10,000, or about the proportion which had prevailed since 1875. The ratio of admissions for 1884, as shown by this table, is 5·27 per 10,000, but it is to be observed that the same wholesale deportation of imbeciles from the Lancashire Workhouses to the Asylums has continued in operation during the year. The total admissions into all the Lancashire Asylums (excluding transfers from other Asylums) was 2,053 in 1884, which is 861 above the average annual admissions of the four years 1879-1882, a period antecedent to this process of emptying the workhouses of chronic cases. Now if this excess of 861 be deducted from the 14,312 total admissions of the year, the ratio of fresh admissions to population for 1884 is brought down to
4·95 per

4.95 per 10,000, which is somewhat lower than has pre-STATISTICS.
 vailed during the last 10 years. These figures tend to support the conclusion stated in our last Report, in which the following paragraph occurs: "The large annual addition to the number of insane persons under care, has produced in some quarters an impression that insanity itself is much on the increase. On examination, however, of the figures now under consideration, it will be found that the increase is almost entirely due to accumulation of chronic cases of the pauper class, so that the community at large would not appear more liable than formerly to be attacked with insanity." At the same time, as there is as yet no indication of any material decrease in this accumulation of chronic cases, the local authorities cannot be relieved from the responsibility of making due prospective provision for the annually increasing number of the insane poor requiring maintenance, care, and treatment.

Table IV. is unaltered. It shows, for the last 27 years, the per-centage of pauper lunatics to paupers, and of paupers to population, distinguishing the sexes, and separating adults from children.

Tables V, VI., VII., and VIII., are decennial in scope, and refer to the years 1875 to 1884 inclusive. They have reference to all patients detained under care and treatment in Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Licensed Houses, and as single patients in private charge; and to the yearly admissions, discharges, and deaths of such patients. The sexes are distinguished, and in the admissions, the "transfers" are separately shown, so as to avoid duplication. The yearly ratios in each establishment of the recoveries to the admissions, and of the deaths to the daily average number resident, and to the total number under treatment are also set forth.

Table IX. shows for the 1st of January last, the number of pauper lunatics belonging to the various union-counties maintained in Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, kept in Workhouses, and residing with relatives or others as out-door paupers.

Table X. gives somewhat similar information for the aggregate of England and Wales for the 1st of January of every year since 1859, together with the per-centages of distribution under the three heads. It will be seen

STATISTICS.

that on the 1st of January last 67·45 per cent. of all pauper lunatics, idiots, and persons of unsound mind within our jurisdiction were in Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, 24·27 per cent. in Workhouses, and 8·28 per cent. were out-door paupers.

Table XI. gives like particulars for the 1st of January last as regards every union-county separately. It will be observed that in Lancashire, where large removals from Workhouses to County Asylums, as already noticed, occurred last year, the ratio maintained in Asylums has further risen considerably, namely, from 67·2 per cent. on 1st of January 1884 to 72·1 on 1st of January last; whilst at the same dates the proportion of patients kept in Workhouses has fallen from 30·6 to 25·8 per cent.

Tables XII. and XIII. may be of use to local authorities as indicating, from past experience, the probable future requirements in the way of Asylum accommodation for each county. These Tables show, as regards every union-county, the increase or decrease in the number of pauper lunatics during the past year, and the average annual increase of such patients in every union-county during the last 14 years. With reference to the large decrease of 140 during 1884, which will be observed in the county of Warwick, it is material to mention that this has resulted from a special inquiry at Birmingham, as regards the out-door pauper lunatics visited and returned in their quarterly lists by the District Medical Officers of the Parish. The Guardians came to the conclusion that a large number of persons visited and certified were not properly classed as insane, and that many were not paupers; that is, were not in actual receipt of relief. We have been informed by the Clerk to the Guardians that a large number of names were in consequence struck off the list of out-door pauper lunatics between the 1st of January 1884 and 1st January 1885.

Having again received from the Medical Officers of Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses valuable assistance voluntarily rendered, we are able to continue the publication of the series of Tables which first appeared in our Thirty-first Report. These Tables, Nos. XIV. to XXXIII. inclusive, will be found on pages (40) to (63). They refer to 14,308 admissions of the year 1884, and set forth the professions and occupations of the patients, their ages, condition as to marriage, the form of mental disorder,

disorder, cases of first and not first attack, the number STATISTICS. affected with general paralysis, with epilepsy, and having suicidal propensities. The assigned causes of insanity, as far as could be ascertained, are also shown as regards the total admissions, and as affecting the "private" and "pauper" patients respectively.

The new Tables XXXIV. to XXXVIII. are five and six years' summaries of certain tables which have appeared year by year in previous Reports.

Table XXXIV. is a five years' summary of Table XIV. for 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, and 1884. Here are recorded the total number and yearly average of patients who have been admitted into Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, divided according to occupations and professions. In most cases the annual ratios of such admissions to the total number of persons in the same census groups of the general population are given. Where omitted, the census returns of 1881 have not supplied the information necessary for calculation in the precise form required.

Table XXXV. contains a census table of ages and condition as to marriage of the general population on the 3rd April 1871; a six years' summary of Table XVI. and columns for ratios similar to those of Table XVII. In this manner are shown the total admissions of these years, the yearly average of such admissions, and the ratios under the various heads to the corresponding groups in the general population.

Table XXXVI. is a six years' summary of Table XIX., and shows (excluding instances of congenital insanity) the total cases of first attack and not first attack, with the proportion per cent. of each to the total number admitted.

Table XXXVII. is a six years' summary of Table XXVI. It shows for the years referred to the total admissions and the yearly average admissions of general paralytics, arranged according to age and condition as to marriage. It also gives, under the several heads, the yearly percentages of such admitted general paralytics to the total admissions of all lunatics during the same period.

Table XXXVIII. is a five years' summary of Table XXIX., and refers to patients having a suicidal propensity. It gives the total number of such admitted patients, and the proportion which this number bears to the total admissions of all lunatics for the same period.

TABLE I.—Showing the Number and Distribution of all Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound

Note.—Down to the year 1884 inclusive, some criminal patients were "private" and some were "pauper," and in Reports previous to 1885 were so classed in this Table. Since 1884 all uniformity, and to allow of comparison of

On 1st January	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals.			In Metropolitan Licensed Houses.			In Provincial Licensed Houses.			In Naval and Military Hospitals, and Royal India Asylum. (The Royal India Asylum was opened in 1870.)			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1859	Private	122	105	227	750	755	1,505	657	624	1,281	714	666	1,380	164	—	164
	Pauper	6,887	8,404	15,291	102	108	210	440	794	1,234	455	450	905	—	—	—
	Criminal	242	84	326	122	18	140	31	5	36	137	43	180	—	—	—
	Total	7,251	8,593	15,844	974	881	1,855	1,128	1,423	2,551	1,306	1,159	2,465	164	—	164
1860	Private	121	106	227	751	737	1,488	698	639	1,337	716	690	1,406	157	—	157
	Pauper	7,567	9,282	16,849	114	113	227	179	405	584	361	369	730	—	—	—
	Criminal	263	97	360	119	15	134	20	3	23	174	46	220	—	—	—
	Total	7,951	9,485	17,436	984	865	1,849	897	1,047	1,944	1,251	1,105	2,356	157	—	157
1861	Private	108	104	212	808	795	1,603	723	653	1,376	733	671	1,404	174	—	174
	Pauper	8,001	9,998	17,999	121	131	252	147	407	554	278	226	504	—	—	—
	Criminal	268	113	381	120	22	142	20	3	23	194	48	242	—	—	—
	Total	8,377	10,215	18,592	1,049	948	1,997	890	1,063	1,953	1,205	945	2,150	174	—	174
1862	Private	155	112	267	847	776	1,623	778	656	1,434	719	680	1,399	162	—	162
	Pauper	8,484	10,520	19,004	122	135	257	212	464	676	288	310	598	—	—	—
	Criminal	272	111	383	116	18	134	19	3	22	209	55	264	—	—	—
	Total	8,911	10,743	19,654	1,085	929	2,014	1,009	1,123	2,132	1,216	1,045	2,261	162	—	162
1863	Private	149	110	259	884	781	1,665	799	645	1,444	734	681	1,415	145	—	145
	Pauper	8,917	10,978	19,895	147	151	298	247	561	808	266	280	546	—	—	—
	Criminal	304	115	419	120	20	140	19	3	22	234	62	296	—	—	—
	Total	9,370	11,203	20,573	1,151	952	2,103	1,065	1,209	2,274	1,234	1,023	2,257	145	—	145
1864	Private	118	113	231	861	806	1,667	825	649	1,474	733	673	1,406	176	—	176
	Pauper	9,359	11,542	20,901	164	177	341	240	585	825	249	191	440	—	—	—
	Criminal	312	87	399	118	2	120	20	3	23	261	26	287	—	—	—
	Total	9,789	11,742	21,531	1,143	985	2,128	1,085	1,237	2,322	1,243	890	2,133	176	—	176
1865	Private	107	101	208	933	879	1,812	807	673	1,480	727	663	1,390	176	—	176
	Pauper	9,810	11,900	21,710	176	181	357	249	605	854	230	214	444	—	—	—
	Criminal	275	92	367	7	2	9	17	4	21	259	29	288	—	—	—
	Total	10,192	12,093	22,285	1,116	1,062	2,178	1,073	1,282	2,355	1,216	906	2,122	176	—	176
1866	Private	109	120	229	957	926	1,883	853	678	1,531	755	691	1,446	176	—	176
	Pauper	10,400	12,658	23,058	191	184	375	277	606	883	157	137	294	—	—	—
	Criminal	252	104	356	5	2	7	15	3	18	159	32	191	—	—	—
	Total	10,761	12,882	23,643	1,153	1,112	2,265	1,145	1,287	2,432	1,071	860	1,931	176	—	176
1867	Private	107	109	216	946	896	1,842	875	701	1,576	768	704	1,472	190	—	190
	Pauper	10,890	13,123	24,013	186	182	368	287	620	907	114	207	321	—	—	—
	Criminal	256	105	361	4	4	8	10	1	11	157	36	193	—	—	—
	Total	11,253	13,337	24,590	1,136	1,082	2,218	1,172	1,322	2,494	1,039	947	1,986	190	—	190

Mind, in England and Wales, on the 1st January in each of the Years 1859-1885, inclusive.

criminal patients have been chargeable entirely to the Parliamentary Vote, and are therefore technically "private." The present arrangement of this Table is made with a view to any year, or series of years with others.

In Broadmoor Asylum for Criminal Lunatics (opened in 1863).			In Workhouses.						Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.			Annual Increase.			On 1st January
			In ordinary Workhouses.			In Metropolitan District Asylums (opened in 1870).			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.										Males.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	73	122	2,456	2,223	4,679	-	-	-	Private
-	-	-	3,435	4,528	7,963	-	-	-	2,149	3,349	5,798	13,768	17,633	31,401	-	-	-	Pauper
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	532	150	682	-	-	-	Criminal
-	-	-	3,435	4,528	7,963	-	-	-	2,498	3,422	5,920	16,756	20,006	36,762	-	-	-	Total -
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	65	117	2,495	2,237	4,732	39	14	53	Private
-	-	-	3,546	4,673	8,219	-	-	-	2,494	3,486	5,980	14,261	18,328	32,589	493	695	1,188	Pauper
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	576	161	737	44	11	55	Criminal
-	-	-	3,546	4,673	8,219	-	-	-	2,546	3,551	6,097	17,332	20,726	38,058	576	720	1,296	Total -
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	66	123	2,603	2,289	4,892	108	52	160	Private
-	-	-	3,639	4,904	8,543	-	-	-	2,608	3,507	6,115	14,794	19,173	33,967	533	845	1,378	Pauper
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	602	186	788	26	25	51	Criminal
-	-	-	3,639	4,904	8,543	-	-	-	2,665	3,573	6,238	17,999	21,648	39,647	667	922	1,589	Total -
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67	79	146	2,728	2,303	5,031	125	14	139	Private
-	-	-	3,653	4,950	8,603	-	-	-	2,570	3,587	6,157	15,329	19,966	35,295	535	793	1,328	Pauper
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	616	187	803	14	1	15	Criminal
-	-	-	3,653	4,950	8,603	-	-	-	2,637	3,666	6,303	18,673	22,456	41,129	674	808	1,482	Total -
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	83	153	2,781	2,300	5,081	53	(a)	50	Private
-	-	-	3,934	5,274	9,208	-	-	-	2,642	3,763	6,405	16,153	21,007	37,160	824	1,041	1,865	Pauper
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	677	200	877	61	13	74	Criminal
-	-	-	3,934	5,274	9,208	-	-	-	2,712	3,846	6,558	19,611	23,507	43,118	938	1,051	1,989	Total -
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74	85	159	2,787	2,326	5,113	6	26	32	Private
-	-	-	4,123	5,587	9,710	-	-	-	2,785	3,756	6,541	16,920	21,838	38,758	767	831	1,598	Pauper
-	95	95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	711	213	924	34	13	47	Criminal
-	95	95	4,123	5,587	9,710	-	-	-	2,859	3,841	6,700	20,418	24,377	44,795	807	870	1,677	Total -
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	89	123	212	2,839	2,439	5,278	52	113	165	Private
214	95	309	4,093	5,663	9,756	-	-	-	2,707	3,850	6,557	17,265	22,413	39,678	345	575	920	Pauper
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	772	222	994	61	9	70	Criminal
214	95	309	4,093	5,663	9,756	-	-	-	2,796	3,973	6,769	20,876	25,074	45,950	458	697	1,155	Total -
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	97	130	227	2,947	2,545	5,492	108	106	214	Private
323	98	421	4,236	5,737	9,973	-	-	-	2,722	3,858	6,580	17,983	23,180	41,163	718	767	1,485	Pauper
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	754	239	993	(b)	17	(c)	Criminal
323	98	421	4,236	5,737	9,973	-	-	-	2,819	3,988	6,807	21,684	25,964	47,648	808	890	1,698	Total -
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	96	127	223	2,982	2,537	5,519	35	(d)	27	Private
342	98	440	4,407	5,900	10,307	-	-	-	2,732	3,906	6,638	18,616	23,938	42,554	633	758	1,391	Pauper
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	769	244	1,013	15	5	20	Criminal
342	98	440	4,407	5,900	10,307	-	-	-	2,828	4,033	6,861	22,367	26,719	49,086	683	755	1,438	Total -

(a) Decrease, 3.

(b) Decrease, 18.

(c) Decrease, 1.

(d) Decrease, 8.

TABLE I.—continued.—Showing the Number and Distribution of all Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound

On 1st January	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals.			In Metropolitan Licensed Houses.			In Provincial Licensed Houses.			In Naval and Military Hospitals and Royal India Asylum. (The Royal India Asylum was opened in 1870.)			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1868	Private	114	105	219	961	906	1,867	866	684	1,550	763	697	1,460	182	-	182
	Pauper	11,576	13,787	25,363	209	201	410	305	684	989	209	289	498	-	-	-
	Criminal	68	30	98	1	3	4	7	-	7	138	2	140	-	-	-
	Total	11,758	13,922	25,680	1,171	1,110	2,281	1,178	1,368	2,546	1,110	988	2,098	182	-	182
1869	Private	107	118	225	995	942	1,937	929	731	1,660	744	712	1,456	209	-	209
	Pauper	12,148	14,382	26,530	204	205	409	311	709	1,020	271	334	605	-	-	-
	Criminal	79	33	112	3	3	6	2	-	2	42	11	53	-	-	-
	Total	12,334	14,533	26,867	1,202	1,150	2,352	1,242	1,440	2,682	1,057	1,057	2,114	209	-	209
1870	Private	130	129	259	987	980	1,967	923	741	1,664	767	706	1,473	196	-	196
	Pauper	12,710	14,885	27,595	192	202	394	306	728	1,034	284	381	665	-	-	-
	Criminal	90	36	126	4	4	8	2	-	2	59	7	66	2	-	2
	Total	12,930	15,050	27,980	1,183	1,186	2,369	1,231	1,469	2,700	1,110	1,094	2,204	198	-	198
1871	Private	142	145	287	1,050	993	2,043	814	727	1,541	784	702	1,486	337	15	352
	Pauper	13,076	15,466	28,542	176	165	341	284	693	977	219	383	602	-	-	-
	Criminal	107	43	150	3	3	6	3	-	3	67	12	79	2	-	2
	Total	13,325	15,654	28,979	1,229	1,161	2,390	1,101	1,420	2,521	1,070	1,097	2,167	339	15	354
1872	Private	138	167	305	1,104	995	2,099	816	754	1,570	781	722	1,503	376	15	391
	Pauper	13,399	15,797	29,196	194	177	371	209	474	683	114	229	343	-	-	-
	Criminal	96	44	140	3	5	8	3	-	3	58	13	71	4	-	4
	Total	13,633	16,008	29,641	1,301	1,177	2,478	1,028	1,228	2,256	953	964	1,917	380	15	395
1873	Private	183	196	379	1,213	1,082	2,295	956	777	1,733	774	738	1,512	321	15	336
	Pauper	13,716	16,253	29,969	190	158	348	240	585	825	98	239	337	-	-	-
	Criminal	83	42	125	1	4	5	2	-	2	69	15	84	2	-	2
	Total	13,982	16,491	30,473	1,404	1,244	2,648	1,198	1,362	2,560	941	992	1,933	323	15	338
1874	Private	194	221	415	1,273	1,158	2,431	1,004	787	1,791	770	753	1,523	341	16	357
	Pauper	14,145	16,680	30,825	173	164	337	256	614	870	142	303	445	-	-	-
	Criminal	93	38	131	2	2	4	3	-	3	60	21	81	1	-	1
	Total	14,432	16,939	31,371	1,448	1,324	2,772	1,263	1,401	2,664	972	1,077	2,049	342	16	358
1875	Private	193	223	416	1,314	1,199	2,513	1,012	802	1,814	773	777	1,550	332	16	348
	Pauper	14,756	17,223	31,979	149	138	287	292	654	946	137	390	527	-	-	-
	Criminal	100	34	134	-	1	1	2	-	2	77	15	92	3	-	3
	Total	15,049	17,480	32,529	1,463	1,338	2,801	1,306	1,456	2,762	987	1,182	2,169	335	16	351
1876	Private	194	241	435	1,340	1,240	2,580	1,032	816	1,848	770	796	1,566	338	15	353
	Pauper	15,359	18,231	33,590	115	100	215	229	487	716	146	270	416	-	-	-
	Criminal	86	43	129	-	1	1	3	-	3	65	16	81	1	-	1
	Total	15,639	18,515	34,154	1,455	1,341	2,796	1,264	1,303	2,567	981	1,082	2,063	339	15	354

(a) Decrease, 223.

(b) Decrease, 115.

(c) Decrease, 338 (The decrease in the number of criminal lunatics on 1st January 1868, as compared with whose sentences had expired, ceased to be "criminal," and became ordinary "pauper" lunatics).

Thirty-ninth Report of the Commissioners in Lunacy.

Mind, in England and Wales, on the 1st January in each of the Years 1859-1885, inclusive.

In Broadmoor Asylum for Criminal Lunatics (opened in 1863).			In Workhouses.						Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.			Annual Increase.			On 1st January
Males.	Females.	Total.	In ordinary Workhouses.			In Metropolitan District Asylums (opened in 1870).			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.										
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	113	161	274	2,999	2,553	5,552	17	16	33	Private Pauper Criminal } 1868
-	-	-	4,627	6,057	10,684	-	-	-	2,856	3,973	6,829	19,782	24,991	44,773	1,166	1,053	2,219	
332	94	426	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	546	129	675	(a)	(b)	(c)	Total -
332	94	426	4,627	6,057	10,684	-	-	-	2,969	4,134	7,103	23,327	27,673	51,000	960	954	1,914	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	138	186	324	3,122	2,689	5,811	123	136	259	Private Pauper Criminal } 1869
-	-	-	4,899	6,282	11,181	-	-	-	2,908	4,079	6,987	20,741	25,991	46,732	959	1,000	1,959	
375	86	461	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	501	133	634	(d)	4	(e)	Total -
375	86	461	4,899	6,282	11,181	-	-	-	3,046	4,265	7,311	24,364	28,813	53,177	1,037	1,140	2,177	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	144	212	356	3,147	2,768	5,915	25	79	104	Private Pauper Criminal } 1870
-	-	-	4,965	6,393	11,358	-	-	-	2,995	4,091	7,086	21,452	26,680	48,132	711	689	1,400	
376	86	462	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	533	133	666	32	-	32	Total -
376	86	462	4,965	6,393	11,358	-	-	-	3,139	4,303	7,442	25,132	29,581	54,713	768	768	1,536	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	160	232	392	3,237	2,814	6,101	140	46	186	Private Pauper Criminal } 1871
-	-	-	4,742	6,114	10,856	593	712	1,305	3,072	4,259	7,331	22,162	27,792	49,954	710	1,112	1,822	
378	82	460	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	560	140	700	27	7	34	Total -
378	82	460	4,742	6,114	10,856	593	712	1,305	3,232	4,491	7,723	26,009	30,746	56,755	877	1,165	2,042	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	168	252	420	3,383	2,905	6,288	96	91	187	Private Pauper Criminal } 1872
-	-	-	4,483	5,916	10,399	1,395	1,814	3,209	3,071	4,365	7,436	22,865	28,772	51,637	703	980	1,683	
406	83	489	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	570	145	715	10	5	15	Total -
406	83	489	4,483	5,916	10,399	1,395	1,814	3,209	3,239	4,617	7,856	26,818	31,822	58,640	809	1,076	1,885	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	170	253	423	3,617	3,061	6,678	234	156	390	Private Pauper Criminal } 1873
-	-	-	4,765	6,215	10,980	1,444	1,919	3,363	2,839	4,231	7,070	23,292	29,600	52,892	427	828	1,255	
406	102	508	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	563	163	726	(f)	18	11	Total -
406	102	508	4,765	6,215	10,980	1,444	1,919	3,363	3,009	4,484	7,493	27,472	32,824	60,296	654	1,002	1,656	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	168	268	436	3,750	3,203	6,953	133	142	275	Private Pauper Criminal } 1874
-	-	-	4,717	6,341	11,058	1,655	2,305	3,960	2,712	4,127	6,839	23,800	30,534	54,334	508	934	1,442	
415	105	520	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	574	166	740	11	3	14	Total -
415	105	520	4,717	6,341	11,058	1,655	2,305	3,960	2,880	4,395	7,275	28,124	33,903	62,027	652	1,079	1,731	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	172	269	441	3,796	3,286	7,082	46	83	129	Private Pauper Criminal } 1875
-	-	-	4,799	6,464	11,263	1,745	2,368	4,113	2,733	4,123	6,856	24,611	31,360	55,971	811	826	1,637	
402	106	508	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	584	156	740	10	(g)	-	Total -
402	106	508	4,799	6,464	11,263	1,745	2,368	4,113	2,905	4,392	7,297	28,991	34,802	63,793	867	899	1,766	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	163	276	439	3,837	3,384	7,221	41	98	139	Private Pauper Criminal } 1876
-	-	-	4,801	6,503	11,304	1,776	2,429	4,205	2,528	3,998	6,526	24,954	32,018	56,972	343	658	1,001	
396	112	508	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	551	172	723	(h)	16	(i)	Total -
396	112	508	4,801	6,503	11,304	1,776	2,429	4,205	2,691	4,274	6,965	29,342	35,574	64,916	351	772	1,123	

1st January 1867, is caused by the operation of the "Criminal Lunatics Act, 1867," which came into force during the year 1867, and under which all such lunatics,

(d) Decrease, 45.

(e) Decrease, 41.

(f) Decrease, 7.

(g) Decrease, 10.

(h) Decrease, 33.

(i) Decrease, 17.

TABLE I.—continued.—Showing the Number and Distribution of all Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound

On 1st January	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals.			In Metropolitan Licensed Houses.			In Provincial Licensed Houses.			In Naval and Military Hospitals and Royal India Asylum. (The Royal India Asylum was opened in 1870.)			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1877	Private	196	242	438	1,370	1,266	2,636	1,038	816	1,854	765	833	1,598	343	15	358
	Pauper	15,969	18,972	34,941	50	44	94	269	540	809	149	237	386	-	-	-
	Criminal	97	47	144	-	1	1	2	-	2	55	18	73	-	-	-
	Total	16,262	19,261	35,523	1,420	1,311	2,731	1,309	1,356	2,665	969	1,088	2,057	343	15	358
1878	Private	208	255	463	1,399	1,279	2,678	1,062	814	1,876	772	819	1,591	345	15	360
	Pauper	16,808	20,346	37,154	53	45	98	59	131	190	202	270	472	-	-	-
	Criminal	100	46	146	1	1	2	2	1	3	51	19	70	-	-	-
	Total	17,116	20,647	37,763	1,453	1,325	2,778	1,123	946	2,069	1,025	1,108	2,133	345	15	360
1879	Private	216	260	476	1,421	1,297	2,718	1,056	862	1,918	788	825	1,613	325	17	342
	Pauper	17,350	20,885	38,235	69	48	117	174	382	556	188	296	484	-	-	-
	Criminal	112	48	160	1	1	2	2	-	2	52	20	72	-	-	-
	Total	17,678	21,193	38,871	1,491	1,346	2,837	1,232	1,244	2,476	1,028	1,141	2,169	325	17	342
1880	Private	211	273	484	1,408	1,293	2,701	1,025	828	1,853	742	809	1,551	309	19	328
	Pauper	17,782	21,651	39,433	81	48	129	180	428	608	207	269	476	-	-	-
	Criminal	121	50	171	1	-	1	1	-	1	43	17	60	-	-	-
	Total	18,114	21,974	40,088	1,490	1,341	2,831	1,206	1,256	2,462	992	1,095	2,087	309	19	328
1881	Private	230	309	539	1,453	1,346	2,799	1,026	836	1,862	735	816	1,551	288	19	307
	Pauper	18,305	22,338	40,643	92	56	148	198	447	645	222	289	511	-	-	-
	Criminal	122	51	173	1	-	1	4	-	4	38	15	53	-	-	-
	Total	18,657	22,698	41,355	1,546	1,402	2,948	1,228	1,283	2,511	995	1,120	2,115	288	19	307
1882	Private	266	318	584	1,458	1,311	2,769	1,009	846	1,855	717	839	1,556	285	20	305
	Pauper	18,901	23,040	41,941	95	56	151	262	480	742	288	395	683	-	-	-
	Criminal	125	41	166	1	-	1	2	-	2	34	11	45	-	-	-
	Total	19,292	23,399	42,691	1,554	1,367	2,921	1,273	1,326	2,599	1,039	1,245	2,284	285	20	305
1883	Private	298	356	654	1,496	1,374	2,870	989	861	1,850	698	852	1,550	307	19	326
	Pauper	19,471	23,771	43,242	96	61	157	215	463	678	246	431	677	-	-	-
	Criminal	129	40	169	1	-	1	2	-	2	31	10	41	-	-	-
	Total	19,898	24,167	44,065	1,593	1,435	3,028	1,206	1,324	2,530	975	1,293	2,268	307	19	326
1884	Private	317	369	686	1,547	1,451	2,998	972	844	1,816	708	854	1,562	295	19	314
	Pauper	20,171	24,819	44,990	95	52	147	229	476	705	226	436	662	-	-	-
	Criminal	130	44	174	1	-	1	1	-	1	25	8	33	-	-	-
	Total	20,618	25,232	45,850	1,643	1,503	3,146	1,202	1,320	2,522	959	1,298	2,257	295	19	314
1885	Private	334	391	725	1,530	1,436	2,966	934	850	1,784	693	849	1,542	270	19	289
	Pauper	21,066	25,781	46,847	99	51	150	173	364	537	201	302	503	-	-	-
	Criminal	139	38	177	2	-	2	3	-	3	6	1	7	-	-	-
	Total	21,539	26,210	47,749	1,631	1,487	3,118	1,110	1,214	2,324	900	1,152	2,052	270	19	289

(a) Decrease, 7. (b) Decrease, 2. (c) Decrease, 9. (d) Decrease, 9. (e) Decrease, 2. (f) Decrease, 11. (g) Decrease, 117. (h) Decrease, 37. (i) Decrease, 154.

Thirty-ninth Report of the Commissioners in Lunacy.

Mind, in England and Wales, on the 1st January in each of the Years 1859—1885, inclusive.

In Broadmoor Asylum for Criminal Lunatics (opened in 1863).			In Workhouses.						Residing with Relatives or Others.			T O T A L.			Annual Increase.			On 1st January
			In ordinary Workhouses.			In Metropolitan District Asylums (opened in 1870).												
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	175	283	458	3,887	3,455	7,342	50	71	121	Private
-	-	-	4,903	6,616	11,519	1,933	2,586	4,519	2,461	3,851	6,312	25,734	32,846	58,580	780	828	1,608	Pauper
390	104	494	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	544	170	714	(a)	(b)	(c)	Criminal
390	104	494	4,903	6,616	11,519	1,933	2,586	4,519	2,636	4,134	6,770	30,165	36,471	66,636	823	897	1,720	Total -
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	188	286	474	3,974	3,468	7,442	87	13	100	Private
-	-	-	5,074	6,785	11,859	1,952	2,454	4,406	2,367	3,847	6,214	26,515	33,878	60,393	781	1,032	1,813	Pauper
381	101	482	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	535	163	703	(d)	(e)	(f)	Criminal
381	101	482	5,074	6,785	11,859	1,952	2,454	4,406	2,555	4,133	6,688	31,024	37,514	68,538	859	1,043	1,902	Total -
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	192	289	472	3,998	3,541	7,539	24	73	97	Private
-	-	-	5,014	6,683	11,697	1,971	2,337	4,308	2,378	3,852	6,230	27,144	34,483	61,627	629	605	1,234	Pauper
374	109	483	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	541	178	719	6	10	16	Criminal
374	109	483	5,014	6,683	11,697	1,971	2,337	4,308	2,570	4,132	6,702	31,683	38,202	69,885	659	688	1,347	Total -
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	186	282	468	3,881	3,504	7,385	(g)	(h)	(i)	Private
-	-	-	5,126	6,865	11,991	2,080	2,393	4,473	2,293	3,687	5,980	27,749	35,341	63,090	605	858	1,463	Pauper
368	115	483	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	534	182	716	(k)	4	(l)	Criminal
368	115	483	5,126	6,865	11,991	2,080	2,393	4,473	2,479	3,969	6,448	32,164	39,027	71,191	481	825	1,306	Total -
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	175	273	448	3,907	3,599	7,506	26	95	121	Private
-	-	-	5,211	6,882	12,093	2,144	2,574	4,718	2,358	3,769	6,127	28,539	30,355	64,885	781	1,014	1,795	Pauper
371	120	491	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	536	186	722	2	4	6	Criminal
371	120	491	5,211	6,882	12,093	2,144	2,574	4,718	2,533	4,042	6,575	32,973	40,140	73,113	809	1,113	1,922	Total -
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	179	272	451	3,914	3,606	7,520	7	7	14	Private
-	-	-	5,239	6,994	12,233	2,183	2,560	4,743	2,324	3,789	6,113	29,292	37,314	66,606	762	959	1,721	Pauper
379	123	502	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	541	175	716	5	(m)	(n)	Criminal
379	123	502	5,239	6,994	12,233	2,183	2,560	4,743	2,503	4,061	6,564	33,747	41,095	74,842	774	955	1,729	Total -
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	175	275	450	3,963	3,737	7,700	49	131	180	Private
-	-	-	5,206	7,018	12,224	2,356	2,750	5,106	2,385	3,870	6,255	29,975	38,364	68,339	683	1,050	1,733	Pauper
381	132	513	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	544	182	726	3	7	10	Criminal
381	132	513	5,206	7,018	12,224	2,356	2,750	5,106	2,560	4,145	6,705	34,482	42,283	76,765	735	1,188	1,923	Total -
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	180	269	449	4,019	3,806	7,825	56	69	125	Private
-	-	-	5,107	6,949	12,056	2,461	2,860	5,321	2,333	3,745	6,078	30,622	39,337	69,959	647	973	1,620	Pauper
392	143	525	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	549	195	744	5	13	18	Criminal
392	143	535	5,107	6,949	12,056	2,461	2,860	5,321	2,513	4,014	6,527	35,190	43,338	78,528	708	1,055	1,763	Total -
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	189	256	445	3,950	3,801	7,751	(o)	(p)	(q)	Private
-	-	-	5,050	6,828	11,878	2,489	2,915	5,404	2,255	3,641	5,896	31,353	39,882	71,215	711	545	1,256	Pauper
406	143	549	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	556	182	738	7	(r)	(s)	Criminal
406	143	549	5,050	6,828	11,878	2,489	2,915	5,404	2,444	3,897	6,341	35,839	43,865	79,704	649	527	1,176	Total -

(k) Decrease, 7. (l) Decrease, 3. (m) Decrease, 11. (n) Decrease, 6. (o) Decrease, 69. (p) Decrease, 5. (q) Decrease, 74. (r) Decrease, 13. (s) Decrease, 6.

TABLE II.—Showing the Ratio (per 10,000) of Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, to the Population, in England

Note.—Down to the year 1884 inclusive, some Criminal patients were "Private," and some were "Pauper," and in Reports previous to 1885 were Parliamentary Vote, and are, therefore, technically "Private." The present arrangement of this Table is made with a view to

YEAR.	POPULATION (estimated for the middle of each Year).			NUMBER OF LUNATICS, &c., on 1st January.											
				PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			CRIMINAL.			TOTAL.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1859 -	9,606,982	10,079,719	19,686,701	2,456	2,223	4,679	13,768	17,633	31,401	532	150	682	16,756	20,006	36,762
1860 -	9,704,394	10,198,319	19,902,713	2,495	2,237	4,732	14,261	18,328	32,589	576	161	737	17,332	20,726	38,058
1861 -	9,801,152	10,318,162	20,119,314	2,603	2,289	4,892	14,794	19,173	33,967	602	186	788	17,999	21,648	39,647
1862 -	9,923,272	10,447,741	20,371,013	2,728	2,303	5,031	15,329	19,966	35,295	616	187	803	18,673	22,456	41,129
1863 -	10,046,909	10,578,946	20,625,855	2,781	2,300	5,081	16,153	21,007	37,160	677	200	877	19,611	23,507	43,118
1864 -	10,172,089	10,711,800	20,883,889	2,787	2,326	5,113	16,920	21,838	38,758	711	213	924	20,418	24,377	44,795
1865 -	10,298,826	10,846,325	21,145,151	2,839	2,439	5,278	17,265	22,413	39,678	772	222	994	20,876	25,074	45,950
1866 -	10,427,146	10,982,538	21,409,684	2,947	2,545	5,492	17,983	23,180	41,163	754	239	993	21,684	25,964	47,648
1867 -	10,557,066	11,120,459	21,677,525	2,982	2,537	5,519	18,616	23,938	42,554	769	244	1,013	22,367	26,719	49,086
1868 -	10,688,600	11,260,113	21,948,713	2,999	2,553	5,552	19,782	24,991	44,773	546	129	675 (a)	23,327	27,673	51,000
1869 -	10,821,775	11,401,524	22,223,299	3,122	2,689	5,811	20,741	25,991	46,732	501	133	634	24,364	28,813	53,177
1870 -	10,956,608	11,544,708	22,501,316	3,147	2,768	5,915	21,452	26,680	48,132	533	133	666	25,132	29,581	54,713
1871 -	11,086,869	11,701,597	22,788,466	3,287	2,814	6,101	22,162	27,792	49,954	560	140	700	26,009	30,746	56,755
1872 -	11,236,400	11,859,419	23,095,819	3,383	2,905	6,288	22,865	28,772	51,637	570	145	715	26,818	31,822	58,640
1873 -	11,387,948	12,019,369	23,407,317	3,617	3,061	6,678	23,292	29,600	52,892	563	163	726	27,472	32,824	60,296
1874 -	11,541,540	12,181,477	23,723,017	3,750	3,203	6,953	23,800	30,534	54,334	574	166	740	28,124	33,903	62,027
1875 -	11,697,203	12,345,771	24,042,974	3,796	3,286	7,082	24,611	31,360	55,971	584	156	740	28,991	34,802	63,793
1876 -	11,854,966	12,512,281	24,367,247	3,837	3,384	7,221	24,954	32,018	56,972	551	172	723	29,342	35,574	64,916
1877 -	12,014,856	12,681,038	24,695,894	3,887	3,455	7,342	25,734	32,846	58,580	544	170	714	30,165	36,471	66,636
1878 -	12,176,903	12,852,070	25,028,973	3,974	3,468	7,442	26,515	33,878	60,393	535	168	703	31,024	37,514	68,538
1879 -	12,341,136	13,025,408	25,366,544	3,998	3,541	7,539	27,144	34,483	61,627	541	178	719	31,683	38,202	69,885
1880 -	12,507,582	13,201,084	25,708,666	3,881	3,504	7,385	27,749	35,341	63,090	534	182	716	32,164	39,027	71,191
1881 -	12,676,276	13,379,130	26,055,406	3,907	3,599	7,506	28,530	36,355	64,885	536	186	722	32,973	40,140	73,113
1882 -	12,837,952	13,568,868	26,406,820	3,914	3,606	7,520	29,292	37,314	66,606	541	175	716	33,747	41,095	74,842
1883 -	13,023,626	13,739,348	26,762,974	3,963	3,737	7,700	29,975	38,364	68,339	544	182	726	34,482	42,283	76,765
1884 -	13,203,423	13,929,026	27,132,449	4,019	3,806	7,825	30,622	39,337	69,959	549	195	744	35,190	43,338	78,528
1885 -	13,381,817	14,117,224	27,499,041	3,950	3,801	7,751	31,333	39,882	71,215	556	182	738	35,839	43,865	79,704

(a) The decrease in the number of Criminal Lunatics on 1st January 1868, as compared with 1st January 1867, is caused by the operation of the Lunatics, whose sentences had expired, ceased to be "Criminal," and became ordinary "Pauper" Lunatics.

and Wales, on the 1st January in each of the Years 1859-1885, inclusive.

so classed in this Table. Since 1884 all Criminal patients have been chargeable entirely to the uniformity, and to allow comparison of any year, or series of years with others.

RATIO (per 10,000).

Private Lunatics to Population.			Pauper Lunatics to Population.			Criminal Lunatics to Population.			Total Lunatics to Population.			YEAR.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
2.56	2.21	2.38	14.33	17.49	15.95	.55	.15	.34	17.44	19.85	18.67	1859
2.57	2.19	2.38	14.70	17.97	16.37	.59	.16	.37	17.86	20.32	19.12	1860
2.66	2.22	2.43	15.09	18.58	16.88	.61	.18	.39	18.36	20.98	19.70	1861
2.75	2.20	2.47	15.45	19.11	17.33	.62	.18	.39	18.82	21.49	20.19	1862
2.77	2.17	2.46	16.08	19.86	18.02	.67	.19	.42	19.52	22.22	20.90	1863
2.74	2.17	2.45	16.63	20.39	18.56	.70	.20	.44	20.07	22.76	21.45	1864
2.76	2.25	2.50	16.77	20.66	18.76	.74	.21	.47	20.27	23.12	21.73	1865
2.83	2.32	2.57	17.25	21.10	19.23	.72	.22	.46	20.80	23.64	22.26	1866
2.82	2.28	2.54	17.63	21.52	19.63	.73	.22	.47	21.18	24.02	22.64	1867
2.80	2.27	2.53	18.51	22.19	20.40	.51	.11	(a).31	21.82	24.57	23.24	1868
2.88	2.36	2.61	19.17	22.79	21.03	.46	.12	.29	22.51	25.27	23.93	1869
2.87	2.40	2.63	19.58	23.11	21.39	.49	.11	.30	22.94	25.62	24.32	1870
2.96	2.40	2.68	19.99	23.75	21.92	.51	.12	.31	23.46	26.27	24.91	1871
3.01	2.45	2.72	20.35	24.26	22.36	.51	.12	.31	23.87	26.83	25.39	1872
3.18	2.55	2.85	20.45	24.63	22.60	.49	.13	.31	24.12	27.31	25.76	1873
3.25	2.63	2.93	20.62	25.06	22.90	.50	.14	.31	24.37	27.83	26.14	1874
3.24	2.66	2.94	21.04	25.40	23.28	.50	.13	.31	24.78	28.19	26.53	1875
3.24	2.70	2.96	21.05	25.59	23.38	.46	.14	.30	24.75	28.43	26.64	1876
3.24	2.73	2.97	21.42	25.90	23.72	.45	.13	.29	25.11	28.76	26.98	1877
3.26	2.70	2.97	21.77	26.36	24.13	.44	.13	.28	25.47	29.19	27.38	1878
3.24	2.72	2.97	21.99	26.47	24.30	.44	.14	.28	25.67	29.33	27.55	1879
3.10	2.65	2.87	22.19	26.77	24.54	.43	.14	.28	25.72	29.56	27.69	1880
3.08	2.69	2.88	22.51	27.17	24.90	.42	.14	.28	26.01	30.00	28.06	1881
3.05	2.66	2.85	22.82	27.50	25.22	.42	.13	.27	26.29	30.29	28.34	1882
3.04	2.72	2.88	23.02	27.92	25.53	.42	.13	.27	26.48	30.77	28.68	1883
3.04	2.73	2.88	23.19	28.24	25.79	.42	.14	.27	26.65	31.11	28.94	1884
2.95	2.69	2.82	23.41	28.25	25.89	.42	.13	.27	26.78	31.07	28.98	1885

"Criminal Lunatics Act, 1867," which came into force in the year 1867, and under which all such

TABLE III.—Showing the Ratio (per 10,000) of the Number Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Number of the whole **Population** in England and Wales,

Y E A R.	P O P U L A T I O N		
	(estimated for the Middle of each Year).		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
1869 - -	10,821,775	11,401,524	22,223,299
1870 - -	10,956,608	11,544,708	22,501,316
1871 - -	11,086,869	11,701,597	22,788,466
1872 - -	11,236,400	11,859,419	23,095,819
1873 - -	11,387,948	12,019,369	23,407,317
1874 - -	11,541,540	12,181,477	23,723,017
1875 - -	11,697,203	12,345,771	24,042,974
1876 - -	11,854,966	12,512,281	24,367,247
1877 - -	12,014,856	12,681,038	24,695,894
1878 - -	12,176,903	12,852,070	25,028,973
1879 - -	12,341,136	13,025,408	25,366,544
1880 - -	12,507,582	13,201,084	25,708,666
1881 - -	12,676,276	13,379,130	26,055,406
1882 - -	12,837,952	13,568,868	26,406,820
1883 - -	13,023,626	13,739,348	26,762,974
1884 - -	13,203,423	13,929,026	27,132,449

of **Patients Admitted** into County and Borough Asylums, Asylums, Licensed Houses, and Single Charge, to the for each of the Years **1869** to **1884**, inclusive.

Number of Admissions (excluding Patients Transferred and Patients Admitted into Idiot Establishments).			Ratio [per 10,000] of Admissions to Population.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
5,283	5,189	10,472	4.88	4.55	4.71
5,045	5,174	10,219	4.60	4.48	4.54
5,301	5,227	10,528	4.78	4.46	4.61
5,255	5,349	10,604	4.67	4.51	4.59
5,535	5,677	11,212	4.86	4.72	4.78
5,963	5,949	11,912	5.16	4.88	5.02
6,210	6,232	12,442	5.30	5.04	5.17
6,366	6,491	12,857	5.36	5.18	5.27
6,516	6,453	12,969	5.42	5.08	5.25
6,657	6,686	13,343	5.46	5.20	5.33
6,342	6,759	13,101	5.13	5.18	5.16
6,364	6,876	13,240	5.08	5.20	5.15
6,653	6,851	13,504	5.24	5.12	5.18
6,665	6,956	13,621	5.19	5.12	5.15
7,013	7,454	14,467	5.38	5.43	5.41
7,044	7,268	14,312	5.33	5.21	5.27

TABLE IV.—Showing the Ratio [per Cent.] of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and on the 1st January in each of

YEAR.	Total Number of Paupers of all Classes on 1st January.				Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, on 1st January.			
	Male Adults.	Female Adults.	Children under 16 Years of Age.	Total (comprising Vagrants, &c., not included in the three preceding Columns).	Male Adults.	Female Adults.	Children under 16 Years of Age.	Total.
1859	173,277	369,090	318,103	862,078	13,699	17,446	637	31,782
1860	173,681	366,597	303,574	844,875	14,192	18,141	660	32,993
1861	185,398	380,861	323,301	891,868	14,706	18,989	686	34,381
1862	196,515	398,986	347,769	946,166	15,253	19,787	669	35,709
1863	241,506	463,015	433,652	1,142,624	16,074	20,802	735	37,611
1864	210,892	427,291	370,350	1,011,753	16,839	21,627	753	39,219
1865	205,604	415,051	350,873	974,772	17,210	22,215	735	40,160
1866	193,535	400,495	326,463	924,813	17,878	22,972	781	41,634
1867	201,511	411,136	345,877	963,200	18,500	23,715	816	43,031
1868	220,097	434,042	379,975	1,040,103	19,414	24,636	910	44,960
1869	223,078	438,515	378,172	1,046,569	20,465	25,670	867	47,002
1870	234,769	452,434	392,126	1,084,821	21,170	26,333	930	48,433
1871	237,099	451,920	393,209	1,085,661	21,897	27,442	962	50,301
1872	211,795	425,281	340,941	981,042	22,543	28,394	1,061	51,998
1873	192,456	395,377	299,757	890,372	22,994	29,235	1,044	53,273
1874	179,716	373,870	276,093	832,370	23,536	30,188	1,011	54,735
1875	182,257	366,112	267,608	817,822	24,356	30,988	1,059	56,403
1876	166,924	340,983	242,148	752,887	24,742	31,702	963	57,407
1877	164,548	330,158	234,124	732,523	25,513	32,515	1,011	59,039
1878	167,862	330,516	244,518	747,811	26,240	33,512	1,094	60,846
1879	184,432	342,614	273,532	805,080	26,862	34,110	1,135	62,107
1880	193,883	351,873	292,368	843,854	27,434	34,949	1,188	63,571
1881	186,545	343,644	273,114	809,341	28,222	35,962	1,188	65,372
1882	184,901	342,340	270,485	803,381	28,913	36,844	1,332	67,089
1883	186,894	343,638	268,764	803,719	29,612	37,901	1,329	68,842
1884	181,281	335,054	257,975	779,038	30,181	38,896	1,393	70,470
1885	176,623	336,630	260,933	788,902	30,499	39,303	1,413	(a) 71,215

(a) During the year 1884, and under the provisions of the Criminal Lunatics Act of that year, 511 criminal pauper patients became chargeable entirely to the Parliamentary Vote, and consequently ceased to be "paupers."

Persons of Unsound Mind to Paupers of all Classes, in England and Wales, the Years 1859–1885, inclusive.

Population (estimated for the Middle of each Year).	Ratio [per Cent.].				Ratio [per Cent.]	YEAR.
	Male Adult Pauper Lunatics to Male Adult Paupers.	Female Adult Pauper Lunatics to Female Adult Paupers.	Pauper Lunatic Children to Pauper Children.	Total Pauper Lunatics to Total Paupers.	Total Paupers to Population.	
19,686,701	7.90	4.72	.20	3.68	4.37	1859
19,902,713	8.17	4.94	.21	3.90	4.24	1860
20,119,314	7.93	4.98	.21	3.85	4.43	1861
20,371,013	7.76	4.95	.19	3.77	4.64	1862
20,625,855	6.65	4.49	.16	3.29	5.53	1863
20,883,889	7.98	5.06	.20	3.87	4.84	1864
21,145,151	8.37	5.35	.20	4.11	4.60	1865
21,409,684	9.23	5.73	.24	4.50	4.31	1866
21,677,525	9.18	5.76	.23	4.46	4.44	1867
21,948,713	8.82	5.67	.23	4.32	4.73	1868
22,223,299	9.17	5.85	.22	4.49	4.70	1869
22,501,316	9.01	5.82	.23	4.46	4.82	1870
22,788,466	9.23	6.07	.24	4.63	4.76	1871
23,095,819	10.64	6.67	.31	5.30	4.24	1872
23,407,317	11.94	7.39	.34	5.98	3.80	1873
23,723,017	13.09	8.07	.36	6.57	3.50	1874
24,042,974	13.36	8.46	.39	6.89	3.40	1875
24,367,247	14.82	9.29	.39	7.62	3.08	1876
24,695,894	15.50	9.84	.43	8.05	2.96	1877
25,028,973	15.63	10.13	.44	8.13	2.98	1878
25,366,544	14.56	9.95	.41	7.71	3.17	1879
25,708,666	14.14	9.93	.40	7.53	3.28	1880
26,055,406	15.12	10.46	.43	8.07	3.10	1881
26,406,820	15.63	10.76	.49	8.35	3.04	1882
26,762,974	15.84	11.03	.49	8.56	3.00	1883
27,132,449	16.65	11.61	.54	9.05	2.87	1884
27,499,041	17.26	11.67	.54	(a) 9.03	2.87	1885

TABLE V.—Statistics of Patients in Asylums, Registered

UNDER DETENTION on the 1st of January in each Year. - - - - -

YEAR.	County and Borough Asylums.			Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Naval and Military Hospitals and Royal India Asylum.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1875 -	15,049	17,480	32,529	902	1,065	1,967	1,256	1,431	2,687	915	1,140	2,055	335	16	351
1876 -	15,639	18,515	34,154	882	1,062	1,944	1,202	1,275	2,477	905	1,022	1,927	339	15	354
1877 -	16,262	19,261	35,523	817	1,001	1,818	1,240	1,332	2,572	869	1,024	1,893	343	15	358
1878 -	17,116	20,647	37,763	834	1,011	1,845	1,054	915	1,969	910	1,037	1,947	345	15	360
1879 -	17,678	21,193	38,871	834	1,020	1,854	1,156	1,211	2,367	897	1,064	1,961	325	17	342
1880 -	18,114	21,974	40,088	827	1,027	1,854	1,125	1,217	2,342	861	1,014	1,875	309	19	328
1881 -	18,656	22,698	41,354	855	1,074	1,929	1,146	1,245	2,391	858	1,036	1,894	288	19	307
1882 -	19,292	23,399	42,691	860	1,047	1,907	1,181	1,285	2,466	906	1,156	2,062	285	20	305
1883 -	19,898	24,167	44,065	878	1,103	1,981	1,108	1,273	2,381	830	1,198	2,028	307	19	326
1884 -	20,618	25,232	45,850	911	1,146	2,057	1,108	1,273	2,381	815	1,200	2,015	295	19	314

ADMITTED each Year (excluding those Transferred). - - - - -

1875 -	4,779	4,780	9,559	321	386	707	477	604	1,081	311	382	693	252	-	252
1876 -	4,979	5,014	9,993	323	392	715	480	653	1,133	292	345	637	214	-	214
1877 -	5,107	5,230	10,337	348	351	699	413	455	868	337	327	664	235	-	235
1878 -	5,170	5,346	10,516	319	381	700	520	562	1,082	341	312	653	221	-	221
1879 -	5,018	5,490	10,508	296	395	691	428	482	910	334	306	640	186	2	188
1880 -	5,118	5,487	10,605	303	416	719	379	527	906	266	355	621	203	-	203
1881 -	5,280	5,478	10,758	296	370	666	418	468	886	339	454	793	225	1	226
1882 -	5,329	5,475	10,804	283	429	712	450	460	910	297	506	803	224	-	224
1883 -	5,652	6,151	11,803	319	407	726	418	430	848	285	385	670	242	-	242
1884 -	5,877	6,062	11,939	295	359	654	411	512	923	190	268	458	189	1	190

Hospitals, &c. &c., in each of the Years 1875 to 1884, inclusive.

- - - - - UNDER DETENTION on the 1st of January in each Year.

Criminal Asylum (Broadmoor).			Private Single Patients.			TOTAL (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Idiot Establishments.			GRAND TOTAL.			YEAR.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
402	106	508	172	269	441	19,031	21,507	40,538	683	340	1,023	19,714	21,847	41,561	1875
396	112	508	163	276	439	19,526	22,277	41,803	711	367	1,078	20,237	22,644	42,881	1876
390	104	494	175	283	458	20,096	23,020	43,116	772	398	1,170	20,868	23,418	44,286	1877
381	101	482	188	286	474	20,828	24,012	44,840	803	416	1,219	21,631	24,428	46,059	1878
374	109	483	192	280	472	21,456	24,894	46,350	864	436	1,300	22,320	25,330	47,650	1879
368	115	483	186	282	468	21,790	25,648	47,438	875	434	1,309	22,665	26,082	48,747	1880
371	120	491	175	273	448	22,349	26,465	48,814	911	448	1,359	23,260	26,913	50,173	1881
379	123	502	179	272	451	23,082	27,302	50,384	919	450	1,369	24,001	27,752	51,753	1882
381	132	513	175	275	450	23,577	28,167	51,744	958	478	1,436	24,535	28,645	53,180	1883
392	143	535	180	269	449	24,319	29,282	53,601	970	501	1,471	25,289	29,783	55,072	1884

- - - - - ADMITTED each Year (excluding those Transferred).

29	12	41	41	68	109	6,210	6,232	12,442	123	68	191	6,333	6,300	12,633	1875
28	9	37	50	78	128	6,366	6,491	12,857	148	77	225	6,514	6,568	13,082	1876
33	9	42	43	81	124	6,516	6,453	12,969	127	67	194	6,643	6,520	13,163	1877
25	14	39	61	71	132	6,657	6,686	13,343	154	73	227	6,811	6,759	13,570	1878
33	16	49	47	68	115	6,342	6,759	13,101	131	59	190	6,473	6,818	13,291	1879
45	16	61	50	75	125	6,364	6,876	13,240	139	72	211	6,503	6,948	13,451	1880
49	12	61	46	68	114	6,653	6,851	13,504	118	71	189	6,771	6,922	13,693	1881
46	16	62	36	70	106	6,665	6,956	13,621	128	80	208	6,793	7,036	13,829	1882
49	17	66	48	64	112	7,013	7,454	14,467	121	93	214	7,134	7,547	14,681	1883
43	12	55	39	54	93	7,044	7,268	14,312	133	67	200	7,177	7,335	14,512	1884

TABLE V.—continued.—Statistics of Patients in Asylums, Registered

TRANSFERRED each Year.

YEAR.	County and Borough Asylums.			Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Naval and Military Hospitals and Royal India Asylum.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1875 -	569	892	1,461	41	42	83	23	30	53	24	17	41	-	-	-
1876 -	444	605	1,049	34	36	70	29	35	64	32	30	62	2	-	2
1877 -	1,013	1,466	2,479	47	38	85	28	60	88	28	59	87	-	-	-
1878 -	637	451	1,088	33	45	78	89	164	253	24	37	61	3	2	5
1879 -	675	575	1,250	47	44	91	51	94	145	30	14	44	2	-	2
1880 -	698	781	1,479	36	44	80	49	52	101	50	38	88	-	-	-
1881 -	417	292	709	37	37	74	25	41	66	34	31	65	3	1	4
1882 -	793	815	1,608	41	33	74	21	32	53	19	33	52	-	1	1
1883 -	516	545	1,061	41	40	81	26	37	63	26	31	57	1	1	2
1884 -	1,206	1,688	2,894	36	39	75	12	81	93	25	20	45	-	-	-

TOTAL NUMBER UNDER TREATMENT in each Year.

1875 -	20,397	23,152	43,549	1,264	1,493	2,757	1,756	2,065	3,821	1,250	1,539	2,789	587	16	603
1876 -	21,062	24,134	45,196	1,239	1,490	2,729	1,711	1,963	3,674	1,229	1,397	2,626	555	15	570
1877 -	22,382	25,957	48,339	1,212	1,390	2,602	1,681	1,847	3,528	1,234	1,410	2,644	578	15	593
1878 -	22,923	26,444	49,367	1,186	1,437	2,623	1,663	1,641	3,304	1,275	1,386	2,661	569	17	586
1879 -	23,371	27,258	50,629	1,177	1,459	2,636	1,635	1,787	3,422	1,261	1,384	2,645	513	19	532
1880 -	23,930	28,242	52,172	1,166	1,487	2,653	1,553	1,796	3,349	1,177	1,407	2,584	512	19	531
1881 -	24,353	28,468	52,821	1,188	1,481	2,669	1,589	1,754	3,343	1,231	1,521	2,752	516	21	537
1882 -	25,414	29,689	55,103	1,184	1,509	2,693	1,652	1,777	3,429	1,222	1,695	2,917	509	21	530
1883 -	26,066	30,863	56,929	1,238	1,550	2,788	1,552	1,740	3,292	1,141	1,614	2,755	550	20	570
1884 -	27,701	32,982	60,683	1,242	1,544	2,786	1,531	1,866	3,397	1,030	1,488	2,518	484	20	504

Hospitals, &c. &c., in each of the Years, 1875 to 1884, inclusive.

- - - - - TRANSFERRED each Year.

Criminal Asylum (Broadmoor).			Private Single Patients.			TOTAL (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Idiot Establishments.			GRAND TOTAL.			YEAR.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	-	1	10	34	44	668	1,015	1,683	1	-	1	669	1,015	1,684	1875
8	-	8	17	29	46	566	735	1,301	2	1	3	568	736	1,304	1876
1	-	1	25	30	55	1,142	1,653	2,795	1	4	5	1,143	1,657	2,800	1877
1	2	3	16	28	44	803	729	1,532	-	-	-	803	729	1,532	1878
-	-	-	24	18	42	829	745	1,574	2	-	2	831	745	1,576	1879
1	-	1	10	19	29	844	934	1,778	8	3	11	852	937	1,789	1880
2	1	3	26	28	54	544	431	975	1	-	1	545	431	976	1881
-	-	-	14	32	46	888	946	1,834	2	-	2	890	946	1,836	1882
9	-	9	18	26	44	637	680	1,317	1	1	2	638	681	1,319	1883
1	-	1	24	22	46	1,304	1,850	3,154	2	1	3	1,306	1,851	3,157	1884

- - - - - TOTAL NUMBER UNDER TREATMENT in each Year.

432	118	550	223	371	594	25,909	28,754	54,663	807	408	1,215	26,716	29,162	55,878	1875
432	121	553	230	383	613	26,458	29,503	55,961	861	445	1,306	27,319	29,948	57,267	1876
424	113	537	243	394	637	27,754	31,126	58,880	900	469	1,369	28,654	31,595	60,249	1877
407	117	524	265	385	650	28,288	31,427	59,715	957	489	1,446	29,245	31,916	61,161	1878
407	125	532	263	366	629	28,627	32,398	61,025	997	495	1,492	29,624	32,893	62,517	1879
414	131	545	246	376	622	28,998	33,458	62,456	1,022	509	1,531	30,020	33,967	63,987	1880
422	133	555	247	369	616	29,546	33,747	63,293	1,030	519	1,549	30,576	34,266	64,842	1881
425	139	564	229	374	603	30,635	35,204	65,839	1,049	530	1,579	31,684	35,734	67,418	1882
439	149	588	241	365	606	31,227	36,301	67,528	1,080	572	1,652	32,307	36,873	69,180	1883
436	155	591	243	345	588	32,667	38,400	71,067	1,105	569	1,674	33,772	38,969	72,741	1884

TABLE V.—*continued.*—Statistics of Patients in Asylums, Registered

DISCHARGED each Year as RECOVERED. - - - - -

YEAR.	County and Borough Asylums.			Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Naval and Military Hospitals and Royal India Asylum.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1875 -	1,707	2,052	3,759	139	204	343	153	221	374	103	182	285	121	-	121
1876 -	1,820	2,238	4,058	131	189	320	126	226	352	99	129	228	105	-	105
1877 -	1,717	2,138	3,855	105	182	287	118	189	307	94	136	230	130	-	130
1878 -	1,827	2,426	4,247	144	207	351	154	149	303	117	138	255	145	-	145
1879 -	1,880	2,413	4,293	126	228	354	123	181	304	99	109	208	118	-	118
1880 -	1,932	2,404	4,336	108	226	334	120	187	307	93	133	226	99	-	99
1881 -	1,861	2,457	4,318	119	211	330	121	201	322	87	163	250	118	-	118
1882 -	1,928	2,438	4,366	117	201	318	113	171	284	83	185	268	109	1	110
1883 -	1,994	2,596	4,590	123	186	309	116	166	282	81	169	250	118	-	118
1884 -	2,035	2,714	4,749	159	219	378	105	182	287	63	156	219	123	-	123

DISCHARGED each Year as NOT RECOVERED (including those Transferred). - - - - -

1875 -	904	943	1,847	136	156	292	240	435	675	131	251	382	84	-	84
1876 -	908	1,003	1,911	211	233	444	189	279	468	174	182	356	79	-	79
1877 -	1,408	1,529	2,937	168	155	323	377	629	1,006	139	170	309	77	-	77
1878 -	1,165	1,059	2,224	133	152	285	180	180	360	164	130	294	65	-	65
1879 -	1,056	900	1,956	151	138	289	222	253	475	206	185	391	55	-	55
1880 -	1,209	1,399	2,608	140	127	267	170	271	441	145	161	306	95	-	95
1881 -	886	861	1,747	145	170	315	147	162	309	163	131	294	97	-	97
1882 -	1,276	1,264	2,540	124	163	287	275	242	517	212	213	425	77	1	78
1883 -	934	1,113	2,047	105	160	265	207	219	426	160	131	291	120	-	120
1884 -	1,536	1,916	3,452	125	152	277	275	437	712	146	207	353	74	-	74

Hospitals, &c. &c., in each of the Years 1875 to 1884, inclusive.

DISCHARGED each Year as RECOVERED.

Criminal Asylum (Broadmoor).			Private Single Patients.			TOTAL (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Idiot Establishments.			GRAND TOTAL.			YEAR.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
11	1	12	8	6	14	2,242	2,666	4,908	-	1	1	2,242	2,667	4,909	1875
11	6	17	8	15	23	2,300	2,803	5,103	3	-	3	2,303	2,803	5,106	1876
7	5	12	5	12	17	2,176	2,662	4,838	2	2	4	2,178	2,664	4,842	1877
5	4	9	6	14	20	2,398	2,932	5,330	2	-	2	2,400	2,932	5,332	1878
4	1	5	13	11	24	2,363	2,943	5,306	2	2	4	2,365	2,945	5,310	1879
2	5	7	5	21	26	2,359	2,976	5,335	3	-	3	2,362	2,976	5,338	1880
4	5	9	9	9	18	2,319	3,046	5,365	1	-	1	2,320	3,046	5,366	1881
2	3	5	7	11	18	2,359	3,010	5,369	2	1	3	2,361	3,011	5,372	1882
5	1	6	3	13	16	2,440	3,131	5,571	3	-	3	2,443	3,131	5,574	1883
1	1	2	4	11	15	2,490	3,283	5,773	1	1	2	2,491	3,284	5,775	1884

DISCHARGED each Year as NOT RECOVERED (including those Transferred).

13	3	16	43	74	117	1,551	1,862	3,413	55	25	80	1,606	1,887	3,493	1875
17	5	22	38	74	112	1,616	1,776	3,392	49	28	77	1,665	1,804	3,469	1876
24	4	28	34	78	112	2,227	2,565	4,792	53	34	87	2,280	2,599	4,879	1877
19	3	22	49	71	120	1,775	1,595	3,370	61	33	94	1,836	1,628	3,464	1878
18	6	24	43	54	97	1,751	1,536	3,287	70	32	102	1,821	1,568	3,389	1879
25	2	27	51	68	119	1,835	2,028	3,863	79	37	116	1,914	2,065	3,979	1880
31	2	33	51	68	119	1,503	1,387	2,890	72	46	118	1,575	1,433	3,008	1881
25	3	28	42	72	114	2,031	1,958	3,989	54	38	92	2,085	1,996	4,081	1882
22	3	25	45	62	107	1,593	1,688	3,281	73	44	117	1,666	1,732	3,398	1883
17	4	21	37	65	102	2,210	2,781	4,991	74	43	117	2,284	2,824	5,108	1884

TABLE V.—continued.—Statistics of Patients in Asylums, Registered

DIED each Year. - - - - -

YEAR.	County and Borough Asylums.			Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Naval and Military Hospitals and Royal India Asylum.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1875 -	2,147	1,642	3,789	105	70	175	160	134	294	111	85	196	43	1	44
1876 -	2,070	1,633	3,703	80	67	147	156	126	282	86	63	149	28	-	28
1877 -	2,140	1,644	3,784	98	56	154	132	114	246	91	67	158	26	-	26
1878 -	2,253	1,772	4,025	75	58	133	170	101	271	97	49	146	34	-	34
1879 -	2,321	1,970	4,291	73	66	139	164	135	299	94	75	169	31	-	31
1880 -	2,132	1,741	3,873	64	59	123	117	93	210	84	76	160	30	-	30
1881 -	2,314	1,751	4,065	64	53	117	141	105	246	91	79	170	16	1	17
1882 -	2,312	1,820	4,132	65	42	107	157	90	247	97	99	196	16	-	16
1883 -	2,520	1,922	4,442	99	58	157	121	82	203	85	113	198	17	1	18
1884 -	2,591	2,142	4,733	80	42	122	143	84	227	68	75	143	17	1	18

DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER RESIDENT each Year. - - - - -

1875 -	15,327	18,000	33,327	902	1,073	1,975	1,261	1,396	2,657	900	1,096	1,996	340	15	355
1876 -	15,986	18,946	34,932	838	1,049	1,887	1,220	1,316	2,536	891	1,029	1,920	339	15	354
1877 -	16,713	19,955	36,668	819	999	1,818	1,130	1,160	2,290	899	1,006	1,905	335	15	350
1878 -	17,515	21,071	38,586	823	1,012	1,835	1,103	1,089	2,192	903	1,060	1,963	342	17	359
1879 -	17,950	21,692	39,642	833	1,021	1,854	1,127	1,210	2,337	889	1,056	1,945	316	18	334
1880 -	18,420	22,317	40,737	849	1,056	1,905	1,160	1,242	2,402	860	1,033	1,893	293	19	312
1881 -	19,018	23,116	42,134	837	1,047	1,884	1,173	1,252	2,425	880	1,099	1,979	285	20	305
1882 -	19,667	23,806	43,473	882	1,091	1,973	1,142	1,287	2,429	863	1,157	2,020	278	20	298
1883 -	20,310	24,752	45,062	894	1,127	2,021	1,100	1,293	2,393	826	1,182	2,008	283	19	302
1884 -	21,241	25,946	47,187	902	1,135	2,037	1,015	1,152	2,167	784	1,103	1,887	273	18	291

Hospitals, &c. &c., in each of the Years 1875 to 1884, inclusive.

DIED each Year.

Criminal Asylum (Broadmoor).			Private Single Patients.			TOTAL. (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Idiot Establishments.			GRAND TOTAL.			YEAR.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
12	2	14	9	15	24	2,587	1,949	4,536	41	15	56	2,628	1,964	4,592	1875
14	6	20	9	11	20	2,443	1,906	4,349	37	19	56	2,480	1,925	4,405	1876
12	3	15	16	18	34	2,515	1,902	4,417	42	17	59	2,557	1,919	4,476	1877
9	1	10	18	20	38	2,656	2,001	4,657	33	25	58	2,689	2,026	4,715	1878
17	3	20	21	19	40	2,721	2,268	4,989	50	27	77	2,771	2,295	5,066	1879
16	4	20	15	14	29	2,458	1,987	4,445	29	24	53	2,487	2,011	4,498	1880
8	3	11	8	20	28	2,642	2,012	4,654	38	23	61	2,680	2,035	4,715	1881
17	1	18	5	16	21	2,669	2,068	4,737	34	14	48	2,703	2,082	4,785	1882
20	2	22	13	21	34	2,875	2,199	5,074	34	27	61	2,909	2,226	5,135	1883
12	7	19	13	13	26	2,924	2,364	5,288	28	16	44	2,952	2,380	5,332	1884

DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER RESIDENT each Year.

394	109	503	165	270	435	19,289	21,959	41,248	692	345	1,037	19,981	22,304	42,285	1875
392	106	498	169	274	443	19,835	22,735	42,570	733	379	1,112	20,568	23,114	43,682	1876
387	106	493	179	283	462	20,462	23,524	43,986	790	404	1,194	21,252	23,928	45,180	1877
375	104	479	193	282	475	21,254	24,635	45,889	824	427	1,251	22,078	25,062	47,140	1878
365	114	479	186	277	463	21,666	25,388	47,054	857	431	1,288	22,523	25,819	48,342	1879
368	119	487	182	292	474	22,132	26,078	48,210	883	439	1,322	23,015	26,517	49,532	1880
373	122	495	175	271	446	22,741	26,927	49,668	911	448	1,359	23,652	27,375	51,027	1881
380	127	507	174	271	445	23,386	27,759	51,145	934	459	1,393	24,320	28,218	52,538	1882
384	138	522	174	270	444	23,971	28,781	52,752	954	480	1,434	24,925	29,261	54,186	1883
406	143	549	173	269	442	24,794	29,766	54,560	984	500	1,484	25,778	30,266	56,044	1884

TABLE VI.--Showing the Proportion (per Cent.) of stated Recoveries to the Admissions (excluding

YEAR.	Number of stated Recoveries to 100 Admissions.											
	County and Borough Asylums.			Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1875 - -	35'71	42'92	39'32	43'30	52'84	48'51	32'07	36'58	34'59	33'11	47'64	41'12
1876 - -	36'55	44'63	40'60	40'55	48'21	44'75	26'25	34'60	31'06	33'90	37'39	35'79
1877 - -	33'62	40'87	37'29	30'17	51'85	41'05	28'57	41'53	35'36	27'89	41'59	34'63
1878 - -	35'33	45'26	40'38	45'14	54'33	50'14	29'61	26'51	28'00	34'31	44'23	39'05
1879 - -	37'46	43'95	40'85	42'56	57'72	51'23	28'73	37'55	33'40	29'64	35'62	32'50
1880 - -	37'74	43'81	40'88	35'64	54'32	46'45	31'66	35'48	33'88	34'96	37'46	36'39
1881 - -	35'24	44'85	40'13	40'20	57'02	49'54	28'94	42'94	36'34	25'66	35'90	31'52
1882 - -	36'18	44'53	40'41	41'34	46'85	44'66	25'11	37'17	31'21	27'94	36'56	33'37
1883 - -	35'23	42'20	38'88	38'56	45'70	42'56	27'75	38'60	33'25	28'42	43'89	37'31
1884 - -	34'62	44'77	39'77	53'89	61'00	57'79	25'54	35'54	31'09	33'15	58'20	47'81
Averages -	35'77	43'77	39'85	41'13	52'98	47'66	28'42	36'65	32'81	30'89	41'84	36'94

Transfers and Admissions into Idiot Establishments) in each of the Years 1875 to 1884, inclusive.

- - - - - Number of stated Recoveries to 100 Admissions.

Naval and Military Hospitals, and Royal India Asylum.			Criminal Asylum, (Broadmoor).			Private Single Patients.			TOTAL (excluding Idiot Establishments).			YEAR.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
48·01	-	48·01	37·93	8·33	29·26	19·51	8·82	12·84	36·10	42·77	39·44	1875
49·06	-	49·06	39·28	66·66	45·94	16·00	19·23	17·96	36·12	43·18	39·69	1876
55·31	-	55·31	21·21	55·55	28·57	11·62	14·81	13·70	33·39	41·25	37·30	1877
65·61	-	65·61	20·00	28·57	23·07	9·83	19·71	15·15	36·02	43·85	39·94	1878
63·44	-	62·76	12·12	6·25	10·20	27·65	16·17	20·86	37·25	43·54	40·50	1879
48·76	-	48·76	4·44	31·25	11·47	10·00	28·00	20·80	37·06	43·28	40·29	1880
52·44	-	52·21	8·16	41·66	14·75	19·56	13·23	15·78	34·85	44·46	39·72	1881
48·66	-	49·10	4·34	18·75	8·06	19·44	15·71	16·98	35·39	43·27	39·41	1882
48·76	-	48·76	10·20	5·88	9·09	6·25	20·31	14·28	34·79	42·00	38·50	1883
65·07	-	64·73	2·32	8·33	3·63	10·25	20·37	16·12	35·34	45·17	40·33	1884
54·51	-	54·43	16·00	27·12	18·40	15·01	17·63	16·44	35·63	43·27	39·51	Averages.

TABLE VII.—Showing the Proportion (per Cent.) of Deaths to the Daily

YEAR.	Number of Deaths to 100 of the Daily Average Number Resident.														
	County and Borough Asylums.			Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Naval and Military Hospitals and Royal India Asylum.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1875 -	14·00	9·12	11·36	11·64	6·52	8·86	12·68	9·59	11·06	12·33	7·75	9·81	12·64	6·66	12·39
1876 -	12·94	8·61	10·60	9·54	6·38	7·79	12·78	9·57	11·11	9·65	6·12	7·76	8·25	—	7·90
1877 -	12·80	8·23	10·31	11·96	5·60	8·47	11·68	9·82	10·74	10·12	6·66	8·29	7·76	—	7·42
1878 -	12·86	8·40	10·43	9·11	5·73	7·24	15·41	9·27	12·36	10·74	4·62	7·43	9·94	—	9·47
1879 -	12·93	9·08	10·82	8·76	6·46	7·49	14·55	11·15	12·79	10·57	7·10	8·68	9·81	—	9·28
1880 -	11·57	7·80	9·50	7·53	5·58	6·45	10·08	7·48	8·74	9·76	7·35	8·45	10·23	—	9·61
1881 -	12·16	7·57	9·64	7·64	5·06	6·21	12·02	8·38	10·14	10·34	7·18	8·59	5·61	5·00	5·57
1882 -	11·75	7·64	9·50	7·37	3·85	5·42	13·74	6·99	10·16	11·24	8·55	9·70	5·75	—	5·37
1883 -	12·40	7·76	9·85	11·07	5·14	7·76	11·00	6·34	8·48	10·29	9·56	9·86	6·01	5·26	5·96
1884 -	12·19	8·25	10·03	8·86	3·70	5·98	14·08	7·29	10·47	8·67	6·79	7·57	6·22	5·55	6·18
Averages	12·56	8·24	10·20	9·34	5·40	7·16	12·80	8·58	10·60	10·37	7·16	8·61	8·22	2·24	7·91

TABLE VIII.—Showing the Proportion (per Cent.) of Deaths to the Total

	Number of Deaths to 100 of the Total Number under Treatment.														
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1875 -	10·52	7·09	8·70	8·30	4·68	6·34	9·11	6·48	7·69	8·88	5·52	7·02	7·32	6·25	7·29
1876 -	9·82	6·76	8·19	6·45	4·49	5·38	9·11	6·41	7·67	6·99	4·50	5·67	5·04	—	4·91
1877 -	9·56	6·33	7·82	8·08	4·02	5·91	7·85	6·17	6·97	7·37	4·75	5·97	4·49	—	4·38
1878 -	9·82	6·70	8·15	6·32	4·03	5·07	10·22	6·15	8·20	7·60	3·53	5·48	5·97	—	5·80
1879 -	9·93	7·22	8·47	6·20	4·52	5·27	10·02	7·55	8·73	7·45	5·41	6·38	6·04	—	5·82
1880	8·90	6·16	7·42	5·48	3·96	4·63	7·53	5·17	6·27	7·13	5·40	6·19	5·85	—	5·64
1881 -	9·50	6·15	7·69	5·38	3·57	4·38	8·87	5·98	7·35	7·39	5·19	6·17	3·10	4·76	3·16
1882 -	9·09	6·13	7·49	5·49	2·78	3·97	9·50	5·06	7·20	7·94	5·84	6·72	3·14	—	3·02
1883 -	9·66	6·23	7·80	7·99	3·74	5·63	7·79	4·71	6·17	7·45	7·00	7·18	2·09	5·00	3·16
1884 -	9·35	6·49	7·79	6·44	2·72	4·37	9·34	4·50	6·68	6·60	5·04	5·67	3·51	5·00	3·57
Averages	9·61	6·52	7·95	6·61	3·85	5·09	8·93	5·81	7·29	7·48	5·21	6·24	4·75	2·10	4·67

Average number Resident in each of the Years 1875 to 1884, inclusive.

- - - - - Number of Deaths to 100 of the Daily Average Number Resident.

Criminal Asylum (Broadmoor).			Private Single Patients.			TOTAL (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Idiot Establishments.			GRAND TOTAL.			YEAR.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
3.04	1.83	2.78	5.45	5.55	5.51	13.41	8.87	10.99	5.92	4.34	5.40	13.15	8.80	10.85	1875
3.57	5.66	4.01	5.32	4.01	4.51	12.31	8.38	10.21	5.04	5.01	5.03	12.05	8.32	10.08	1876
3.10	2.83	3.04	8.93	6.39	7.35	12.29	8.08	10.04	5.31	4.20	4.94	12.03	8.01	9.90	1877
2.40	.96	2.08	9.32	7.09	8.00	12.49	8.12	10.14	4.00	5.85	4.63	12.17	8.08	10.00	1878
4.65	2.63	4.17	11.29	6.85	8.63	12.55	8.93	10.60	5.83	6.26	5.97	12.30	8.88	10.47	1879
4.34	3.36	4.10	8.24	4.79	6.11	11.10	7.61	9.22	3.28	5.46	4.00	10.80	7.58	9.08	1880
2.14	2.45	2.22	4.57	7.38	6.27	11.61	7.47	9.37	4.17	5.13	4.48	11.33	7.43	9.24	1881
4.47	.78	3.55	2.87	5.90	4.72	11.41	7.45	9.26	3.64	3.05	3.44	11.11	7.37	9.11	1882
5.21	1.45	4.21	7.47	7.77	7.66	11.99	7.64	9.62	3.56	5.62	4.25	11.67	7.60	9.47	1883
2.95	4.89	3.46	7.51	4.83	5.88	11.79	7.94	9.69	2.84	3.20	2.96	11.45	7.86	9.51	1884
3.58	2.68	3.36	7.09	6.05	6.46	12.09	8.04	9.91	4.35	4.81	4.51	11.80	7.99	9.77	Averages.

Number under Treatment in each of the Years 1875 to 1884, inclusive.

- - - - - Number of Deaths to 100 of the Total Number under Treatment.

2.77	1.69	2.54	4.03	4.04	4.04	9.98	6.77	8.29	5.08	3.67	4.60	9.83	6.73	8.21	1875
3.24	4.95	3.61	3.91	2.87	3.26	9.23	6.46	7.77	4.29	4.26	4.28	9.07	6.42	7.69	1876
2.83	2.65	2.79	6.58	4.56	5.33	9.06	6.11	7.50	4.66	3.62	4.30	8.92	6.07	7.42	1877
2.21	.85	1.90	6.79	5.19	5.84	9.38	6.36	7.79	3.44	5.11	4.01	9.19	6.34	7.70	1878
4.17	2.40	3.75	7.98	5.19	6.35	9.50	7.00	8.17	5.01	5.45	5.16	9.35	6.97	8.10	1879
3.86	3.05	3.67	6.09	3.72	4.66	8.47	5.93	7.11	2.83	4.71	3.46	8.28	5.92	7.02	1880
1.89	2.25	1.98	3.23	5.42	4.54	8.94	5.96	7.35	3.68	4.43	3.93	8.76	5.93	7.27	1881
4.00	.72	3.19	2.18	4.28	3.48	8.71	5.87	7.19	3.24	2.64	3.04	8.53	5.82	7.09	1882
4.55	1.34	3.74	5.39	5.75	5.61	9.20	6.05	7.51	3.14	4.72	3.69	9.00	6.03	7.42	1883
2.75	4.51	3.21	5.34	3.76	4.42	8.95	6.15	7.44	2.53	2.81	2.62	8.74	6.10	7.33	1884
3.22	2.44	3.03	5.15	4.47	4.75	9.14	6.26	7.61	3.79	4.14	3.90	8.96	6.23	7.52	Averages.

TABLE IX.—Showing the Distribution and Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, and Wales, on the

NOTE 1.—It will be seen that the Aggregate Number of Pauper Patients in Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, as shown latter are the Summaries of Returns made direct to this Office from Asylums, &c., while this Table is compiled

NOTE 2.—In comparing this Table with that for 1st January 1884, it should be borne in mind that during the year 1884, and the Parliamentary Vote, and conse-

COUNTIES.	Chargeable to Union and Parish Rates.								
	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M	F.	T.
Anglesey - - - -	17	19	36	-	-	-	5	9	14
Beds - - - - -	184	185	369	-	-	-	17	36	53
Berks - - - - -	242	325	567	1	-	1	48	70	118
Brecon - - - - -	57	75	132	-	-	-	8	6	14
Bucks - - - - -	136	222	358	1	1	2	25	35	60
Cambridge - - - -	171	223	394	-	-	-	27	44	71
Cardigan (a) - - -	74	57	131	-	-	-	18	27	45
Carmarthen (a) - -	89	90	179	-	-	-	12	20	32
Carnarvon - - - -	66	55	121	-	-	-	13	18	31
Chester (a) - - - -	442	508	950	1	4	5	126	190	316
Cornwall - - - - -	243	306	549	1	10	11	36	65	101
Cumberland - - - -	190	182	372	1	-	1	42	43	85
Denbigh (a) - - - -	70	78	148	-	-	-	38	39	77
Derby - - - - -	291	241	532	1	-	1	83	103	186
Devon - - - - -	340	519	859	125	143	268	147	190	337
Dorset - - - - -	189	236	425	7	1	8	31	49	80
Durham - - - - -	585	503	1,088	-	-	-	100	152	252
Essex - - - - -	414	544	958	11	86	97	111	154	265
Flint (a) - - - - -	33	28	61	-	-	-	3	9	12
Glamorgan - - - - -	397	372	769	-	43	43	53	51	104
Gloucester - - - - -	473	571	1,044	1	1	2	241	348	589
Hereford - - - - -	169	182	351	-	-	-	12	31	43
Herts (a) - - - - -	189	238	427	2	2	4	31	47	78
Hunts - - - - -	65	66	131	-	-	-	9	8	17
Kent - - - - -	793	1,252	2,045	3	4	7	292	339	631
Lancaster (a) - - -	2,400	2,972	5,372	61	26	87	918	1,205	2,123
Leicester - - - - -	335	375	710	-	-	-	79	95	174
Lincoln - - - - -	318	374	692	-	-	-	53	94	147
Merioneth - - - - -	29	45	74	-	-	-	16	36	52
Middlesex (a) - - -	2,433	3,799	6,232	159	316	475	2,003	2,426	4,429
Monmouth - - - - -	252	304	556	-	-	-	31	40	71
Montgomery - - - -	67	78	145	-	-	-	23	26	49
Norfolk - - - - -	364	554	918	-	1	1	111	148	259
Northampton - - -	247	251	498	-	-	-	56	94	150
Northumberland - -	378	330	708	4	2	6	64	98	162
Nottingham - - - -	302	365	667	3	-	3	113	141	254
Oxford - - - - -	194	258	452	-	1	1	43	84	127
Pembroke - - - - -	74	84	158	-	-	-	11	18	29
Radnor - - - - -	19	23	42	-	-	-	4	10	14
Rutland - - - - -	32	18	50	-	-	-	3	2	5
Salop - - - - -	243	327	570	-	-	-	63	97	160
Somerset - - - - -	377	512	889	9	6	15	145	185	330
Southampton - - -	554	653	1,207	3	5	8	172	216	388
Stafford (a) - - - -	717	620	1,337	-	-	-	231	310	541
Suffolk - - - - -	289	348	637	-	-	-	84	76	160
Surrey - - - - -	1,244	1,687	2,931	3	10	13	609	792	1,401
Sussex - - - - -	346	465	811	-	1	1	158	203	361
Warwick (a) (b) - -	727	835	1,562	1	-	1	216	267	483
Westmorland - - - -	46	53	99	-	-	-	16	19	35
Wilts - - - - -	270	344	614	-	-	-	78	111	189
Worcester (a) - - -	344	396	740	1	-	1	56	99	155
York (East Riding) -	214	214	428	21	26	47	83	133	216
„ (North Riding) -	269	274	543	-	-	-	28	41	69
„ (West Riding) (a) -	1,311	1,443	2,754	18	3	21	544	594	1,138
TOTALS - - - - -	20,314	25,078	45,392	438	692	1,130	7,539	9,743	17,282

(a) See Note to Table XIII. The re-arrangement there referred to applies to this Table also.

(b) See Note (a) to Table X.

Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, in the various Union-Counties of England
1st of January 1885.

by this Table, differs slightly from that given in the Summaries of Appendices B¹ and B³. This is caused by the fact that the from the Annual Returns made by Clerks of the Guardians of Unions and Parishes. under the provisions of the Criminal Lunatics Act of that year, 511 criminal pauper patients became chargeable entirely to quently ceased to be "paupers."

Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.			Chargeable to County and Borough Rates.			GRAND TOTAL.			COUNTIES.
						In County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.						
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
14	26	40	36	54	90	-	-	-	36	54	90	Anglesey.
25	21	46	226	242	468	4	-	4	230	242	472	Beds.
39	50	89	330	445	775	4	1	5	334	446	780	Berks.
8	23	31	73	104	177	1	-	1	74	104	178	Brecon.
14	40	54	176	298	474	3	1	4	179	299	478	Bucks.
34	58	92	232	325	557	4	1	5	236	326	562	Cambridge.
42	93	135	134	177	311	4	-	4	138	177	315	Cardigan.
52	81	133	153	191	344	3	1	4	156	192	348	Carmarthen.
46	91	137	125	164	289	-	-	-	125	164	289	Carnarvon.
49	60	109	618	762	1,380	19	10	29	637	772	1,409	Chester.
25	46	71	305	427	732	1	1	2	306	428	734	Cornwall.
9	31	40	242	256	498	17	7	24	259	263	522	Cumberland.
16	43	59	124	160	284	3	1	4	127	161	288	Denbigh.
24	33	57	399	377	776	2	-	2	401	377	778	Derby.
109	139	248	721	991	1,712	5	7	12	726	998	1,724	Devon.
21	39	60	248	325	573	4	1	5	252	326	578	Dorset.
33	52	85	718	707	1,425	30	12	42	748	719	1,467	Durham.
43	101	144	579	885	1,464	30	14	44	609	899	1,508	Essex.
12	17	29	48	54	102	2	2	4	50	56	106	Flint.
74	116	190	524	582	1,106	9	5	14	533	587	1,120	Glamorgan.
82	169	251	797	1,089	1,886	15	5	20	812	1,094	1,906	Gloucester.
30	54	84	211	267	478	1	1	2	212	268	480	Hereford.
21	29	50	243	316	559	1	1	2	244	317	561	Herts.
2	9	11	76	83	159	-	-	-	76	83	159	Hunts.
41	67	108	1,129	1,662	2,791	23	17	40	1,152	1,679	2,831	Kent.
86	86	172	3,465	4,289	7,754	260	216	476	3,725	4,505	8,230	Lancaster.
27	48	75	441	518	959	4	1	5	445	519	964	Leicester.
59	92	151	430	560	990	13	-	13	443	560	1,003	Lincoln.
20	16	36	65	97	162	1	1	2	66	98	164	Merioneth.
106	150	256	4,701	6,691	11,392	206	298	504	4,907	6,989	11,896	Middlesex.
45	86	131	328	430	758	9	5	14	337	435	772	Monmouth.
17	35	52	107	139	246	4	-	4	111	139	250	Montgomery.
59	140	199	534	843	1,377	7	1	8	541	844	1,385	Norfolk.
27	62	89	330	407	737	2	-	2	332	407	739	Northampton.
38	39	77	484	469	953	14	4	18	498	473	971	Northumberland.
89	159	248	507	665	1,172	2	-	2	509	665	1,174	Nottingham.
50	66	116	287	409	696	3	1	4	290	410	700	Oxford.
37	69	106	122	171	293	2	1	3	124	172	296	Pembroke.
5	6	11	28	39	67	-	-	-	28	39	67	Radnor.
1	4	5	36	24	60	-	-	-	36	24	60	Rutland.
24	35	59	330	459	789	4	3	7	334	462	796	Salop.
87	131	218	618	834	1,452	-	1	1	618	835	1,453	Somerset.
79	103	187	808	982	1,790	18	6	24	826	988	1,814	Southampton.
108	155	263	1,056	1,085	2,141	12	5	17	1,068	1,090	2,158	Stafford.
51	94	145	424	518	942	1	1	2	425	519	944	Suffolk.
59	92	151	1,915	2,581	4,496	71	83	154	1,986	2,664	4,650	Surrey.
64	90	154	568	759	1,327	5	1	6	573	760	1,333	Sussex.
47	77	(b) 124	991	1,179	2,170	7	6	13	998	1,185	2,183	Warwick.
4	6	10	66	78	144	2	-	2	68	78	146	Westmorland.
49	88	137	397	543	940	3	2	5	400	545	945	Wilts.
28	50	78	429	545	974	4	1	5	433	546	979	Worcester.
12	6	18	330	379	709	11	7	18	341	386	727	York, E. Rid.
19	39	58	316	354	670	8	3	11	324	357	681	" N. Rid.
93	124	217	1,966	2,164	4,130	48	29	77	2,014	2,193	4,207	" W. Rid.
2,255	3,641	5,896	30,546	39,154	69,700	906	764	1,670	31,452	39,918	71,370	- - TOTALS.

TABLE X.—Showing the Distribution of PAUPER LUNATICS on the 1st of January in each of the Years 1859 to 1885, inclusive.

1ST JANUARY	Total Number of Pauper Lunatics.	Where Maintained.			Proportion [per Cent.] to the Total Number.		
		In Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.	In Work-houses.	With Relatives or Others.	In Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.	In Work-houses.	With Relatives or Others.
1859	31,782	18,021	7,963	5,798	56·70	25·06	18·24
1860	32,993	18,794	8,219	5,980	56·96	24·91	18·13
1861	34,381	19,723	8,543	6,115	57·37	24·85	17·78
1862	35,709	20,949	8,603	6,157	58·67	24·09	17·24
1863	37,611	21,998	9,208	6,405	58·49	24·48	17·03
1864	39,219	22,968	9,710	6,541	58·56	24·76	16·68
1865	40,160	23,847	9,756	6,557	59·38	24·29	16·33
1866	41,634	25,081	9,973	6,580	60·24	23·95	15·81
1867	43,031	26,086	10,307	6,638	60·62	23·95	15·43
1868	44,960	27,447	10,684	6,829	61·05	23·76	15·19
1869	47,002	28,834	11,181	6,987	61·35	23·79	14·86
1870	48,433	29,989	11,358	7,086	61·92	23·45	14·63
1871	50,301	30,809	12,161	7,331	61·25	24·18	14·57
1872	51,998	30,954	13,608	7,436	59·53	26·17	14·30
1873	53,273	31,860	14,343	7,070	59·81	26·92	13·27
1874	54,735	32,878	15,018	6,839	60·07	27·44	12·49
1875	56,403	34,171	15,376	6,856	60·58	27·26	12·16
1876	57,407	35,372	15,509	6,526	61·62	27·01	11·37
1877	59,039	36,689	16,038	6,312	62·14	27·17	10·69
1878	60,846	38,367	16,265	6,214	63·06	26·73	10·21
1879	62,107	39,872	16,005	6,230	64·20	25·77	10·03
1880	63,571	41,127	16,464	5,980	64·69	25·90	9·41
1881	65,372	42,434	16,811	6,127	64·91	25·72	9·37
1882	67,089	44,000	16,976	6,113	65·59	25·30	9·11
1883	68,842	45,257	17,330	6,255	65·74	25·17	9·09
1884	70,470	47,015	17,377	6,078	66·72	24·66	8·62 (a)
1885	71,215	48,037	17,282	5,896	67·45 (b)	24·27	8·28 (a)

(a) As to the falling-off in these two percentages, see remarks (*ante*) on Tables XII and XIII.

(b) This percentage would have been higher, but for the operation of "The Criminal Lunatics Act, 1884." See Note to Table IV.

TABLE XI.—Showing the Percentage of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind maintained in Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, of those kept in Workhouses, and of those residing with Relatives and Others, in the several Union-Counties of England and Wales, on the 1st January 1885.

COUNTIES.	Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. 1 Jan. 1885.	Where Maintained.			Proportion [per Cent.] of the Total Number.		
		In Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.	In Workhouses.	With Relatives and Others.	In Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.	In Workhouses.	With Relatives and Others.
Anglesey - - -	90	36	14	40	40·0	15·6	44·4
Beds - - -	472	373	53	46	79·0	11·2	9·8
Berks - - -	780	573	118	89	73·5	15·1	11·4
Brecon - - -	178	133	14	31	74·7	7·9	17·4
Bucks - - -	478	364	60	54	76·1	12·6	11·3
Cambridge - - -	562	399	71	92	71·0	12·6	16·4
Cardigan (a) - - -	315	135	45	135	42·8	14·3	42·9
Carmarthen (a) - - -	348	183	32	133	52·6	9·2	38·2
Carnarvon - - -	289	121	31	137	41·9	10·7	47·4
Chester (a) - - -	1,409	984	316	109	69·9	22·4	7·7
Cornwall - - -	734	562	101	71	76·6	13·7	9·7
Cumberland - - -	522	397	85	40	76·0	16·3	7·7
Denbigh (a) - - -	288	152	77	59	52·8	26·7	20·5
Derby - - -	778	535	186	57	68·8	23·9	7·3
Devon - - -	1,724	1,139	337	248	66·1	19·5	14·4
Dorset - - -	578	438	80	60	75·8	13·8	10·4
Durham - - -	1,467	1,130	252	85	77·0	17·2	5·8
Essex - - -	1,508	1,099	265	144	72·9	17·6	9·5
Flint (a) - - -	106	65	12	29	61·3	11·3	27·4
Glamorgan - - -	1,120	826	104	190	73·7	9·3	17·0
Gloucester - - -	1,906	1,066	589	251	55·9	30·9	13·2
Hereford - - -	480	353	43	84	73·5	9·0	17·5
Herts (a) - - -	561	433	78	50	77·2	13·9	8·9
Hunts - - -	159	131	17	11	82·4	10·7	6·9
Kent - - -	2,831	2,092	631	108	73·9	22·3	3·8
Lancaster (a) - - -	8,230	5,935	2,123	172	72·1	25·8	2·1
Leicester - - -	964	715	174	75	74·2	18·0	7·8
Lincoln - - -	1,003	705	147	151	70·3	14·7	15·0
Merioneth - - -	164	76	52	36	46·3	31·7	22·0
Middlesex (a) - - -	11,896	7,211	4,429	256	60·6	37·2	2·2
Monmouth - - -	772	570	71	131	73·8	9·2	17·0
Montgomery - - -	250	149	49	52	59·6	19·6	20·8
Norfolk - - -	1,385	927	259	199	66·9	18·7	14·4
Northampton - - -	739	500	150	89	67·7	20·3	12·0
Northumberland - - -	971	732	162	77	75·4	16·7	7·9
Notts - - -	1,174	672	254	248	57·3	21·6	21·1
Oxford - - -	700	457	127	116	65·3	18·1	16·6
Pembroke - - -	296	161	29	106	54·4	9·8	35·8
Radnor - - -	67	42	14	11	62·7	20·9	16·4
Rutland - - -	60	50	5	5	83·4	8·3	8·3
Salop - - -	796	577	160	59	72·5	20·1	7·4
Somerset - - -	1,453	905	330	218	62·3	22·7	15·0
Southampton - - -	1,814	1,239	388	187	68·3	21·4	10·3
Stafford (a) - - -	2,158	1,354	541	263	62·7	25·1	12·2
Suffolk - - -	944	639	160	145	67·7	16·9	15·4
Surrey - - -	4,650	3,098	1,401	151	66·6	30·1	3·3
Sussex - - -	1,333	818	361	154	61·4	27·1	11·5
Warwick (a) (b) - - -	2,183	1,576	483	(b) 124	72·2	22·1	(b) 5·7
Westmorland - - -	146	101	35	10	69·2	24·0	6·8
Wilts - - -	945	619	189	137	65·5	20·0	14·5
Worcester (a) - - -	979	746	155	78	76·2	15·8	8·0
York (East Riding) - - -	727	493	216	18	67·8	29·7	2·5
„ (North Riding) - - -	681	554	69	58	81·4	10·1	8·5
„ (West Riding) (a) - - -	4,207	2,852	1,138	217	67·8	27·0	5·2

(a) See Note to Table XIII. The re-arrangement there referred to applies to this Table also.

(b) See Note (a) to Table X.

TABLE XII.—Showing the Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons 1st January 1884 and 1st January 1885; together with the Increase or Decrease

COUNTIES.	Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January 1884.			Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January 1885.			Increase.		Decrease.		Net Increase.	Net Decrease.
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Anglesey - - -	30	61	91	36	54	90	6	-	-	7	-	1
Beds - - -	237	237	474	230	242	472	-	5	7	-	-	2
Berks - - -	353	454	807	334	446	780	-	-	19	8	-	27
Brecon - - -	66	95	161	74	104	178	8	9	-	-	17	-
Bucks - - -	200	307	507	179	299	478	-	-	21	8	-	29
Cambridge - - -	241	312	553	236	326	562	-	14	5	-	9	-
Cardigan (a) - - -	152	165	317	138	177	315	-	12	14	-	-	2
Carmarthen (a) - - -	147	204	351	156	192	348	9	-	-	12	-	3
Carnarvon - - -	115	157	272	125	164	289	10	7	-	-	17	-
Chester (a) - - -	647	769	1,416	637	772	1,409	-	3	10	-	-	7
Cornwall - - -	297	435	732	306	428	734	9	-	-	7	2	-
Cumberland - - -	268	273	541	259	263	522	-	-	9	10	-	19
Denbigh (a) - - -	111	165	276	127	161	288	16	-	-	4	12	-
Derby - - -	380	383	763	401	377	778	21	-	-	6	15	-
Devon - - -	759	1,031	1,790	726	998	1,724	-	-	33	33	-	66
Dorset - - -	247	330	577	252	326	578	5	-	-	4	1	-
Durham - - -	719	699	1,418	748	719	1,467	29	20	-	-	49	-
Essex - - -	594	869	1,463	609	899	1,508	15	30	-	-	45	-
Flint (a) - - -	45	51	96	50	56	106	5	5	-	-	10	-
Glamorgan - - -	519	558	1,077	533	587	1,120	14	29	-	-	43	-
Gloucester - - -	810	1,074	1,884	812	1,094	1,906	2	20	-	-	22	-
Hereford - - -	208	259	467	212	268	480	4	9	-	-	13	-
Herts (a) - - -	247	318	565	244	317	561	-	-	3	1	-	4
Hunts - - -	74	76	150	76	83	159	2	7	-	-	9	-
Kent - - -	1,180	1,629	2,809	1,152	1,679	2,831	-	50	28	-	22	-
Lancaster (a) - - -	3,682	4,379	8,061	3,725	4,505	8,230	43	126	-	-	169	-
Leicester - - -	442	511	953	445	519	964	3	8	-	-	11	-

(a) See Note to Table XIII. The re-arrangement there referred to applies to this Table also.

of Unsound Mind, in the several Union-Counties of England and Wales, on the in the Numbers on 1st January 1885, as compared with 1st January 1884.

COUNTIES.	Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January 1884.			Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January 1885.			Increase.		Decrease.		Net Increase.	Net Decrease.
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Lincoln - - -	436	563	999	443	560	1,003	7	-	-	3	4	-
Merioneth - -	65	101	166	66	98	164	1	-	-	3	-	2
Middlesex (a) - -	4,785	6,815	11,600	4,907	6,989	11,896	122	174	-	-	296	-
Monmouth - -	336	409	745	337	435	772	1	26	-	-	27	-
Montgomery - -	114	142	256	111	139	250	-	-	3	3	-	6
Norfolk - - -	556	869	1,425	541	844	1,385	-	-	15	25	-	40
Northampton - -	319	390	709	332	407	739	13	17	-	-	30	-
Northumberland -	488	479	967	498	473	971	10	-	-	6	4	-
Nottingham - -	500	631	1,131	509	665	1,174	9	34	-	-	43	-
Oxford - - -	288	404	692	290	410	700	2	6	-	-	8	-
Pembroke - - -	122	172	294	124	172	296	2	-	-	-	2	-
Radnor - - -	26	43	69	28	39	67	2	-	-	4	-	2
Rutland - - -	37	22	59	36	24	60	-	2	1	-	1	-
Salop - - -	324	469	793	334	462	796	10	-	-	7	3	-
Somerset - - -	641	840	1,481	618	835	1,453	-	-	23	5	-	28
Southampton - -	811	959	1,770	826	988	1,814	15	29	-	-	44	-
Stafford (a) - -	1,012	1,096	2,108	1,068	1,090	2,158	56	-	-	6	50	-
Suffolk - - -	426	535	961	425	519	944	-	-	1	16	-	17
Surrey - - -	1,910	2,576	4,486	1,986	2,664	4,650	76	88	-	-	164	-
Sussex - - -	552	746	1,298	573	760	1,333	21	14	-	-	35	-
Warwick (a) (b) -	1,010	1,313	2,323	998	1,185	2,183	-	-	12	128	-	140 (b)
Westmorland - -	65	83	148	68	78	146	3	-	-	5	-	2
Wilts - - -	400	554	954	400	545	945	-	-	-	9	-	9
Worcester (a) - -	423	528	951	433	546	979	10	18	-	-	28	-
York (East Riding) -	318	390	708	341	386	727	23	-	-	4	19	-
„ (North Riding)	313	357	670	324	357	681	11	-	-	-	11	-
„ (West Riding) (a)	1,962	2,157	4,119	2,014	2,193	4,207	52	36	-	-	88	-

(b) See Note (a) to Table X.

TABLE XIII.—Showing the Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons
1st January 1871 and 1st January 1885; together with the Increase in the Numbers
Average Annual Increase in the Fourteen Years.

COUNTIES.	Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January 1871.			Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January 1885.			Increase in the Fourteen Years.			Average Annual Increase in the Fourteen Years.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Anglesey - - -	36	55	91	36	54	90	-	(b)	(b)	-	-	-
Beds - - -	168	209	377	230	242	472	62	33	95	4	2	7
Berks - - -	330	383	713	334	446	780	4	63	67	-	4	5
Brecon - - -	65	82	147	74	104	178	9	22	31	1	2	2
Bucks - - -	187	254	441	179	299	478	(c)	45	37	-	3	3
Cambridge - - -	202	244	446	236	326	562	34	82	116	2	6	8
Cardigan (a) - - -	93	115	208	138	177	315	45	62	107	3	4	8
Carmarthen (a) - - -	107	152	259	156	192	348	49	40	89	3	3	6
Carnarvon - - -	113	148	261	125	164	289	12	16	28	1	1	2
Chester (a) - - -	454	532	986	637	772	1,409	183	240	423	13	17	30
Cornwall - - -	243	324	567	306	428	734	63	104	167	4	7	12
Cumberland - - -	245	218	463	259	263	522	14	45	59	1	3	4
Denbigh (a) - - -	108	125	233	127	161	288	19	36	55	1	3	4
Derby - - -	304	293	597	401	377	778	97	84	181	7	6	13
Devon - - -	607	831	1,438	726	998	1,724	119	167	286	8	12	20
Dorset - - -	235	254	489	252	326	578	17	72	89	1	5	6
Durham - - -	465	428	893	748	719	1,467	283	291	574	20	21	41
Essex - - -	436	581	1,017	609	899	1,508	173	318	491	12	23	35
Flint (a) - - -	39	50	89	50	56	106	11	6	17	1	-	1
Glamorgan - - -	333	352	685	533	587	1,120	200	235	435	14	17	31
Gloucester - - -	651	841	1,492	812	1,094	1,906	161	253	414	11	18	30
Hereford - - -	175	239	414	212	268	480	37	29	66	3	2	5
Herts (a) - - -	231	241	472	244	317	561	13	76	89	1	5	6
Hunts - - -	60	74	134	76	83	159	16	9	25	1	1	2
Kent - - -	773	1,091	1,864	1,152	1,679	2,831	379	588	967	27	42	69
Lancaster (a) - - -	2,577	2,924	5,501	3,725	4,505	8,230	1,148	1,581	2,729	82	113	195
Leicester - - -	388	417	805	445	519	964	57	102	159	4	7	11
Lincoln - - -	388	479	867	443	560	1,003	55	81	136	4	6	10
Merioneth - - -	52	56	108	66	98	164	14	42	56	1	3	4
Middlesex (a) - - -	2,960	4,396	7,356	4,907	6,989	11,896	1,947	2,593	4,540	139	184	324
Monmouth - - -	240	307	547	337	435	772	97	128	225	7	9	16
Montgomery - - -	94	103	197	111	139	250	17	36	53	1	3	4
Norfolk - - -	476	659	1,135	541	844	1,385	65	185	250	5	13	18
Northampton - - -	290	332	622	332	407	739	42	75	117	3	5	8
Northumberland - - -	391	382	773	498	473	971	107	91	198	8	6	14

(b) Decrease, 1. (c) Decrease, 8.

of Unsound Mind, in the several Union-Counties of England and Wales, on the on the 1st January 1885, as compared with those on the 1st January 1871; and the

COUNTIES.	Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January 1871.			Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January 1885.			Increase in the Fourteen Years.			Average Annual Increase in the Fourteen Years.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Nottingham - - -	361	425	786	509	665	1,174	148	240	388	11	17	28
Oxford - - -	261	295	556	290	410	700	29	115	144	2	8	10
Pembroke - - -	107	149	256	124	172	296	17	23	40	1	2	3
Radnor - - -	22	23	45	28	39	67	6	16	22	-	1	2
Rutland - - -	30	21	51	36	24	60	6	3	9	-	-	1
Salop - - -	280	415	695	334	462	796	54	47	101	4	3	7
Somerset - - -	546	726	1,272	618	835	1,453	72	109	181	5	8	13
Southampton - -	599	713	1,312	826	988	1,814	227	275	502	16	20	36
Stafford (a) - -	736	808	1,544	1,068	1,090	2,158	332	282	614	24	20	44
Suffolk - - -	375	478	853	425	519	944	50	41	91	4	3	6
Surrey - - -	1,091	1,499	2,590	1,986	2,664	4,650	895	1,165	2,060	64	83	147
Sussex - - -	476	584	1,060	573	760	1,333	97	176	273	7	13	19
Warwick (a) (b) -	699	847	1,546	998	1,185	2,183	299	338	(b)637	21	24	(b)45
Westmorland - -	68	63	131	68	78	146	-	15	15	-	1	1
Wilts - - -	345	461	806	400	545	945	55	84	139	4	6	10
Worcester (a) - -	331	417	748	433	546	979	102	129	231	7	9	16
York (East Riding) -	281	304	585	341	386	727	60	82	142	4	6	10
„ (North Riding)	204	232	436	324	357	681	120	125	245	9	9	17
„ (West Riding)(a)	1,277	1,401	2,678	2,014	2,193	4,207	737	792	1,529	53	57	109

(a) The constitution of these Counties, with regard to the Unions comprised in them, was slightly re-arranged in the year 1882 (36th Report), in order to bring them into conformity with those of the Registrar General and of the Local Government Board. The changes are here shown.

The re-arrangement applies to both the years 1871 and 1885 in the above Table.

COUNTIES.	Unions Transferred from other Counties.	Unions Transferred to other Counties.
Cardigan - - -	Newcastle-in-Emlyn - - -	-
Carmarthen - - -	- - -	Newcastle-in-Emlyn.
Chester - - -	Hawarden - - -	-
Denbigh - - -	St. Asaph - - -	-
Flint - - -	- - -	{ Hawarden.
Herts - - -	- - -	{ St. Asaph.
Lancaster - - -	- - -	{ Barnet.
Middlesex - - -	Barnet - - -	{ Todmorden.
Stafford - - -	Dudley - - -	-
Warwick - - -	Shipston-on-Stour - - -	-
Worcester - - -	- - -	{ Dudley.
York (West Riding) - -	Todmorden - - -	{ Shipston-on-Stour.

(b) See Note (a) to Table X.

TABLE XIV.—Showing the PROFESSIONS or OCCUPATIONS of the POPULATION of England and Wales at the Time of the Census of the 4th April **1881**, and of the PATIENTS ADMITTED into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed Houses in England and Wales, during the Year **1884**.

NOTE.—The Groups in the following Table, first arranged for the year 1880, and since continued, were compiled from the Population Table of the Census of 1871. Owing to the different arrangement of some portions of the Population Table of the Census of 1881, and for other reasons, the figures of the latter Census cannot be used for a few of these Groups; but in the rest of the Groups the figures are taken from that Census. (Vol. III., Summary Table 5, p. x, published late in 1883.)

PROFESSIONS OR OCCUPATIONS.	POPULATION.			LUNATICS.		
	Number of Persons, 4th April 1881.			Number of Lunatics admitted during 1884.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
PROFESSIONAL.						
<i>(a.) Not including Army and Navy:</i>						
Clergymen (Established Church) - - -	21,663	-	21,663	30	-	30
Dissenting ministers, Roman Catholic priests, missionaries, and Scripture readers, nuns, sisters of charity and mercy.	14,788	5,455	20,243	11	2	13
Physicians and surgeons - - - -	15,091	25	15,116	21	3	24
Medical assistants, medical students, dentists, and midwives.	9,575	2,710	12,285	16	2	18
Barristers - - - - -	17,386	-	17,386	10	-	10
Solicitors and attorneys - - - - -				27	-	27
Law clerks and law students - - - -	26,155	100	26,255	21	-	21
Civil Service, English, Indian, and Colonial (excluding Telegraph Service), Her Majesty's Court and household, judges, and privy councillors.	22,592	3,216	25,808	32	-	32
Civil engineers - - - - -	7,124	-	7,124	23	-	23
Architects, surveyors, and builders - -	*	*	*	33	-	33
Artists in painting, and sculptors - - -	6,898	1,896	8,794	13	3	16
Teachers, schoolmasters, schoolmistresses, governesses, professors, and lecturers.	47,836	123,995	171,831	57	131	188
Authors, editors, journalists, reporters, short- hand writers, translators, interpreters, students in literature, and others con- nected with literary work.	*	*	*	19	3	22
Musicians and teachers of music - - -	14,170	11,376	25,546	15	9	24
Actors, conjurors, performers, and others en- gaged in theatres, exhibitions, and shows.	3,558	2,888	6,446	9	5	14
Chemists and druggists - - - - -	18,369	631	19,000	15	1	16
Engravers and photographers - - - -	7,553	1,373	8,926	21	1	22

* These figures cannot be given. See Note at head of Table.

TABLE XIV.—Showing the PROFESSIONS or OCCUPATIONS, &c.—*continued.*

PROFESSIONS OR OCCUPATIONS.	POPULATION.			LUNATICS.		
	Number of Persons, 4th April 1881.			Number of Lunatics admitted during 1884.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
PROFESSIONAL.						
<i>(b.) Army and Navy:</i>						
Army officers (effective, retired, and half-pay).	*	-	-	27	-	27
Soldiers (non-commissioned officers and privates).	181,817†	-	-	230	-	230
Navy officers (effective, retired, and half-pay).	7,681‡	-	-	10	-	10
Seamen (R.N.) - - - - -	35,819‡	-	-	15	-	15
Royal Marines - - - - -	12,995‡	-	-	5	-	5
Army pensioners - - - - -	8,572	-	-	46	-	46
Coastguardsmen, Royal Naval Reserves, and Navy pensioners.	§	-	-	22	-	22
COMMERCIAL.						
<i>(a.) Merchants and other Persons (Principals) in the Higher Branches of Business:</i>						
Merchants, bankers, shipowners - - - -	§	§	§	11	-	11
Wine and spirit merchants - - - - -	7,467	422	7,889	5	-	5
Woolstaplers, cloth merchants and dealers, silk merchants and dealers, cotton and calico warehousemen and dealers, Manchester warehousemen.	14,306	621	14,827	22	-	22
Com, flour, and seed (esculent) merchants and dealers, millers, maltsters, brewers, hop merchants and dealers, timber and wood merchants and dealers, hay and straw dealers.	80,835	2,550	83,385	53	1	54
Coal merchants and dealers - - - - -	19,233	1,168	20,401	5	1	6
Owners of coaches, omnibuses, and cabs; horse proprietors and dealers; livery stable keepers.	8,775	245	9,020	14	1	15
Brokers, agents (not estate, land, newspaper, book, or shipping), factors, auctioneers, appraisers, valuers, house agents, pawnbrokers, furniture brokers, and furniture dealers.	53,417	2,803	56,220	49	2	51
COMMERCIAL.						
<i>(b.) Subordinates:</i>						
Bank service, insurance and benefit society service, accountants, commercial clerks.	217,080	6,409	223,489	245	4	249
Railway and telegraph service (not including constructors, engine drivers, or stokers), railway officers, clerks, stationmasters, attendants, servants, telegraph clerks, &c.	123,118	2,876	125,994	59	-	59
Commercial travellers - - - - -	35,478	-	-	39	-	39

* Census figures are not applicable.

† Not Census figures. Taken from a War Office Return for 1st April 1881.

‡ Not Census figures. Supplied by the Admiralty, and relate to 1st May 1881.

§ These figures cannot be given. See Note at head of Table.

TABLE XIV.—Showing the PROFESSIONS OR OCCUPATIONS, &c.—*continued.*

PROFESSIONS OR OCCUPATIONS.	POPULATION.			LUNATICS.		
	Number of Persons, 4th April 1881.			Number of Lunatics admitted during 1884.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
COMMERCIAL.						
<i>(c.) Tradesmen :</i>						
Booksellers, publishers, stationers and law stationers, music publishers and sellers.	19,658	6,933	26,591	8	1	9
Goldsmiths, silversmiths, and jewellers -	20,962	3,753	24,715	19	-	19
Drapers, linendrapers, mercers, hosiers, and haberdashers, with their assistants.	58,460	33,467	91,927	55	37	92
Butchers, meat salesmen, cheesemongers, provision curers and dealers, poulterers, game dealers, fishmongers, greengrocers, fruit and vegetable dealers, cowkeepers, milk sellers, grocers and tea dealers.	259,421	49,978	309,399	179	18	197
Bakers, confectioners, and pastrycooks -	75,882	20,684	96,566	55	10	65
Tobacconists, tobacco and snuff workers and makers.	11,159	8,575	19,734	8	6	14
AGRICULTURAL.						
Farmers and graziers; farmers' sons, daughters, grandsons, granddaughters, brothers, sisters, nephews, and nieces (where these live with the farmer).	278,526	*	278,526†	140	36	176
Agricultural labourers - - - - -	807,603	40,346	847,954	515	17	532
Farm servants (in-door, engaged in farming occupations, not domestic servants).				4	12	16
Shepherds (out-door), woodmen, drovers, gamekeepers, and vermin destroyers (rat-catchers).	47,433	-	47,433	20	-	20
Land surveyors, estate agents, and farm bailiffs.	*	-	*	10	-	10
Gardeners, nurserymen, nurserywomen, seedsmen, florists.	70,539	3,098	73,637	79	1	80
Veterinary surgeons and farriers - - -	7,511	-	7,511	5	-	5
Grooms (not in private service), horse-breakers, horsekeepers, riding-masters, huntsmen, and jockeys.	*	-	*	21	-	21
PERSONS EMPLOYED CHIEFLY IN MILLS AND MANUFACTORIES.						
Silk manufacture: Silk, satin, ribbon, velvet, and crape workers and makers.	18,709	41,886	60,595	16	14	30
Cotton and flax manufacture: Flax, linen, thread, tape, cotton, fustian, and muslin workers and makers, and lace and hosiery makers.	224,084	372,522	596,606	119	234	353
Woollen and worsted manufacture: Woollen cloth, worsted stuff, flannel, blanket, felt, carpet, and rug makers and workers.	103,953	129,381	233,334	70	57	127
Paper makers - - - - -	10,352	8,277	18,629	12	3	15
Earthenware and glass makers, and tobacco-pipe makers.	50,360	20,307	70,667	25	11	36

* These figures cannot be given. See Note at head of Table.
† Females not included.

TABLE XIV.—Showing the PROFESSIONS or OCCUPATIONS, &c.—*continued*.

PROFESSIONS OR OCCUPATIONS.	POPULATION.			LUNATICS.		
	Number of Persons, 4th April 1881.			Number of Lunatics admitted during 1884.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
PERSONS WORKING MOSTLY IN HANDICRAFTS.						
Engine and machine makers, weighing machine, scale, and measure makers, spinning and weaving machine makers, agricultural implement and machine makers, iron manufacturers, whitesmiths, blacksmiths, nail makers, anchor smiths, chain smiths, ironmongers, hardware dealers, steel workers, press workers, screw cutters and makers, platers, plated ware makers, workers in iron, copper, tin, zinc, lead, antimony and brass, coppersmiths, tin plate workers, tinmen, tinkers, braziers, locksmiths, bellhangers, gasfitters, wire workers, wire drawers and wire weavers, lacquerers, burnishers, type founders, gun-makers, gunsmiths, tool makers and dealers, file makers and dealers, saw makers and dealers, cutlers, scissors makers.	566,692	30,020	596,712	406	13	419
Millwrights, coach makers, carriage makers, wheelwrights, ship builders, shipwrights, boat builders.	112,469	410	112,879	56	1	57
Cabinet makers, upholsterers, undertakers, carvers, and gilders.	64,356	8,535	72,891	55	6	61
Carpenters and joiners - - - - -	235,017	216	235,233	185	-	185
Sawyers, thatchers, lath, fence, and hurdle makers, wood turners and workers, box (wooden) and packing case makers, coopers, hoop makers, and benders.	61,328	2,716	64,044	53	2	55
Musical instrument makers and dealers, toy makers and dealers, pattern designers, watch and clock makers, philosophical instrument makers, opticians, surgical instrument makers, thimble makers, needle makers, pin makers, artificial flower makers, fishing rod and tackle makers, percussion cap makers, cartridge and ammunition makers, steel pen makers, blind makers, saddlers, harness and whip makers, sail makers, fancy goods makers and dealers, trimming makers and dealers, embroiderers, patten and clog makers, button makers, umbrella, parasol, and stick makers, leather case, portmanteau, and bag makers, india rubber, gutta percha makers and dealers, floor and oil cloth makers, cork cutters and manufacturers, bark workers, envelope makers, paper box and paper bag makers, pencil makers, bellows makers, trap makers, last and boot tree makers.	96,672	50,395	147,067	95	23	118
Tailors and tailoresses - - - - -	107,668	52,980	160,648	110	46	156
Shoemakers and bootmakers - - - - -	180,884	35,672	216,556	196	12	208
Hatters and hat makers - - - - -	13,617	9,072	22,689	7	4	11
Hairdressers and wig makers - - - - -	14,165	768	14,933	19	1	20
Mat makers and sellers; hemp and jute workers; rope, cord, net, canvas, sailcloth, sack, and bag (not leather or paper) makers and dealers.	13,840	8,218	22,058	9	2	11
Hair, bristle, bone, horn, and ivory workers; brush, broom, comb, straw plait, and basket makers: tortoiseshell and whalebone workers and dealers.	23,919	36,762	60,681	22	21	43

TABLE XIV.—Showing the PROFESSIONS or OCCUPATIONS, &c.—*continued.*

PROFESSIONS OR OCCUPATIONS.	POPULATION.			LUNATICS.		
	Number of Persons, 4th April 1881.			Number of Lunatics admitted during 1884.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
PERSONS WORKING MOSTLY IN HANDI-CRAFTS— <i>continued.</i>						
Paperhangers, plumbers, painters, glaziers -	141,013	789	141,802	128	-	128
Furriers, skimmers, fellmongers, tanners, curriers, and feather dressers and dealers.	30,260	6,205	36,465	17	4	21
Milliners, dressmakers, shirtmakers, seamstresses, staymakers, accoutrement makers, and ladies' outfitters.	4,661	440,115	444,776	5	368	373
Bookbinders, printers, lithographers, and lithographic printers.	74,139	12,929	87,068	70	7	77
Glovmakers and leather gloves - - -	2,263	13,261	15,524	2	5	7
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN THE HEAVIER KINDS OF MANUAL LABOUR.						
Miners.—Coal, iron, copper, tin, lead, jet, manganese, gold, alum, barytes miners, and persons engaged in mine service.	435,497	5,775	441,272	198	4	202
Quarriers.—Stone, slate, and limestone quarriers, and lime burners.	47,040	39	47,079	30	-	30
Coal heavers and labourers (not in mine service); coke burners and dealers; gasworks and waterworks service, charcoal burners.	40,018	150	40,168	18	-	18
Bricklayers, masons,* marble masons, pavours, slaters, tilers, plasterers, stone merchants, stone cutters, and stone dressers.	269,753	248	270,001	155	-	155
Clay labourers, brickmakers, and brick dealers.	52,059	2,860	54,919	21	-	21
Railway labourers, platlayers, navvies -	58,847	-	58,847	25	-	25
Road labourers, scavengers, dust collectors -	13,641	-	13,641	20	-	20
DOMESTIC.						
Married and unmarried women engaged in household duties, and married women assisting in certain cases in their husbands' business, viz., wives of innkeepers, of publicans, of beersellers, of lodging and boarding-house keepers, of shopkeepers, of farmers, of graziers, of shoemakers, and of butchers.	-	*	*	-	2,871	2,871
Domestic servants (general), coachmen, grooms, gardeners, housekeepers, cooks, housemaids, nurses, laundrymaids, college servants, office keepers (not Government), park, gate, and lodge keepers (not Government).	210,451	1,236,099	1,446,550	98	1,294	1,392
Inn and hotel servants, cooks (not domestic servants), nurses (ditto), charwomen.	38,698	120,714	159,412	34	220	254
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Innkeepers, hotelkeepers, publicans, beersellers, lodging and boarding-house keepers, coffee and eating-house keepers.	80,247	51,991	132,238	75	33	108
Police and prison officers - - - -	35,421	584	36,005	28	1	29

* These figures cannot be given. See Note at head of Table.

TABLE XIV.—Showing the PROFESSIONS or OCCUPATIONS, &c.—*continued.*

PROFESSIONS OR OCCUPATIONS.	POPULATION.			LUNATICS.		
	Number of Persons, 4th April 1881.			Number of Lunatics admitted during 1884.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
MISCELLANEOUS — <i>continued.</i>						
Officers of law courts, sheriffs' officers, municipal, parish, and union officers, toll collectors, turnpike gate keepers.	18,687	3,404	22,091	8	-	8
Manufacturing chemists, chemical labourers, dye and colour manufacturers and makers, dyers, scourers, calenderers, fullers, wool and woollen dyers, silk dyers and silk printers, calico and cotton printers and dyers, oil millers and refiners, sugar refiners, oil and colourmen, french polishers, japanners, paper stainers, blacking makers and dealers, match and fuzee makers, ginger beer, soda water, and mineral water makers.	88,816	14,690	103,506	59	7	66
Railway engine drivers and stokers - -	22,856	-	22,856	42	-	42
Inland navigation service (without steam), bargemen, barge owners, lightermen, boatmen and boatwomen (on inland waters).	32,419	403	32,822	23	1	24
Harbour and dock service, dock labourers, wharfingers, &c., warehousemen, warehousewomen, meters, weighers.	70,420	4,249	74,669	46	3	49
Seamen (merchant service) - - - -	95,093	-	95,093	119	-	119
Fishermen and fisherwomen - - -	29,402	294	29,696	15	-	15
Laundry keepers, washerwomen - - -	3,408	176,670	180,078	-	83	83
Government workmen, messengers and others (excluding Telegraph service).	20,627	553	21,180	2	-	2
Messengers, porters, errand boys and girls, cotton porters.	129,561	1,610	131,171	67	-	67
Coachmen (not in private service), cabmen, and flymen.	30,492	-	30,492	32	-	32
Carmen, carriers, carters, draymen - -	124,611	731	125,342	52	-	52
Chimney sweepers - - - - -	6,740	77	6,817	10	-	10
Hucksters, costermongers, hawkers, pedlars -	29,451	17,660	47,111	76	72	148
Persons of rank or property, and persons of independent means.	*	*	*	26	112	138
Scholars and students under 15 years of age, and children of no occupation.	*	*	*	151	67	218
Persons, over 15 years of age, of no occupation, or of occupation not defined in the preceding groups.	*	*	*	1,620	1,324	2,944
TOTAL† - - -	12,639,902	13,334,537	25,974,439	7,075	7,233	14,308

* These figures cannot be given. See Note at head of Table.

† *Id est*, the Total Population of England and Wales, not the Total of the foregoing figures.

TABLE XV.—Showing the AGES of ALL PERSONS in England and Wales at the
(Taken from Vol. III., Summary Table III.)

CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.	Under 15.			15—			20—			25—		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single - -	4,728,466	4,740,125	9,468,591	1,262,311	1,246,329	2,508,640	864,402	809,001	1,673,403	577,349	576,103	1,153,452
Married - -	-	-	-	5,860	32,416	38,276	245,466	402,019	647,485	1,217,714	1,343,802	2,561,516
Widowed - -	-	-	-	98	218	316	2,486	4,852	7,338	26,474	52,019	78,493
TOTAL - -	4,728,466	4,740,125	9,468,591	1,268,269	1,278,963	2,547,232	1,112,354	1,215,872	2,328,226	1,821,537	1,971,924	3,793,441

TABLE XVI.—Showing the AGES of the PATIENTS ADMITTED into County and District Asylums, and Licensed Houses, in England and Wales during the Year 1884.

CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.	AGES. - - - - -											
	Under 15.			15—			20—			25—		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single - -	190	85	275	382	353	735	672	555	1,227	1,034	846	1,880
Married - -	-	-	-	-	10	10	28	173	201	591	819	1,410
Widowed - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	6	22	62	84
Unknown - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	4	15	10	25
TOTAL - -	190	85	275	382	363	745	704	734	1,438	1,662	1,737	3,399

Note.—These particulars are shown more in detail in the Appendix.

TABLE XVII.—Showing the Ratio [per 10,000] of the PATIENTS ADMITTED into Asylums, and Licensed Houses, in England and Wales during the Year 1884, to the AGES and CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.

CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.	AGES. - - - - -											
	Under 15.			15—			20—			25—		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single - -	·4	·1	·2	3·0	2·8	2·9	7·7	6·8	7·3	17·9	14·6	16·2
Married - -	-	-	-	-	3·0	2·6	1·1	4·3	3·1	4·8	6·0	5·5
Widowed - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	4·0	10·3	8·1	8·3	11·9	10·7
TOTAL - -	·4	·1	·2	3·0	2·8	2·9	6·3	6·0	6·1	9·1	8·8	8·9

Note.—It will be observed that in nearly all the above periods the proportions of the "single" considerably exceed nearly all the persons in the population under 20 years of age were "single"; that three-quarters of the "single" population asylums, &c. during 1883 were relatively few. The above Table shows that, at the marriageable ages, and in proportion to

of the Census of **1881**, with their **CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE**.
(The Census of the 4th April 1881.)

	35 --		45—			55—			65 and upwards.			TOTAL.		
	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
427	233,820	429,247	99,498	136,080	235,578	59,865	88,401	148,266	40,892	67,670	108,562	7,828,210	7,897,529	15,725,739
779	1,164,949	2,335,728	859,840	810,420	1,670,260	562,693	471,321	1,034,014	314,546	213,035	527,581	4,376,898	4,437,962	8,814,860
689	124,089	175,778	73,928	193,680	267,608	99,995	251,811	351,806	180,124	372,377	552,501	434,794	999,046	1,433,840
395	1,522,858	2,940,753	1,033,266	1,140,180	2,173,446	722,553	811,533	1,534,086	535,562	653,082	1,188,644	12,639,902	13,334,537	25,974,439

Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums,
1884, with their **CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE**.

AGES.												TOTAL.		
35—			45—			55—			65 and upwards.			M.	F.	T.
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.			
533	583	1,116	249	334	583	102	160	262	57	93	150	3,219	3,009	6,228
1,001	931	1,932	775	648	1,423	517	357	874	308	159	467	3,220	3,097	6,317
83	174	257	111	238	349	150	282	432	192	335	527	559	1,096	1,655
21	9	30	22	8	30	7	2	9	9	1	10	77	31	108
1,638	1,697	3,335	1,157	1,228	2,385	776	801	1,577	566	588	1,154	7,075	7,233	14,308

detail in Tables XXXI., XXXII., XXXIII.

County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State
whole **POPULATION** at the time of the Census of 1881 ; arranged according to their

AGES.												TOTAL.		
35—			45—			55—			65 and upwards.			M.	F.	T.
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.			
27·2	24·9	25·9	25·0	24·5	24·7	17·0	18·0	17·6	13·9	13·7	13·8	4·1	3·8	3·9
8·5	7·9	8·2	9·0	7·9	8·5	9·1	7·5	8·4	9·7	7·4	8·8	7·3	6·9	7·1
16·0	14·0	14·6	15·0	12·2	13·0	15·0	11·1	12·2	10·6	8·9	9·5	12·8	10·9	11·5
11·5	11·1	11·3	11·1	10·7	10·9	10·7	9·8	10·2	10·5	9·0	9·7	5·5	5·4	5·5

those of the "married" and "widowed," while in the total of all ages these ratios are reversed. This is due to the facts that were composed of persons under 20 years of age ; and that the numbers of patients under that age who were admitted into the general population, considerably more single than married or widowed persons were admitted.

was stated to be the FIRST and NOT the FIRST in the Patients Admitted into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed Houses in England and Wales, during the Year 1884.

	Total Number of Patients (excluding Cases of Congenital Insanity)			Of the Total Number (excluding Cases of Congenital Insanity) Admitted during 1884.						Proportion [per Cent.] to the Total Number.					
	M.	F.	T.	Number of Cases in which the Attack of Insanity was stated to be the FIRST.			Number of Cases in which the Attack of Insanity was NOT stated to be the FIRST.			First Attack.			Not First Attack.		
				M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Into County and Borough Asylums	5,537	5,804	11,341	3,745	3,841	7,586	1,792	1,963	3,755	67.6	66.2	66.9	32.4	33.8	33.1
Into Registered Hospitals; Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums, Metropolitan Licensed Houses (exclusive of Bethnal, Camberwell, Hoxton, and Peckham Houses, and Grove Hall), and Provincial Licensed Houses (exclusive of Fisherton House and Haydock Lodge)	694	613	1,307	493	396	889	201	217	418	71.0	64.6	68.0	29.0	35.4	32.0
Into Bethnal, Camberwell, Hoxton, and Peckham Houses, and Grove Hall (Metropolitan), and in Fisherton House and Haydock Lodge (Provincial)	392	508	900	266	313	579	126	195	321	67.9	61.6	64.3	32.1	38.4	35.7
TOTAL - - -	6,623	6,925	13,548	4,504	4,550	9,054	2,119	2,375	4,494	68.0	65.7	66.8	32.0	34.3	33.2

TABLE XX.—Showing the number of EPILEPTICS and GENERAL PARALYTICS admitted into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums and Licensed Houses in England and Wales, during the Year **1884**; arranged according to the CLASS of the Patients.

CLASS.	Total Number of Patients admitted during 1884.			Of the Total Number of Patients Admitted during 1884.						Proportion [per Cent.] of Epileptics and General Paralytics Admitted to the Total Number of Patients Admitted.					
	M.	F.	T.	Number of Epileptics.			Number of General Paralytics.			Epileptics.			General Paralytics.		
				M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Private	1,051	960	2,011	53	25	78	102	10	112	5.0	2.6	3.8	9.7	1.0	5.5
Pauper	6,024	6,273	12,297	767	519	1,286	884	196	1,080	12.7	8.2	10.4	14.6	3.1	8.7
TOTAL	7,075	7,233	14,308	820	544	1,364	986	206	1,192	11.5	7.5	9.5	13.9	2.8	8.3

TABLE XXI.—Showing the Number of Patients having SUICIDAL PROPENSITY who were admitted into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed Houses in England and Wales, during the Year 1884; arranged according to the CLASS of the Patients.

C L A S S.	Total Number of Patients Admitted during 1884.			Of the Total Number Admitted during 1884.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Number with Suicidal Propensity to the Total Number Admitted.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Private - - - - -	1,051	960	2,011	238	245	483	22·6	25·5	24·0
Pauper - - - - -	6,024	6,273	12,297	1,598	1,954	3,552	26·5	31·1	28·8
TOTAL - - - - -	7,075	7,233	14,308	1,836	2,199	4,035	25·9	30·4	28·2

TABLE XXII.—Showing the Assigned CAUSES OF INSANITY* in the cases of Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed

[The Total Number of these Admissions during 1884 was

CAUSES OF INSANITY.	Number		
	As		
	Predisposing Cause.		
	†		
	M.	F.	T.
MORAL :			
Domestic Trouble (including loss of relatives and friends) - - - - -	33	74	107
Adverse Circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties)	56	36	92
Mental Anxiety and "Worry" (not included under the above two heads), and			
Overwork - - - - -	62	47	109
Religious Excitement - - - - -	5	21	26
Love Affairs (including Seduction) - - - - -	1	13	14
Fright and Nervous Shock - - - - -	2	8	10
PHYSICAL :			
Intemperance, in Drink - - - - -	186	53	239
" Sexual - - - - -	7	9	16
Venereal Disease - - - - -	18	4	22
Self-abuse (Sexual) - - - - -	21	6	27
Over-exertion - - - - -	7	1	8
Sunstroke - - - - -	56	3	59
Accident or Injury - - - - -	109	12	121
Pregnancy - - - - -	-	16	16
Parturition and the Puerperal State - - - - -	-	47	47
Lactation - - - - -	-	18	18
Uterine and Ovarian Disorders - - - - -	-	20	20
Puberty - - - - -	11	18	29
Change of Life - - - - -	-	134	134
Fevers - - - - -	4	11	15
Privation and Starvation - - - - -	12	22	34
Old Age - - - - -	138	126	264
Other Bodily Diseases or Disorders - - - - -	151	142	293
Previous attacks - - - - -	-	-	-
Hereditary influence ascertained - - - - -	-	-	-
Congenital defect ascertained - - - - -	-	-	-
Other ascertained causes - - - - -	42	10	52
Unknown - - - - -	-	-	-

* These "Causes" are not taken from the "Statements" in the papers of admission of the patients,

† With reference to the above distinction between "Predisposing" and "Exciting" causes, it must be

‡ These totals represent the entire number of instances in which the several causes (either alone or in these totals (including "Unknown") of course exceeds the whole number of patients

all Patients admitted into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Houses in England and Wales, during the Year **1884**.

14,308, being 7,075 of the Male, and 7,233 of the Female sex.]

of Instances in which each Cause was assigned.

As Exciting Cause.			As Predisposing or Exciting Cause (where these could not be distinguished).			TOTAL.			Proportion [per Cent.] to the Total Number of Patients Admitted during the Year.		
†			†			‡					
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
246	522	768	36	90	126	315	686	1,001	4.4	9.4	6.9
393	182	575	72	29	101	521	247	768	7.3	3.4	5.3
308	269	577	83	70	153	453	386	839	6.4	5.3	5.8
174	195	369	30	30	60	209	246	455	2.9	3.4	3.1
32	127	159	2	24	26	35	164	199	.4	2.2	1.3
50	122	172	6	16	22	58	146	204	.8	2.0	1.4
1,013	358	1,371	166	113	279	1,365	524	1,889	19.2	7.2	13.2
30	26	56	9	8	17	46	43	89	.6	.5	.6
16	11	27	14	6	20	48	21	69	.6	.2	.4
102	15	117	24	6	30	147	27	174	2.0	.3	1.2
31	25	56	2	3	5	40	29	69	.5	.4	.4
58	12	70	29	2	31	143	17	160	2.0	.2	1.1
209	31	240	55	9	64	373	52	425	5.2	.7	2.9
-	29	29	-	11	11	-	56	56	-	.7	.3
-	376	376	-	60	60	-	483	483	-	6.6	3.3
-	121	121	-	27	27	-	166	166	-	2.2	1.1
-	113	113	-	19	19	-	152	152	-	2.1	1.0
1	30	31	-	20	20	12	68	80	.1	.9	.5
-	136	136	-	77	77	-	347	347	-	4.7	2.4
23	24	47	4	5	9	31	40	71	.4	.5	.4
82	96	178	20	28	48	114	146	260	1.6	2.0	1.8
57	100	157	70	139	209	265	365	630	3.7	5.0	4.4
478	468	946	147	187	334	776	797	1,573	10.9	11.0	10.9
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,036	1,451	2,487	14.6	20.0	17.3
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,293	1,608	2,901	18.2	22.2	20.2
-	-	-	-	-	-	382	257	639	5.4	3.5	4.4
44	23	67	44	16	60	130	49	179	1.8	.6	1.2
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,642	1,414	3,056	23.2	19.5	21.3

but are those which have been verified by the Medical Officers of the asylums.

understood that no cause is enumerated more than once in the case of any patient.

combination with other causes) were stated to have produced the mental disorder. The aggregate of admitted; the excess is owing to the combinations.

TABLE XXIII.—Showing the Assigned CAUSES of INSANITY in Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and arranged according to the CLASS of the Patients.

CAUSES OF INSANITY.	Number of Instances in which		
	PRIVATE.		
	The Total Number Admitted was 2,011. (1,051 Males and 960 Females.)		
	M.	F.	T.
MORAL :			
Domestic Trouble (including loss of relatives and friends)	43	97	140
Adverse Circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties)	92	24	116
Mental Anxiety and "Worry" (not included under the above two heads), and Overwork	183	105	288
Religious Excitement	25	50	75
Love Affairs (including Seduction)	7	32	39
Fright and Nervous Shock	12	28	40
PHYSICAL :			
Intemperance, in Drink	185	54	239
" Sexual	17	3	20
Venereal Disease	14	5	19
Self-abuse (Sexual)	51	19	70
Over-exertion	12	4	16
Sunstroke	20	—	20
Accident or Injury	31	9	40
Pregnancy	—	10	10
Parturition, and the Puerperal State	—	73	73
Lactation	—	11	11
Uterine and Ovarian Disorders	—	44	44
Puberty	3	13	16
Change of Life	—	60	60
Fevers	14	9	23
Privation and Starvation	3	1	4
Old Age	34	33	67
Other Bodily Diseases or Disorders	91	63	154
Previous Attacks	148	197	345
Hereditary Influence ascertained	175	187	362
Congenital Defect ascertained	120	49	169
Other ascertained causes	41	8	49
Unknown	127	97	224

the Patients Admitted into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Licensed Houses in England and Wales, during the Year **1884**,

each Cause was Assigned.			Proportion [per Cent.] to the Total Number of Patients in each Class Admitted.					
P A U P E R. The Total Number Admitted was 12,297. (6,024 Males and 6,273 Females.)			P R I V A T E.			P A U P E R.		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
272	589	861	4.0	10.1	6.9	4.5	9.3	7.0
429	223	652	8.7	2.5	5.7	7.1	3.5	5.3
270	281	551	17.4	10.9	14.3	4.4	4.4	4.4
184	196	380	2.3	5.2	3.7	3.0	3.1	3.0
28	132	160	.6	3.3	1.9	.4	2.1	1.3
46	118	164	1.1	2.9	1.9	.7	1.8	1.3
1,180	470	1,650	17.6	5.6	11.8	19.5	7.4	13.4
29	40	69	1.6	.3	.9	.4	.6	.5
34	16	50	1.3	.5	.9	.5	.2	.4
96	8	104	4.8	1.9	3.4	1.5	.1	.8
28	25	53	1.1	.4	.7	.4	.3	.4
123	17	140	1.9	-	.9	2.0	.2	1.1
342	43	385	2.9	.9	1.9	5.6	.6	3.1
-	46	46	-	1.0	.4	-	.7	.3
-	410	410	-	7.6	3.6	-	6.5	3.3
-	155	155	-	1.1	.5	-	2.4	1.2
-	108	108	-	4.5	2.1	-	1.7	.8
9	55	64	.2	1.3	.7	.1	.8	.5
-	287	287	-	6.2	2.9	-	4.5	2.3
17	31	48	1.3	.9	1.1	.2	.4	.3
111	145	256	.2	.1	.1	1.8	2.3	2.0
231	332	563	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.8	5.2	4.5
685	734	1,419	8.6	6.5	7.6	11.3	11.7	11.5
888	1,254	2,142	14.0	20.5	17.1	14.7	19.9	17.4
1,118	1,421	2,539	16.6	19.4	18.0	18.5	22.6	20.6
262	208	470	11.4	5.1	8.4	4.3	3.3	3.8
89	41	130	3.9	.8	2.4	1.4	.6	1.0
1,515	1,317	2,832	12.0	10.1	11.1	25.1	20.9	23.0

TABLE XXIV.—Showing the Assigned CAUSES OF INSANITY in the Cases of the GENERAL PARALYTICS Admitted into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed Houses in England and Wales, during the Year 1884.*

(The Total Number of these Admissions was 1,192, being 986 of the Male, and 206 of the Female Sex.)

CAUSES OF INSANITY.	Number of Instances in which each Cause was Assigned.			Proportion [per Cent.] to the Total Number of General Paralytics Admitted.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
MORAL:						
Domestic Trouble (including loss of relatives and friends)	31	18	49	3·1	8·7	4·1
Adverse Circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties)	102	12	114	10·3	5·8	9·5
Mental Anxiety and "Worry" (not included under the above two heads), and Overwork	67	11	78	6·8	5·3	6·5
Religious Excitement - - - - -	8	-	8	·8	-	·7
Love Affairs (including Seduction) - -	1	1	2	·1	·5	·2
Fright and Nervous Shock - - - - -	5	1	6	·5	·5	·5
PHYSICAL:						
Intemperance, in Drink - - - - -	230	32	262	23·3	15·5	21·9
" Sexual - - - - -	25	6	31	2·5	2·9	2·6
Veneral Disease - - - - -	16	4	20	1·6	1·9	1·7
Self-abuse (Sexual) - - - - -	5	-	5	·5	-	·4
Over-exertion - - - - -	6	1	7	·6	·5	·6
Sunstroke - - - - -	21	1	22	2·1	·5	1·8
Accident or Injury - - - - -	79	2	81	8·0	1·0	6·8
Pregnancy - - - - -	-	2	2	-	1·0	·2
Parturition and the Puerperal State - -	-	5	5	-	2·4	·4
Lactation - - - - -	-	1	1	-	·5	·1
Uterine and Ovarian Disorders - - - -	-	5	5	-	2·4	·4
Puberty - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Change of Life - - - - -	-	10	10	-	4·8	·8
Fevers - - - - -	2	-	2	·2	-	·2
Privation and Starvation - - - - -	9	11	20	·9	5·3	1·7
Old Age - - - - -	1	1	2	·1	·5	·2
Other Bodily Diseases or Disorders - -	100	33	133	10·1	16·0	11·1
Previous attacks - - - - -	54	12	66	5·5	5·8	5·5
Hereditary influence ascertained - - -	146	40	186	14·8	19·4	15·6
Congenital defect ascertained - - - -	2	1	3	·2	·5	·2
Other ascertained causes - - - - -	12	1	13	1·2	·5	1·1
Unknown - - - - -	332	61	393	33·7	29·6	32·9

* This table may be compared with Table XXII., which shows the Causes of Insanity in the cases of all the patients admitted during 1884.

TABLE XXV.—Showing the Assigned CAUSES OF INSANITY in the Cases of the Patients with SUICIDAL PROPENSITY who were Admitted into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed Houses in England and Wales, during the year 1884.*

(The Total Number of these Admissions was 4,035, being 1,836 of the Male, and 2,199 of the Female Sex.)

CAUSES OF INSANITY.	Number of Instances in which each Cause was Assigned.			Proportion [per Cent.] to the Total Number of Patients Admitted with Suicidal Propensity.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
MORAL :						
Domestic Trouble (including loss of relatives and friends)	121	265	386	6·5	12·0	9·5
Adverse Circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties)	196	103	299	10·6	4·6	7·4
Mental Anxiety and "Worry" (not included under the above two heads), and Overwork	145	127	272	7·8	5·7	6·7
Religious Excitement - - - -	69	90	159	3·7	4·1	3·9
Love Affairs (including Seduction) - -	10	64	74	·5	2·9	1·8
Fright and Nervous Shock - - - -	14	49	63	·7	2·2	1·5
PHYSICAL :						
Intemperance, in Drink - - - -	376	152	528	20·4	6·9	13·0
" Sexual - - - -	10	15	25	·5	·7	·6
Venereal Disease - - - -	16	4	20	·8	·2	·5
Self-abuse (Sexual) - - - -	45	11	56	2·4	·5	1·3
Over-exertion - - - -	11	11	22	·6	·5	·5
Sunstroke - - - -	46	2	48	2·5	·1	1·1
Accident or Injury - - - -	103	16	119	5·6	·8	2·9
Pregnancy - - - -	-	20	20	-	·9	·5
Parturition and the Puerperal State - -	-	184	184	-	8·3	4·5
Lactation - - - -	-	60	60	-	2·7	1·4
Uterine and Ovarian Disorders - - - -	-	37	37	-	1·6	·9
Puberty - - - -	5	25	30	·3	1·1	·7
Change of Life - - - -	-	126	126	-	5·7	3·1
Fevers - - - -	5	12	17	·3	·5	·4
Privation and Starvation - - - -	46	50	96	2·5	2·2	2·3
Old Age - - - -	57	83	140	3·1	3·7	3·4
Other Bodily Diseases or Disorders - -	219	231	450	11·9	10·5	11·1
Previous attacks - - - -	285	406	691	15·5	18·4	17·1
Hereditary influence ascertained - - -	396	594	990	21·5	27·0	24·5
Congenital defect ascertained - - - -	38	37	75	2·0	1·6	1·8
Other ascertained causes - - - -	23	12	35	1·2	·5	·9
Unknown - - - -	346	355	701	18·8	16·1	17·3

* This table may be compared with Table XXII., which shows the Causes of Insanity in the cases of all the patients admitted during 1884.

TABLE XXVI.—Showing the AGES of the GENERAL PARALYTIKS who were Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed Houses in England and Wales

CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.	A G E S.											
	Under 15.			15—			20—			25—		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single - -	-	-	-	1	-	1	9	2	11	57	12	69
Married - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	133	39	172
Widowed - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	8	5	13
Unknown - -	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
TOTAL - -	-	-	-	2	-	2	10	5	15	198	57	255

TABLE XXVII.—Showing the PROPORTION [PER CENT.] of the Number of ADMITTED, into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and during the Year 1884, arranged according to their AGES and CONDITION

CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.	A G E S.											
	Under 15.			15—			20—			25—		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single - -	-	-	-	·2	-	·1	1·3	·3	·8	5·5	1·4	3·6
Married - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1·7	1·4	22·5	4·7	12·1
Widowed - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36·3	8·0	15·4
TOTAL - -	-	-	-	·5	-	·2	1·4	·6	1·0	11·9	3·2	7·5

TABLE XXVIII.—Showing the Number of Patients with SUICIDAL PROPENSITY Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed Houses in England and Wales during

FORM OF MENTAL DISORDER.	Total Number of Patients Admitted during 1884.		
	M.	F.	T.
Mania - - - - -	3,254	3,498	6,752
Melancholia - - - - -	1,504	2,083	3,587
Dementia { Ordinary - - - - -	1,041	750	1,791
{ Senile - - - - -	294	277	571
Congenital Insanity (including Idiocy and other Mental Defects from Birth or Infancy).	452	308	760
Other forms of Insanity - - - - -	530	317	847
TOTAL - - - - -	7,075	7,233	14,308

Admitted into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and during the Year **1884**, with their **CONDITION** as to **MARRIAGE**.

A G E S.

35—			45—			55—			65 and upwards.			TOTAL.		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
82	12	94	32	3	35	3	3	6	1	—	1	185	32	217
324	65	389	199	30	229	56	3	59	10	—	10	722	140	862
24	9	33	18	11	29	9	5	14	7	1	8	67	31	98
6	1	7	5	—	5	—	1	1	—	—	—	12	3	15
436	87	523	254	44	298	68	12	80	18	1	19	986	206	1,192

GENERAL PARALYTICS ADMITTED, to the TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed Houses in England and Wales, AS TO MARRIAGE.

A G E S.

35—			45—			55—			65 and upwards.			TOTAL.		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
15.3	2.0	8.4	12.8	.8	6.0	2.9	1.8	2.2	1.7	—	.6	5.7	1.0	3.4
32.3	6.9	20.1	25.6	4.6	16.0	10.8	.8	6.7	3.2	—	2.1	22.4	4.5	13.6
28.9	5.1	12.8	16.2	4.6	8.3	6.0	1.7	3.2	3.6	.2	1.5	11.9	2.8	5.9
26.6	5.1	15.6	21.9	3.5	12.4	8.7	1.4	5.0	3.1	.1	1.6	13.9	2.8	8.3

who were Admitted into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and the Year **1884**, arranged according to their **FORMS OF MENTAL DISORDER**.

Of the Total Number of Patients Admitted during 1884.			Proportion [per Cent.] of the Number admitted with Suicidal Propensity to the Total Number of Patients admitted during 1884.		
Number with Suicidal Propensity.					
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
639	783	1,422	19.6	22.3	21.0
870	1,164	2,034	57.8	55.8	56.7
147	126	273	14.1	16.8	15.2
46	47	93	15.6	16.9	16.2
29	27	56	6.4	8.7	7.3
105	52	157	19.8	16.4	18.5
1,836	2,199	4,035	25.9	30.4	28.2

TABLE XXIX.—Showing the NUMBER of Patients with SUICIDAL PROPEN-
Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed Houses in England and
AS TO MARRIAGE.

CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.	AGES OF PATIENTS WITH SUICIDAL											
	Under 15.			15—			20—			25—		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single - -	4	7	11	80	91	171	165	156	321	257	250	507
Married - -	-	-	-	-	3	3	13	58	71	164	300	464
Widowed - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	6	21	27
Unknown - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	1	4
TOTAL -	4	7	11	80	94	174	179	215	394	430	572	1,002

TABLE XXX. — Showing the PROPORTION [PER CENT.] of the Number of
Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums,
Number of Patients Admitted into the same Institutions during that Year ; arranged

CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.	AGES. - - - - -											
	Under 15			15—			20—			25—		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single - -	2·1	8·2	4·0	20·9	25·7	23·2	24·5	28·1	26·1	24·8	29·5	27·0
Married - -	-	-	-	*	*	*	46·4	33·5	35·3	27·7	36·6	32·9
Widowed - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	*	*	27·2	33·8	32·1
TOTAL -	2·1	8·2	4·0	21·4	25·8	23·3	25·4	29·2	27·3	25·8	32·9	29·4

* The per-centages in these divisions are not given, as, owing to the

SITY who were Admitted into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Wales during the Year **1884**, arranged according to their AGES and CONDITION

PROPENSITY WHO WERE ADMITTED DURING 1884.

PROPENSITY WHO WERE ADMITTED DURING 1884.												TOTAL.		
35—			45—			55—			65 and upwards.					
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
121	169	290	53	100	153	32	44	76	15	17	32	727	834	1,561
257	292	549	236	225	461	173	115	288	81	51	132	924	1,044	1,968
31	47	78	32	72	104	45	95	140	60	80	140	174	316	490
2	2	4	3	1	4	-	1	1	2	-	2	11	5	16
411	510	921	324	398	722	250	255	505	158	148	306	1,836	2,199	4,035

Patients with SUICIDAL PROPENSITY who were Admitted into County and Licensed Houses in England and Wales during the Year **1884**, to the whole according to their AGES and CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.

- - - - - AGES.

- - - - - AGES.												TOTAL.		
35—			45—			55—			65 and upwards.					
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
22.7	28.9	25.9	21.2	29.9	26.2	31.3	27.5	29.0	26.3	18.2	21.3	22.5	27.7	25.0
25.6	31.3	28.4	30.4	34.7	32.3	33.4	32.2	32.9	26.2	32.0	28.2	28.6	33.7	31.1
37.3	27.0	30.3	28.8	30.2	29.7	30.0	33.6	32.4	31.2	23.8	26.5	31.1	28.8	29.6
25.0	30.0	27.6	28.0	32.4	30.2	32.2	31.8	32.0	27.9	25.1	26.5	25.9	30.4	28.2

small number of patients admitted at these ages, they are likely to mislead.

TABLE XXXI.—Showing the AGES of the PATIENTS ADMITTED into their CONDITION

CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.	AGES OF PATIENTS											
	Under 15.			15—			20—			25—		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single - -	86	42	128	311	296	607	512	469	981	807	683	1,490
Married - -	-	-	-	-	9	9	24	147	171	529	680	1,209
Widowed - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	15	57	72
Unknown - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	15	9	24
TOTAL - -	86	42	128	311	305	616	539	620	1,159	1,366	1,429	2,795

(a) Of this number, 247 were private,

TABLE XXXII.—Showing the AGES of the PATIENTS ADMITTED into REGISTERED (exclusive of Bethnal, Camberwell, Hoxton, and Peckham Houses, and Grove Hall) and Lodge) during the Year 1884,

CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.	AGES OF PATIENTS											
	Under 15.			15—			20—			25—		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single - -	98	42	140	61	39	100	128	54	182	164	100	264
Married - -	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	15	19	32	78	110
Widowed - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	7
Unknown - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - -	98	42	140	61	40	101	132	69	201	201	180	381

(b) Of this number, 1,454 were private,

TABLE XXXIII.—Showing the AGES of the PATIENTS ADMITTED into BETHNAL, (Metropolitan), and FISHERTON House and HAYDOCK Lodge (Provincial),

CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.	AGES OF PATIENTS											
	Under 15.			15—			20—			25—		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single - -	6	1	7	10	18	28	32	32	64	63	63	126
Married - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	11	30	61	91
Widowed - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	3	5
Unknown - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1
TOTAL - -	6	1	7	10	18	28	33	45	78	95	128	223

Note.—The above three Tables are summarised in Table XVI.

COUNTY and BOROUGH ASYLUMS during the Year **1884**, with
as to MARRIAGE.

ADMITTED DURING 1884.

ADMITTED DURING 1884.												TOTAL.		
35—			45—			55—			65 and upwards.			TOTAL.		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
454	466	920	209	260	469	93	127	220	46	69	115	2,518	2,412	4,930
861	807	1,668	672	560	1,232	431	309	740	261	139	400	2,778	2,651	5,429
69	144	213	99	209	308	121	243	364	161	286	447	466	942	1,408
19	7	26	20	6	26	6	2	8	8	1	9	70	26	96
1,403	1,424	2,827	1,000	1,035	2,035	651	681	1,332	476	495	971	5,832	6,031	11,863 (a)

and 11,616 were pauper patients.

HOSPITALS, STATE ASYLUMS, METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES
PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES (exclusive of Fisherton House and Haydock
with their CONDITION as to MARRIAGE.

ADMITTED DURING 1884.

ADMITTED DURING 1884.												TOTAL.		
35—			45—			55—			65 and upwards.			TOTAL.		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
51	69	120	26	48	74	6	22	28	9	9	18	543	383	926
74	66	140	63	40	103	45	24	69	28	12	40	246	236	482
7	17	24	6	13	19	15	18	33	16	15	31	49	65	114
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1
132	152	284	95	101	196	66	64	130	54	36	90	839	684	1,523 (b)

and 69 were pauper patients.

CAMBERWELL, HOXTON, and PECKHAM Houses, and GROVE Hall
during the Year **1884**, with their CONDITION as to MARRIAGE.

ADMITTED DURING 1884.

ADMITTED DURING 1884.												TOTAL.		
35—			45—			55—			65 and upwards.			TOTAL.		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
28	48	76	14	26	40	3	11	14	2	15	17	158	214	372
66	58	124	40	48	88	41	24	65	19	8	27	196	210	406
7	13	20	6	16	22	14	21	35	15	34	49	44	89	133
2	2	4	2	2	4	1	—	1	—	—	—	6	5	11
103	121	224	62	92	154	59	56	115	36	57	93	404	518	922 (c)

(c) Of this number 310 were private, and 612 were pauper patients.

TABLE XXXIV., showing,—

The whole POPULATION of England and Wales at the time of the Census
The Total Number of LUNATICS ADMITTED into County and Borough
Licensed Houses in England and Wales, during the FIVE YEARS
The ANNUAL AVERAGE of the Lunatics Admitted as above.

The RATIO [per 10,000] of the Average Number Admitted, as above, to the
Arranged according to their

NOTE.—The Groups in the following Table, first arranged for the year 1880, and since continued, were portions of the Population Table of the Census of 1881, and for other reasons, the figures of the latter that Census. (Vol. III., Summary Table 5, p. x, published late in 1883.)

PROFESSIONS OR OCCUPATIONS.		POPULATION.		
		Number of Persons		
		4th April 1881.		
		M.	F.	T.
PROFESSIONAL.				
(a.) Not including Army and Navy :				
1	Clergymen (Established Church) - - - -	21,663	- -	21,663
2	Dissenting ministers, Roman Catholic priests, missionaries, and Scripture readers, nuns, sisters of charity and mercy.	14,788	5,455	20,243
3	Physicians, surgeons, and general practitioners - -	15,091	25	15,116
4	Medical assistants, medical students, dentists, and midwives.	9,575	2,710	12,285
5	Barristers - - - - -	17,386	- -	17,386
6	Solicitors and attorneys - - - - -			
7	Law clerks and law students - - - - -			
8	Civil Service, English, Indian, and Colonial (excluding telegraph service).	22,592	3,216	25,808
9	Civil engineers - - - - -	7,124	- -	7,124
10	Architects, surveyors, and builders - - - - -	*	*	*
11	Artists in painting and sculptors - - - - -	6,898	1,896	8,794
12	Teachers, schoolmasters, schoolmistresses, governesses, professors, and lecturers.	47,836	123,995	171,831
13	Authors, editors, journalists, reporters, shorthand writers, translators, interpreters, students in literature, and others connected with literary work.	*	*	*
14	Musicians and teachers of music - - - - -	14,170	11,376	25,546
15	Actors, conjurors, performers, and others engaged in theatres, exhibitions, and shows.	3,558	2,888	6,446
16	Chemists and druggists - - - - -	18,369	631	19,000
17	Engravers and photographers - - - - -	7,553	1,373	8,926
PROFESSIONAL.				
(b.) Army and Navy :				
18	Army officers (effective, retired, and half-pay) - -	(a)	—	(a)
19	Soldiers (non-commissioned officers and privates) - -	181,817	- -	181,817(b)
20	Navy officers (effective, retired, and half-pay) - -	7,681	- -	7,681(c)
21	Seamen (R. N.) - - - - -	35,819	- -	35,819(c)
22	Royal Marines - - - - -	12,995	- -	12,995(c)
23	Army pensioners - - - - -	8,572	- -	8,572
24	Coastguardsmen, Royal Naval Reserve, and Navy pensioners.	*	—	*

* These figures cannot be given. See Note at head of Table.

(a) Census figures are not applicable.

(b) Not Census figures. Taken from a War Office Return for 1st April 1881.

(c) Not Census figures. Supplied by the Admiralty, and relate to 1st May 1881.

of the 4th April **1881.**

Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and **1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, and 1884.**

whole Population on the 4th April 1881.

PROFESSIONS or OCCUPATIONS.

compiled from the Population Table of the Census of 1871. Owing to the different arrangement of some Census cannot be used for a few of these Groups; but in the rest of the Groups the figures are taken from

LUNATICS.						Ratio [per 10,000] of Yearly Average Number of Lunatics in each Group, admitted in the Five Years 1880-1884, to the whole Population in each Group, at the time of the Census of 1881.				
Total Number of Lunatics admitted during the Five Years 1880-1884.			Yearly Average of the Number of Lunatics admitted in the Five Years 1880-1884.							
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.		
148	-	148	30	-	30	13·8	-	13·8	1	
59	28	87	12	6	17	8·1	11·0	8·4	2	
115	8	123	23	2	25	15·2	†	16·5	3	
79	15	94	16	3	19	16·7	11·0	15·4	4	
39	-	39	8	-	8	17·2	-	17·2	5	
109	-	109	22	-	22		-	-	17·2	6
150	-	150	30	-	30		11·4	-	11·4	7
185	1	186	37	-	37		16·3	-	14·3	8
112	-	112	22	-	22		30·8	-	30·8	9
144	5	149	29	1	30	*	*	*	10	
71	15	86	14	3	17	20·2	15·8	19·3	11	
210	686	896	42	137	179	8·7	11·0	10·4	12	
93	12	105	19	2	21	*	*	*	13	
110	54	164	22	11	33	15·5	9·6	12·9	14	
31	20	51	6	4	10	16·8	13·8	15·5	15	
116	1	117	23	-	23	12·5	-	12·1	16	
83	8	91	17	2	13	22·5	14·5	20·1	17	
128	-	123	26	-	26	-	-	-	18	
1,299	-	1,299	260	-	260	14·3	-	14·3	19	
52	-	52	10	-	10	13·0	-	13·0	20	
101	-	101	20	-	20	5·6	-	5·6	21	
37	-	37	7	-	7	5·4	-	5·4	22	
160	-	160	32	-	32	37·3	-	37·3	23	
103	-	103	21	-	21	*	-	*	24	

† This per-centage is not given, as the number in the "Population" column is too small to afford a reliable basis for the calculation.

TABLE XXXIV.—Showing the Population of England and Wales, Census 1881; Total Number

PROFESSIONS OR OCCUPATIONS.		POPULATION.		
		Number of Persons, 4th April 1881.		
		M.	F.	T.
COMMERCIAL.				
<i>(a.) Merchants and other Persons (Principals) in the Higher Branches of Business :</i>				
25	Merchants, bankers, shipowners - - - - -	*	*	*
26	Wine and spirit merchants - - - - -	7,467	422	7,889
27	Woolstaplers, cloth, worsted, stuff, flannel, blanket, silk, merchants and dealers, cotton and calico warehouse- men and dealers, Manchester warehousemen.	14,206	621	14,827
28	Corn, flour, and seed (esculent) merchants and dealers, corn millers, maltsters, brewers, hop merchants and dealers, timber and wood merchants and dealers, hay and straw (not plait) chaff-cutters, dealers.	80,835	2,550	83,385
29	Coal merchants and dealers - - - - -	19,233	1,168	20,401
30	Owners of coaches, omnibuses, and cabs; horse pro- prietors, breeders, and dealers; livery-stable keepers.	8,775	245	9,020
31	Brokers, agents (not estate, land, newspaper, book, or shipping), factors, auctioneers, appraisers, valuers, house agents, pawnbrokers, furniture brokers, and furniture dealers.	53,417	2,803	56,220
COMMERCIAL.				
<i>(b.) Subordinates :</i>				
32	Bank service, insurance and benefit society service, accountants, commercial clerks.	217,080	6,409	223,489
33	Railway and telegraph and telephone service (not in- cluding constructors, engine-drivers, or stokers), railway officers, clerks, station-masters, attendants, servants, telegraph clerks, &c.	123,118	2,876	125,994
34	Commercial travellers - - - - -	35,478	-	35,478
COMMERCIAL.				
<i>(c.) Tradesmen :</i>				
35	Booksellers, publishers, stationers and law stationers, librarians, music printers, publishers, and sellers.	19,658	6,933	26,591
36	Goldsmiths, silversmiths, and jewellers - - - - -	20,962	3,753	24,715
37	Drapers, linendrapers, mercers, hosiers, and haber- dashers, with their assistants.	58,460	33,467	91,927
38	Butchers, meat salesmen, cheesemongers, buttermen, provision curers and dealers, poulterers, game dealers, fishmongers, greengrocers, fruit and vegetable dealers, cowkeepers, milk sellers, dairymen, grocers and tea dealers, coffee and chocolate makers, dealers.	259,421	49,978	309,399
39	Bakers, confectioners, and pastrycooks - - - - -	75,882	20,684	96,566
40	Tobacconists, tobacco and snuff workers and makers -	11,159	8,575	19,734

* These figures cannot be given. See Note at head of Table.

of Lunatics admitted into County and Borough Asylums, &c., 1880 to 1884—*continued.*

LUNATICS.						Ratio [per 10,000] of Yearly Average Number of Lunatics in each Group, admitted in the Five Years 1880-1884, to the whole Population in each Group, at the time of the Census of 1881.			
Total Number of Lunatics admitted during the Five Years 1880-1884.			Yearly Average of the Number of Lunatics admitted in the Five Years 1880-1884.						
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
95	1	96	19	—	19	*	*	*	25
31	—	31	6	—	6	8·0	—	7·6	26
111	3	114	22	1	23	15·4	16·1	15·5	27
232	7	239	46	1	48	5·7	3·9	5·7	28
43	3	46	9	1	9	4·6	8·5	4·4	29
43	2	45	9	—	9	10·2	—	9·9	30
196	10	206	39	2	41	7·3	7·1	7·2	31
1,136	18	1,154	227	4	231	10·4	6·2	10·3	32
301	12	313	60	2	63	4·8	6·9	5·0	33
222	—	222	44	—	44	12·4	—	12·4	34
52	13	65	10	3	13	5·0	4·3	4·8	35
84	2	86	17	—	17	8·1	—	6·8	36
305	153	458	61	31	92	10·4	9·2	10·0	37
880	102	982	176	20	196	6·7	4·0	6·3	38
289	45	334	58	9	67	7·6	4·3	6·9	39
49	15	64	10	3	13	8·9	3·4	6·5	40

TABLE XXXIV.—Showing the Population of England and Wales, Census 1881; Total Number

PROFESSIONS OR OCCUPATIONS.		POPULATION.		
		Number of Persons, 4th April 1881.		
		M.	F.	T.
AGRICULTURAL.				
41	Farmers and graziers; farmers' sons, daughters, grandsons, granddaughters, brothers, sisters, nephews, and nieces (where these live with the farmer).	278,526	*	†278,526
42	Agricultural labourers - - - - -	807,608	40,346	847,954
43	Farm servants (indoor, engaged in farming occupations, not domestic servants).			
44	Shepherds (outdoor), woodmen, drovers, gamekeepers, and vermin destroyers (ratcatchers).	47,433	-	47,433
45	Farm bailiffs and land surveyors - - - - -	*	—	*
46	Gardeners, nurserymen, nurserywomen, seedsmen, florists	70,539	3,098	73,637
47	Veterinary surgeons and farriers - - - - -	7,511	-	7,511
48	Grooms (not in private service), horsebreakers, horsekeepers, riding masters, huntsmen, and jockeys.	*	—	*
PERSONS EMPLOYED CHIEFLY IN MILLS AND MANUFACTORIES.				
49	Silk manufacture: silk, satin, ribbon, velvet, gauze and crape workers and makers.	18,709	41,886	60,595
50	Cotton and flax manufacture: flax, linen, thread, tape, cotton, fustian, and muslin workers and makers, and lace and hosiery makers.	224,084	372,522	596,606
51	Woollen and worsted manufacture: woollen cloth, worsted stuff, flannel, blanket, felt, carpet, and rug makers and workers.	103,953	129,381	233,334
52	Paper makers - - - - -	10,352	8,277	18,629
53	Earthenware, china, porcelain, and glass makers, and tobacco-pipe makers.	50,360	20,307	70,667
PERSONS WORKING MOSTLY IN HANDICRAFTS.				
54	Engine and machine makers, weighing machine, scale, and measure makers, spinning and weaving machine makers, agricultural implement and machine makers, iron manufacturers, whitesmiths, blacksmiths, nail makers, anchor smiths, chain smiths, ironmongers, hardware dealers, steel workers, press workers, staple, bolt, nut, rivet makers, screw cutters and makers, platers, plated ware makers, workers in iron, steel, copper, tin, zinc, lead, antimony, bronze and brass, coppersmiths, tin-plate workers, tinmen, tinkers, braziers, locksmiths, bellhangers, gasfitters, wire workers, wire drawers and wire weavers, lacquerers, burnishers, type founders, gunmakers, gunsmiths, tool makers and dealers, file makers and dealers, saw makers and dealers, cutlers, scissors makers.	566,692	30,020	596,712

* These figures cannot be given. See Note at head of Table.

† Females not included.

of Lunatics admitted into County and Borough Asylums, &c., 1880 to 1884—*continued*.

LUNATICS.						Ratio [per 10,000] of Yearly Average Number of Lunatics in each Group, admitted in the Five Years 1880-1884, to the whole Population in each Group, at the time of the Census of 1881.			
Total Number of Lunatics admitted during the Five Years 1880-1884.			Yearly Average of the Number of Lunatics admitted in the Five Years, 1880-1884.						
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
715	169	884	143	34	177	5.1	*	†6.3	41
2,953	144	3,097	591	29	619	} 7.3	10.4	7.5	{ 42
21	67	88	4	13	18				
120	-	120	24	-	24	5.0	-	5.0	44
68	-	68	14	-	14	*	-	*	45
338	14	352	68	3	70	9.6	9.6	9.5	46
32	-	32	6	-	6	7.9	-	7.9	47
156	-	156	31	-	31	*	-	*	48
62	106	168	12	21	34	6.4	5.0	5.6	49
597	1,022	1,619	119	204	324	5.3	5.4	5.4	50
327	287	614	65	57	123	6.2	4.4	5.2	51
36	25	61	7	5	12	6.7	6.0	6.4	52
117	42	159	24	8	32	4.7	3.9	4.5	53
1,900	83	1,983	380	17	397	6.7	5.6	6.6	54

TABLE XXXIV.—Showing the Population of England and Wales, Census 1881; Total Number

PROFESSIONS OR OCCUPATIONS.		POPULATION.		
		Number of Persons, 4th April 1881.		
		M.	F.	T.
PERSONS WORKING MOSTLY IN HANDICRAFTS— <i>continued.</i>				
55	Millwrights, coach makers, carriage makers, wheelwrights, railway carriage and waggon makers, shipbuilders, shipwrights, boat and barge builders.	112,469	410	112,879
56	Cabinet makers, upholsterers, undertakers, carvers and gilders.	64,356	8,535	72,891
57	Carpenters and joiners - - - - -	235,017	216	235,233
58	Sawyers, thatchers, lath, fence and hurdle makers, wood turners and workers, box (wooden) and packing case makers, coopers, hoop makers and benders.	61,328	2,716	64,044
59	Musical instrument makers and dealers, toy makers and dealers, watch and clock makers, philosophical instrument makers, opticians, surgical instrument makers, needle makers, pin makers, artificial flower makers, fishing rod and tackle makers, steel pen makers, saddlers, harness and whip makers, sail makers, fancy goods makers and dealers, trimming makers and dealers, embroiderers, patten and clog makers, button makers, umbrella, parasol, and stick makers, leather case, portmanteau, and bag makers, india rubber, gutta percha makers and dealers, floor and oil cloth makers, cork cutters and manufacturers, bark workers, envelope makers, paper box and paper bag makers, pencil makers, leather strap makers, dealers.	96,672	50,395	147,067
60	Tailors and tailoresses - - - - -	107,668	52,980	160,648
61	Shoemakers and bootmakers - - - - -	180,884	35,672	216,556
62	Hatters and hat makers (not straw) - - - - -	13,617	9,072	22,689
63	Hair dressers and wig makers - - - - -	14,165	768	14,933
64	Mat makers and sellers; cocoa fibre hemp and jute workers; rope, twine, cord, net, canvas, sailcloth, sacking, sack and bag (not leather or paper) makers and dealers.	13,840	8,218	22,058
65	Hair, bristle, bone, horn, and ivory workers; brush, broom, comb, straw hat, bonnet, plait makers and basket makers; tortoiseshell and whalebone workers and dealers; willow, cane, worker dealer.	23,919	36,762	60,681
66	Paperhangers, plumbers, painters, glaziers - - -	141,013	789	141,802
67	Furriers, skimmers, fellmongers, tanners, curriers, quill and feather dressers and dealers.	30,260	6,205	36,465
68	Milliners, dressmakers, shirtmakers, seamstresses, stay-makers, accoutrement makers.	4,661	440,115	444,776
69	Bookbinders, printers, lithographers, and lithographic printers.	74,139	12,929	87,068
70	Glove makers and leather gloves - - - - -	2,263	13,261	15,524

of Lunatics admitted into County and Borough Asylums, &c., 1880 to 1884—*continued*.

LUNATICS.						Ratio [per 10,000] of Yearly Average Number of Lunatics in each Group, admitted in the Five Years 1880-1884, to the whole Population in each Group, at the time of the Census of 1881.				
Total Number of Lunatics admitted during the Five Years 1880-1884.			Yearly Average of the Number of Lunatics admitted in the Five Years 1880-1884.							
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.		
333	2	335	67	-	67	5·9	-	-	5·9	55
279	29	308	56	6	62	8·7	7·0	8·5	56	
898	5	903	180	1	181	7·6	‡	7·6	57	
246	14	260	49	3	52	7·9	11·0	8·1	58	
420	133	553	84	27	111	8·6	5·3	7·5	59	
523	181	704	105	36	141	9·7	6·7	8·7	60	
858	52	910	172	10	182	9·5	2·8	8·4	61	
48	23	71	10	5	14	7·3	5·5	6·1	62	
72	1	73	14	-	14	9·8	-	-	9·4	63
64	18	82	13	4	16	9·3	4·8	7·2	64	
112	97	209	22	19	42	9·1	5·1	6·9	65	
647	-	647	129	-	129	9·1	-	-	9·0	66
86	20	106	17	4	21	5·6	6·4	5·7	67	
15	1,900	1,915	3	380	383	6·4	8·6	8·6	68	
303	36	339	61	7	68	8·2	5·4	7·8	69	
10	36	46	2	7	9	8·8	5·2	5·7	70	

‡ This per-centage is not given, as the number in the "population" column is too small to afford a reliable basis for the calculation.

TABLE XXXIV.—Showing the Population of England and Wales, Census 1881 ; Total Number

PROFESSIONS OR OCCUPATIONS.		POPULATION.		
		Number of Persons, 4th April 1881.		
		M.	F.	T.
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN THE HEAVIER KINDS OF MANUAL LABOUR.				
71	Miners.—Coal, iron, copper, tin, lead, jet, manganese, gold, alum, barytes miners, and persons engaged in mine service.	435,497	5,775	441,272
72	Quarriers.—Stone, slate, and limestone quarriers, and lime burners.	47,040	39	47,079
73	Coal heavers and labourers (not in mine service); coke burners and dealers; gasworks and waterworks service, charcoal burners.	40,018	150	40,168
74	Bricklayers, masons, paviours, slaters, tilers, plasterers, whitewashers, stone cutters, and stone dressers.	269,753	248	270,001
75	Clay, sand, gravel, chalk, labourers, and dealers, brick and tile makers, dealers.	52,059	2,860	54,919
76	Railway labourers, platelayers, navvies - - -	58,847	- - -	58,847
77	Road labourers, scavengers, crossing sweepers - -	13,641	- - -	13,641
DOMESTIC.				
78	Married and unmarried women engaged in household duties, and married women assisting in certain cases in their husbands' business, viz., wives of innkeepers, of publicans, of beer sellers, of lodging and boarding-house keepers, of shopkeepers, of farmers, of graziers, of shoemakers, and of butchers.	—	*	*
79	Domestic servants (general), coachmen, grooms, gardeners, housekeepers, cooks, housemaids, nurses, laundrymaids, college servants, office keepers (not Government), park, gate, and lodge keepers (not Government).	210,451	1,236,099	1,446,550
80	Inn and hotel servants, cooks (not domestic servants), charwomen.	38,698	120,714	159,412
MISCELLANEOUS.				
81	Inn keepers, hotel keepers, publicans, beer sellers, lodging and boarding-house keepers, coffee and eating house keepers.	80,247	51,991	132,238
82	Police and prison officers - - - - -	35,421	584	36,005
83	Sheriff officers, county municipal, parish and union officers, toll collectors, turnpike gate keepers.	18,687	3,404	22,091

* These figures cannot be given. See Note at head of Table.

of Lunatics admitted into County and Borough Asylums, &c., 1880 to 1884—*continued*.

LUNATICS.						Ratio [per 10,000] of Yearly Average Number of Lunatics in each Group, admitted in the Five Years 1880-1884, to the whole Population in each Group, at the time of the Census of 1881.			
Total Number of Lunatics admitted during the Five Years 1880-1884.			Yearly Average of the Number of Lunatics admitted in the Five Years 1880-1884.						
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
872	12	884	174	2	177	3·9	3·4	4·0	71
122	2	124	25	-	25	5·3	-	5·3	72
91	5	96	18	1	19	4·4	†	4·7	73
754	-	754	151	-	151	5·5	-	5·5	74
126	2	128	25	-	26	4·8	-	4·7	75
134	-	134	27	-	27	4·5	-	4·5	76
74	-	74	15	-	15	10·9	-	10·9	77
-	14,385	14,385	-	2,877	2,877	—	*	*	78
543	6,086	6,629	109	1,217	1,326	5·1	9·8	9·1	79
158	1,132	1,290	32	226	258	8·2	18·7	16·1	80
368	122	490	74	24	98	9·2	4·6	7·4	81
132	3	135	26	1	27	7·3	†	7·4	82
47	5	52	9	1	10	4·8	2·9	4·5	83

† This per-centage is not given as the number in the "population" column is too small to afford a reliable basis for the calculation.

TABLE XXXIV.—Showing the Population of England and Wales, Census 1881; Total Number

PROFESSIONS OR OCCUPATIONS.		POPULATION.		
		Number of Persons, 4th April 1881.		
		M.	F.	T.
MISCELLANEOUS— <i>continued.</i>				
84	Manufacturing chemists, chemical labourers, dye and colour manufacturers and makers, dyers, bleachers, scourers, calenderers, fullers, wool and woollen dyers, silk dyers and silk printers, calico and cotton printers and dyers, oil millers and refiners, sugar refiners, oil and colourmen, french polishers, japaners, paper stainers, ink makers, blacking makers and dealers, match, firework and fuzee makers, ginger beer, soda water, and mineral water makers.	88,816	14,690	103,506
85	Railway engine-drivers and stokers - - - -	22,856	-	22,856
86	Inland Navigation Service (without steam), bargemen, barge owners, lightermen, boatmen, and boat women (on inland waters).	32,419	403	32,822
87	Harbour and Dock Service, dock labourers, wharfingers, &c., warehousemen, warehousewomen, meters, weighers.	70,420	4,249	74,669
88	Seamen (Merchant Service) - - - -	95,093	-	95,093
89	Fishermen and fisherwomen - - - -	29,402	294	29,696
90	Laundry keepers, washerwomen, washing and bathing service.	3,408	176,670	180,078
91	Government workmen, messengers and others (excluding telegraph service).	20,627	553	21,180
92	Messengers, porters, errand boys and girls, cotton porters.	129,561	1,610	131,171
93	Coachmen (not in private service), cabmen and flymen -	30,492	-	30,492
94	Carmen, carriers, carters, draymen, hauliers - -	124,611	731	125,342
95	Chimney sweepers, and soot merchants - - -	6,740	77	6,817
96	Hucksters, costermongers, hawkers, pedlars - - -	29,451	17,660	47,111
97	Persons of rank or property and persons of independent means.	*	*	*
98	Scholars and students under 15 years of age and children of no occupation.	*	*	*
99	Persons (over 15 years of age) of no occupation, or of occupation not defined in the preceding groups, and "Unknown."	*	*	*
TOTAL† - - -		12,639,902	13,334,537	25,974,439

* These figures cannot be given. See Note at head of Table.

† *Id est*, the Total Population of England and Wales, not the Total of the foregoing figures.

‡ This per-centage is not given, as the number in the "population" column is too small to afford a reliable basis for the calculation.

of Lunatics admitted into County and Borough Asylums, &c., 1880 to 1884—*continued.*

LUNATICS.						Ratio [per 10,000] of Yearly Average Number of Lunatics in each Group, admitted in the Five Years 1880-1884, to the whole Population in each Group, at the time of the Census of 1881.			
Total Number of Lunatics admitted during the Five Years 1880-1884.			Yearly Average of the Number of Lunatics admitted in the Five Years 1880-1884.						
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
297	34	331	59	7	66	6.6	4.7	6.3	84
150	-	150	30	-	30	13.1	-	13.1	85
106	3	109	21	1	22	6.4	‡	6.7	86
165	23	188	33	5	38	4.6	11.7	5.0	87
579	-	579	116	-	116	12.1	-	12.1	88
88	9	97	18	2	19	6.1	‡	6.3	89
13	326	339	3	65	68	8.8	3.6	3.7	90
12	2	14	3	-	3	1.4	-	1.4	91
329	4	333	66	1	67	5.0	6.2	5.1	92
160	-	160	32	-	32	10.4	-	10.4	93
282	2	284	57	-	57	4.5	-	4.5	94
48	-	48	10	-	10	14.8	-	14.6	95
339	240	579	68	48	116	23.0	27.1	24.6	96
196	595	791	39	119	158	*	*	*	97
728	439	1,167	146	88	233	*	*	*	98
6,661	6,041	12,702	1,332	1,208	2,540	*	*	*	99
33,733	35,217	68,950	6,747	7,043	13,790	5.3 §	5.2 §	5.3 §	

§ In comparing the other ratios with these, it must be borne in mind that the large Numbers of the Population under 15 years of age (9,468,591) who are mostly without occupation, and of whom, comparatively, few are admitted into asylums, cause these aggregate ratios to be exceptionally low. See Tables XV., XVI., and XVII.

TABLE XXXV.—Showing,—

The whole POPULATION of England and Wales at the time of the Census of **1871**.The Aggregate NUMBER of Patients ADMITTED into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and
1880, 1881, and 1882.

The YEARLY AVERAGE of the Number of Patients Admitted, as above.

The RATIO [per 10,000] of the Yearly Average Number Admitted, as above, to the whole Population, 1871.

Arranged according to AGES and

[NOTE.—The figures of the Census of 1871 are used because in the Census of 1881 the age periods were altered, and consequently the proportions to that

CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.	A G E S											
	Under 15.			15—			20—			30—		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Whole Population, Census 1871 :												
Single - - - - -	4,108,053	4,093,988	8,202,041	1,078,675	1,060,819	2,139,494	1,060,993	1,019,925	2,080,918	268,077	299,978	568,055
Married - - - - -	-	-	-	5,951	34,573	40,524	722,043	946,050	1,668,093	1,083,964	1,134,941	2,218,905
Widowed - - - - -	-	-	-	87	307	394	12,159	24,167	36,326	35,093	79,290	114,388
TOTAL - - - - -	4,108,053	4,093,988	8,202,041	1,084,713	1,095,699	2,180,412	1,795,195	1,990,142	3,785,337	1,387,139	1,514,209	2,901,348
Aggregate Number of Patients ad- mitted during the six years :												
Single - - - - -	1,096	663	1,759	1,981	2,020	4,001	6,955	5,677	12,632	4,035	3,743	7,778
Married - - - - -	-	-	-	6	66	72	1,226	2,814	4,040	5,308	5,352	10,660
Widowed - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	53	99	152	354	540	894
Unknown - - - - -	-	-	-	1	1	2	69	26	95	125	55	180
TOTAL - - - - -	1,096	663	1,759	1,988	2,087	4,075	8,303	8,616	16,919	9,822	9,690	19,512
Yearly Average Number of Patients admitted during the six years.												
Single - - - - -	183	110	293	330	337	667	1,159	946	2,105	672	624	1,296
Married - - - - -	-	-	-	1	11	12	204	469	673	885	892	1,777
Widowed - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	16	25	59	90	149
Unknown - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	4	16	21	9	30
TOTAL - - - - -	183	110	293	331	348	679	1,384	1,436	2,820	1,637	1,615	3,252
Ratio [per 10,000] of Yearly Average Number admitted during the six years to the whole popu- lation, 1871 :												
Single - - - - -	'4	'2	'3	3'0	3'1	3'1	10'9	9'2	10'1	25'0	20'8	22'8
Married - - - - -	-	-	-	1'6	3'1	2'9	2'8	4'9	4'0	8'1	7'8	8'0
Widowed - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	7'4	6'6	6'8	16'8	11'3	13'0
TOTAL - - - - -	'4	'2	'3	3'0	3'1	3'1	7'7	7'2	7'4	11'8	10'6	11'2

NOTE.—It will be observed that in nearly all the above periods the proportions of the "single" considerably exceed those of the "married" and "widowed," while in the total "single" population were composed of persons under 20 years of age; and that the numbers of patients under that age who were admitted into asylums, &c. during the six years persons were admitted.

Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed Houses, in England and Wales, during the SIX Years **1876** (1877 omitted), **1878, 1879,**

CONDITION as to MARRIAGE.

year's Census figures cannot be shown. Since 1882 the age periods of the Census of 1881 are given in the Tables of the Commissioners in Lunacy.]

A G E S.												T O T A L.		
40—			50—			60—			70 and upwards.			M.	F.	T.
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.			
122,002	158,086	280,088	73,992	97,688	171,680	44,063	60,376	104,439	21,514	34,772	56,286	6,777,369	6,825,632	13,603,001
918,992	889,353	1,808,345	650,579	574,490	1,225,069	357,176	279,673	636,849	144,658	89,477	234,105	3,883,363	3,948,527	7,831,890
56,050	138,360	194,410	77,124	188,984	266,108	98,806	223,829	322,635	118,878	224,236	343,114	398,202	879,173	1,277,375
1,097,044	1,185,799	2,282,843	801,695	861,162	1,662,857	500,045	563,878	1,063,923	285,050	348,455	633,505	11,058,934	11,653,332	22,712,266
1,973	2,491	4,464	896	1,360	2,256	492	759	1,251	147	291	438	17,575	17,004	34,579
5,314	4,718	10,032	3,574	2,953	6,527	2,301	1,543	3,844	846	469	1,315	18,575	17,915	36,490
550	1,091	1,641	673	1,450	2,123	804	1,556	2,360	656	1,211	1,867	3,090	5,947	9,037
106	55	161	63	46	109	39	25	64	15	16	31	418	224	642
7,943	8,355	16,298	5,206	5,809	11,015	3,636	3,883	7,519	1,664	1,987	3,651	39,658	41,090	80,748
329	415	744	149	227	376	82	126	208	24	48	73	2,929	2,834	5,763
886	786	1,672	596	492	1,088	383	257	641	141	78	219	3,096	2,986	6,082
92	182	273	112	242	354	134	259	393	109	202	311	515	991	1,506
18	9	27	10	8	18	6	4	11	2	3	5	70	37	107
1,324	1,392	2,716	868	968	1,836	606	647	1,253	277	331	608	6,610	6,848	13,458
26.9	26.2	26.5	20.1	23.2	21.9	18.6	20.8	19.9	11.1	13.8	12.9	4.3	4.1	4.2
9.6	8.8	9.2	9.1	8.5	8.8	10.7	9.1	10.0	9.7	8.7	9.3	7.9	7.5	7.7
16.4	13.1	14.0	14.5	12.8	13.3	13.5	11.5	12.1	9.1	9.0	9.0	12.9	11.2	11.7
12.0	11.7	11.8	10.8	11.2	11.0	12.1	11.4	11.7	9.7	9.4	9.5	5.9	5.8	5.9

of all ages these ratios are reversed. This is due to the facts that nearly all the persons in the population under 20 years of age were "single;" that three-quarters of the were relatively few. The above Table shows that, at the marriageable ages, and in proportion to the general population, considerably more single than married or widowed

TABLE XXXVI.—Showing the Number of Cases [excluding Cases of Congenital and NOT the FIRST in the Patients admitted into County and Borough Licensed Houses during the Six Years **1876** (1877 omitted), **1878**, **1879**,

	YEARS.	Total Number of Patients Admitted during the Six Years [excluding Cases of Congenital Insanity].		
		M.	F.	T.
Into County and Borough Asylums - - - -	1876 - -	5,154	5,414	10,568
	1878 - -	4,840	5,122	9,962
	1879 - -	4,756	5,303	10,059
	1880 - -	4,811	5,278	10,089
	1881 - -	4,937	5,186	10,123
	1882 - -	5,002	5,268	10,270
	TOTAL -		29,500	31,571
Into Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums, Metropolitan Licensed Houses (exclusive of Bethnal, Camberwell, Hoxton, and Peckham Houses, and Grove Hall), and Provincial Licensed Houses (exclusive of Fisherton House and Haydock Lodge) - - - -	1876 - -	1,013	809	1,822
	1878 - -	936	684	1,620
	1879 - -	776	653	1,429
	1880 - -	790	662	1,452
	1881 - -	761	636	1,397
	1882 - -	751	699	1,450
	TOTAL -		5,027	4,143
Into Bethnal, Camberwell, Hoxton, and Peckham Houses and Grove Hall (Metropolitan), and into Fisherton House and Haydock Lodge (Provincial)	1876 - -	400	694	1,094
	1878 - -	438	562	1,000
	1879 - -	458	521	979
	1880 - -	327	610	937
	1881 - -	508	648	1,156
	1882 - -	496	685	1,181
	TOTAL -		2,627	3,720
TOTALS - - - -	1876 - -	6,567	6,917	13,484
	1878 - -	6,214	6,368	12,582
	1879 - -	5,990	6,477	12,467
	1880 - -	5,928	6,550	12,478
	1881 - -	6,206	6,470	12,676
	1882 - -	6,249	6,652	12,901
	TOTAL -		37,154	39,434

Insanity] in which the ATTACK OF INSANITY was stated to be the FIRST Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and **1880, 1881, and 1882.**

Of the Total Number of Patients Admitted during the Six Years [excluding Cases of Congenital Insanity].						Proportion [per Cent.] to the Total Number.					
Number of Cases in which the Attack of Insanity was stated to be the FIRST.			Number of Cases in which the Attack of Insanity was NOT stated to be the FIRST.			First Attack.			Not First Attack.		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
3,587	3,627	7,214	1,567	1,787	3,354	69·6	67·0	68·3	30·4	33·0	31·7
3,300	3,329	6,629	1,540	1,793	3,333	68·2	65·0	66·5	31·8	35·0	33·5
3,309	3,560	6,869	1,447	1,743	3,190	69·6	67·1	68·3	30·4	32·9	31·7
3,243	3,484	6,727	1,568	1,794	3,362	67·4	66·0	66·7	32·6	34·0	33·3
3,458	3,355	6,813	1,479	1,831	3,310	70·0	64·7	67·3	30·0	35·3	32·7
3,476	3,485	6,961	1,526	1,783	3,309	69·5	66·2	67·8	30·5	33·8	32·2
20,373	20,840	41,213	9,127	10,731	19,858	69·1	66·0	67·5	30·9	34·0	32·5
742	500	1,242	271	309	580	73·2	61·8	68·2	26·8	38·2	31·8
671	415	1,086	265	269	534	71·7	60·7	67·0	28·3	39·3	33·0
565	414	979	211	239	450	72·8	63·4	68·5	27·2	36·6	31·5
537	422	959	253	240	493	68·0	63·7	66·0	32·0	36·3	34·0
547	382	929	214	254	468	71·9	60·0	66·5	28·1	40·0	33·5
502	431	933	249	268	517	65·8	61·7	64·3	33·2	38·3	35·7
3,564	2,564	6,128	1,463	1,579	3,042	70·9	61·9	66·8	29·1	38·1	33·2
254	445	699	146	249	395	63·5	64·1	63·9	36·5	35·9	36·1
286	353	639	152	209	361	65·3	62·8	63·9	34·7	37·2	36·1
298	341	639	160	180	340	65·1	65·5	65·3	34·9	34·5	34·7
207	401	608	120	209	329	63·3	65·7	64·9	36·7	34·3	35·1
330	403	733	178	245	423	65·0	62·2	63·4	35·0	37·8	36·6
313	395	708	183	290	473	63·1	57·7	59·9	36·9	42·3	40·1
1,688	2,338	4,026	939	1,382	2,321	64·3	62·8	63·4	35·7	37·2	36·6
4,583	4,572	9,155	1,984	2,345	4,329	69·8	66·1	67·9	30·2	33·9	32·1
4,257	4,097	8,354	1,957	2,271	4,228	68·5	64·3	66·4	31·5	35·7	33·6
4,172	4,315	8,487	1,818	2,162	3,980	69·6	66·6	68·1	30·4	33·4	31·9
3,987	4,307	8,294	1,941	2,243	4,184	67·3	65·8	65·5	32·7	34·2	33·5
4,335	4,140	8,475	1,871	2,330	4,201	69·9	64·0	66·9	30·1	36·0	33·1
4,291	4,311	8,602	1,958	2,341	4,299	68·7	64·8	66·7	31·3	35·2	33·3
25,625	25,742	51,367	11,529	13,692	25,221	69·0	65·3	67·1	31·0	34·7	32·9

TABLE XXXVII.—Showing,—

The Aggregate Number of GENERAL PARALYTIKS admitted into County Asylums, and Licensed Houses during the SIX Years 1876 [1877 omitted], The YEARLY AVERAGE of the GENERAL PARALYTIKS admitted The PROPORTION [per cent.] of the Yearly Average Number, as above, same period (see Table XXXV).

Arranged according to their AGES and

CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.	A G E S . - - - - -											
	Under 15.			15—			20—			30—		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Aggregate Number of General Paralytics admitted during the Six Years :												
Single - - - - -	-	-	-	7	3	10	166	40	206	447	86	533
Married - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	156	81	237	1,520	371	1,891
Widowed - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	8	89	39	128
Unknown - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	6	20	12	32
TOTAL - - - - -	-	-	-	7	3	10	330	127	457	2,076	508	2,584
Yearly Average of the above Number :												
Single - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	2	28	7	34	74	14	89
Married - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	13	39	253	62	315
Widowed - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	15	6	21
Unknown - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	2	5
TOTAL - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	2	55	21	76	346	85	431
Proportion [per cent.] of the above Yearly Average to the Yearly Average of the whole Number of Patients admitted :												
Single - - - - -	-	-	-	·3	-	·2	2·4	·7	1·6	11·0	2·2	6·8
Married - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	12·7	2·7	5·7	28·5	6·9	17·7
Widowed - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6·2	4·0	25·4	6·6	14·0
TOTAL - - - - -	-	-	-	·3	-	·3	3·9	1·4	2·7	21·1	5·2	13·2

and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State
1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, and 1882.

as above.

to the Yearly Average of the **WHOLE** Number of Patients admitted during the

CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.

- - - - - A G E S.												TOTAL.		
40—			50—			60 —			70 and upwards.					
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
281	66	347	104	16	120	15	5	20	1	3	4	1,021	219	1,240
1,413	332	1,745	535	99	634	109	12	121	23	6	29	3,756	901	4,657
125	82	207	76	41	117	36	29	65	13	5	18	342	201	543
24	3	27	4	3	7	5	2	7	1	—	1	59	21	80
1,843	483	2,326	719	159	878	165	48	213	38	14	52	5,178	1,342	6,520
47	11	58	17	3	20	2	1	3	—	—	1	170	36	207
235	55	291	89	16	106	18	2	20	4	1	5	626	150	776
21	14	34	13	7	19	6	5	11	2	1	3	57	33	90
4	—	4	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	10	3	13
307	80	388	120	26	146	27	8	35	6	2	9	863	224	1,087
14.2	2.6	7.7	11.4	1.3	5.3	2.4	.7	1.4	—	—	1.3	5.8	1.2	3.5
26.5	6.9	17.4	14.9	3.2	9.7	4.6	.7	3.1	2.8	1.2	2.2	20.2	5.0	12.7
22.8	7.6	12.4	11.6	2.8	5.3	4.4	1.9	2.7	1.8	.4	.9	11.0	3.3	5.9
23.1	5.7	14.2	13.8	2.6	7.9	4.4	1.2	2.7	2.1	.6	1.4	13.0	3.2	8.0

TABLE XXXVIII.—Showing,—

The Aggregate Number of Patients with SUICIDAL PROPENSITY who
 Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed Houses during the FIVE
 The YEARLY AVERAGE of the Patients with SUICIDAL PROPENSITY
 The Yearly Average of the WHOLE Number of Patients admitted during the
 The PROPORTION [per cent.] of the Average Number of SUICIDAL
 during the same Five Years.

Arranged according to their AGES and

CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.	A G E S . - - - - -												
	Under 15.			15—			20—			30—			
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
Aggregate Number of Patients with Suicidal Propensity admitted during the Five Years :													
Single - - - -	39	43	82	315	426	741	1,426	1,387	2,813	739	910	1,649	
Married - - - -	-	-	-	3	11	14	285	799	1,084	1,149	1,569	2,718	
Widowed - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	27	38	77	130	207	
Unknown - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	5	9	18	4	22	
TOTAL - - - -	39	43	82	318	438	756	1,726	2,218	3,944	1,983	2,613	4,596	
Yearly Average of the above Number of Suicidal Pa- tients admitted :													
Single - - - -	8	9	16	63	85	148	285	277	563	148	182	330	
Married - - - -	-	-	-	1	2	3	57	160	217	230	314	544	
Widowed - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	8	15	26	41	
Unknown - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	4	1	4	
TOTAL - - - -	8	9	16	64	88	151	345	444	789	397	523	919	
Yearly Average of the Whole Number of Patients ad- mitted during the Five Years :													
Single - - - -	181	110	291	337	334	671	1,150	946	2,096	659	617	1,276	
Married - - - -	-	-	-	1	10	12	201	465	665	864	894	1,758	
Widowed - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	17	25	58	87	145	
Unknown - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	4	16	19	9	28	
TOTAL - - - -	181	110	291	339	344	683	1,371	1,432	2,802	1,600	1,607	3,207	
Proportion [per cent.] of Yearly Average of Suicidal Patients admitted, to Yearly Average of the Whole Number of Patients ad- mitted in the Five Years :													
Single - - - -	4.4	8.1	5.5	18.6	25.4	22.0	24.7	29.2	26.8	22.4	29.4	25.8	
Married - - - -	-	-	-	*	*	*	28.3	34.4	32.6	26.6	35.1	30.9	
Widowed - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.0	29.4	32.0	25.8	29.8	28.2	
TOTAL - - - -	4.4	8.1	5.5	18.8	25.5	22.1	25.1	31.0	28.1	24.8	32.5	28.6	

* The percentages in this division are not given, as, owing to the small number of patients admitted at that age, they are likely to mislead.

were admitted into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and Years **1878, 1879, 1880, 1881,** and **1882.**

admitted as above.

same Five Years.

Patients admitted, to the Yearly Average of the **WHOLE** Number of Patients admitted

CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.

- - - - - A G E S .												T O T A L .		
40—			50—			60—			70 and upwards.					
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
360	564	924	183	319	502	93	153	246	31	39	70	3,186	3,841	7,027
1,277	1,319	2,596	1,048	858	1,906	726	428	1,164	179	109	288	4,667	5,103	9,770
147	277	424	167	380	547	217	386	603	138	212	350	757	1,412	2,169
16	7	23	3	7	10	7	2	9	—	1	1	48	27	75
1,800	2,167	3,967	1,401	1,564	2,965	1,043	979	2,022	348	361	709	8,658	10,383	19,041
72	113	185	37	64	100	19	31	49	6	8	14	637	768	1,405
255	264	519	210	172	381	145	88	233	36	22	58	933	1,021	1,954
29	55	85	33	76	109	43	77	121	28	42	70	151	282	434
3	1	5	1	1	2	1	—	2	—	—	—	10	5	15
360	433	793	280	313	593	209	196	404	70	72	142	1,732	2,077	3,808
319	402	721	146	222	368	79	122	201	23	45	69	2,895	2,797	5,692
883	782	1,665	586	485	1,071	386	259	645	139	75	214	3,060	2,970	6,030
94	177	272	111	238	349	135	260	395	108	200	308	514	980	1,494
18	8	26	10	7	17	6	4	11	2	3	5	67	36	103
1,315	1,370	2,685	853	951	1,805	606	646	1,251	272	323	595	6,537	6,782	13,319
22.5	28.1	25.6	25.3	28.8	27.1	24.0	25.4	24.3	26.0	17.7	20.2	22.0	27.4	24.6
28.8	33.7	31.1	35.8	35.4	35.5	37.5	33.9	36.1	25.9	29.3	27.1	30.4	34.3	32.4
30.8	31.0	31.2	29.7	31.9	31.2	31.8	29.6	30.6	25.9	21.0	22.7	29.3	28.7	29.0
27.3	31.6	29.5	32.8	32.9	32.8	34.4	30.3	32.2	25.7	22.2	23.8	26.4	30.6	28.5

STATISTICS.

Annual
Returns,
16 & 17 Vict.
c. 97, s. 64.

The Annual Returns made to this Department by Clerks of Guardians, showing the number of pauper lunatics chargeable to every Union or Parish on 1st January 1885, are summarised in Appendix (A). The returns include patients in Asylums, imbecile inmates of Workhouses, and paupers of unsound mind residing with relatives or others.

The statistics of the Metropolitan District Asylums of Caterham, Darenth, and Leavesden, which are classed as workhouses for the purposes of the Lunacy Acts, are subjoined to this summary. The number and chargeability of the patients will here be found.

Admissions,
discharges, and
deaths of
lunatics of all
classes.

In the Appendix (B¹) are tabulated the admissions, discharges, and deaths in Asylums of all kinds, in Registered Hospitals, in Licensed Houses, and Unlicensed Houses where a "Single Patient" is kept. Particulars are also here given of the average daily number resident during the year 1884, the recovery rate and death rate, and the number of post-mortem examinations made. The total of patients deemed curable, of those found lunatic by inquisition, of the criminal lunatics, and of those chargeable to county and borough rates, as distinguished from the ordinary poor rates, will be found in Appendix (B³).

Deaths by
suicide.

The deaths by suicide are reported in the Appendix (B²). The total in the year 1884 was 18; of these, 14 were of patients in County or Borough Asylums (including 2 where the patient was out on leave or trial). Of the remaining 4 cases, 1 was a criminal lunatic at Broadmoor Asylum; 1 was (on leave) from St. Luke's Hospital; 2 were patients in Provincial Licensed Houses.

We have recorded in the course of the year 1884 9 cases of death attributable, certainly or probably, to suffocation in an epileptic fit; 8 were in Asylums, 1 was in a Licensed House. In 1883 there were 11 such cases. It would be satisfactory to be able to report a still further reduction in 1885.

Brief particulars of these casualties will be found further on.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

A list of the County and Borough Asylums, now 63 in number, with the names of the medical superintendents, and of the clerks to the Committees of Visitors, is given in the Appendix (P). COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

The condition of each of these institutions is very fully described in the entries made in the Asylum books by members of this Board at their statutory visits during the past year. Copies of these entries will be found in the Appendix (C).

We do not think that any matters affecting management (which, on the whole, is very good), on which we had occasion to comment, are of sufficient importance to deserve particular notice in this place.

We may here record the death, in January 1884, of Dr. W. H. Parsey, who had been the medical superintendent of the Warwick County Asylum since it was first opened in 1852. He has been succeeded by Dr. H. R. O. Sankey.

After a service extending over 33 years, Dr. Manley has retired from the administration of the Hants Asylum. Dr. T. B. Worthington, formerly assistant medical officer at the Sussex Asylum, has been appointed as medical superintendent in his place. Changes in staff.

Dr. W. B. Lewis has succeeded Dr. Major as medical superintendent of the West Riding Asylum at Wakefield.

On the 1st January 1885 the County and Borough Asylums contained 47,749 patients, classified as follows:— Statistics.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Private - - - - -	334	391	725
Pauper - - - - -	21,066	25,781	46,847
Criminal - - - - -	139	38	177
TOTAL - - - - -	21,539	26,210	47,749

All criminal patients being now technically "private," are for convenience classed as such in the Appendix (B¹). Their numbers are, however, separately given in the Appendix (B³). The provision of the "Criminal Lunatics

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.
Statistics.

Act, 1884," under which all these patients are at present chargeable to the Parliamentary Vote, has been before referred to.

During the year 1884 there were 14,833 admissions, as shown below :—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Total Number - - - -	7,083	7,750	14,833
Deduct Transfers from other Asylums - - - -	1,206	1,688	2,894
Number of Persons placed under care during the year - -	5,877	6,062	11,939

The re-admissions, *i. e.*, of patients who had been in the same Asylum before, were 1,676 in number.

The number of discharges during the year were :—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Discharged "recovered" - -	2,035	2,714	4,749
" "not recovered" (including transfers)	1,536	1,916	3,452
TOTAL - - - -	3,571	4,630	8,201

The deaths were 4,733 in number, of which 2,591 were in the cases of male, and 2,142 of female patients. In 3,261 instances post-mortem examinations were made, almost 69 per cent., the same ratio as for the year 1883. It will be observed that in the Carlisle, Derby, Barming Heath, and City of London Asylums, post-mortem examinations were held in every case of death; on the other hand, in the Chester, Stafford, Wandsworth, and Lincoln Asylums, the proportions of these examinations to the deaths were as low as 38, 38, 37, and 21 per cent. respectively.

The average of the number of patients resident during the year is 47,187 (21,241 males, and 25,946 females).

Out of the whole number of patients resident on the 1st January 1885, there were deemed to be curable 2,819 persons,

persons, a proportion of 5·9 per cent. of the whole ; on the 1st January 1884 this proportion was 6·3 per cent. ; the difference is doubtless largely caused by the great number of chronic and incurable patients who were poured into the Lancashire Asylums, during the past two years, from certain union workhouses in that county. It is worth remarking here, that in the four Lancashire Asylums the proportion per cent. of curable cases dropped from 6·5 on the 1st January 1883 to 5·0 on the 1st January 1884, and again to 4·4 on the 1st January last. At this latter date the total number of patients in the four Asylums of this county was 5,890, of whom only 263 were returned as "deemed curable."

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.
Statistics.

The recovery and death-rates are shown by the following calculations :—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Proportions per cent. :—			
Recoveries to admissions (excluding transfers) - -	34·62	44·77	39·77
Deaths to daily average number resident - - - -	12·19	8·25	10·03
Deaths to Total number under treatment - - - -	9·35	6·49	7·79

The recovery rate, for both sexes taken together, is rather lower than the average of the 10 preceding years, though the females taken separately show a higher rate. The death-rates are also slightly lower than the same average. The highest death-rate, calculated on the daily average number resident, was at the Lincoln Asylum, viz., 16·5 per cent. ; the next highest being at Stafford and at Prestwich Asylums, 15·4 and 15·3 per cent. respectively.

PROVISION OF FURTHER ASYLUM ACCOMMODATION.

IN continuance of notes on this subject contained in our two last Reports, we may here mention what has been done during 1884 to meet the demand.

PROVISION
OF FURTHER
ACCOM-
MODATION.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.

PROVISION
OF FURTHER
ACCOM-
MODATION.

Cambridgeshire
and Isle of Ely.
Cornwall.

The question of Asylum accommodation for the County and Borough of Cambridge and the Isle of Ely remains in a very unsatisfactory state. The Asylum is crowded; patients are boarded out; yet the Committee of Visitors do not appear to be alive to the necessity of active measures.

The new buildings at the Cornwall Asylum to accommodate 180 patients, were occupied at the end of the year by 50 male patients, including the great majority of those who had been temporarily placed in other Asylums.

Devon.

There is a considerable deficiency of room for the pauper lunatics of Devon in the Asylum for that county, but we have reason to believe that the Committee of Visitors have directed plans to be prepared for an extension of the present buildings.

Essex.

We cannot report much progress in the matter of the intended enlargement of the Essex Asylum.

The water supply (though the daily average amount obtainable has not been experimentally ascertained), is considered, we are assured, to be ample. On the faith of this assurance, we have examined and settled the sketch plans for the extension.

Glamorgan.

Progress is being made with the new buildings at Parc Gwylt, in connection with the Glamorgan Asylum.

Gloucester.

The Auxiliary or Second Asylum at Gloucester is partly occupied.

Hants.

The new wing at the Hants Asylum for female patients was finished and occupied during the year 1884.

Middlesex.

Nothing whatever was decided by the Middlesex Justices during 1884, to remedy the very serious want of Asylum accommodation described in our Thirty-seventh Report. If we pass over this fact without further comment it is because, whilst the present Report was in preparation, we have learned that the building of a fourth Asylum has been agreed to by the Court of Quarter Sessions.

Suffolk.

A scheme for the entire re-construction of the drains and sewers at the Suffolk Asylum, to the bad state of which the continued existence of epidemic disease must in some measure at least be attributed, having been pre-
pared

pared by an eminent sanitary engineer; the plans for carrying out the same, at an estimated cost of 1,575 *l.*, were approved in February 1884.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.

PROVISION
OF FURTHER
ACCOM-
MODATION.

Our Colleagues reported on their visit in November that the system appeared to work properly.

This important matter having been attended to, and the water supply having been satisfactorily provided for, no reason remained why the long postponed enlargement of the Asylum should not be proceeded with.

An additional plot of land, containing 18 A. 3 R. 15 P., was bought, with the necessary approvals, for 4,711 *l.*, and in December 1884 we were enabled to procure the approval of the Secretary of State to the plans for the extension of the Asylum.

The accommodation thus to be provided is for 80 male, and as many female, patients. A dining-hall, and rooms for the assistant medical officer, are also to be erected. The estimated cost was 17,000 *l.*

The plans for the Third Asylum for the West Riding of York, at Menstone, the purchase of the site for which was mentioned in our Thirty-seventh Report, were prepared and approved in the course of last year.

Additional
accommo-
dation.

Yorkshire
(West Riding)
Menstone.

The estimated outlay on the buildings is 188,992 *l.* Accommodation is to be provided for 1,310 patients.

ADDITIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

We proceed as usual to state the principal additions and improvements, which have been undertaken during the past year, upon plans submitted to us, and duly approved by the Secretary of State.

ADDITIONS
AND IMPROVE-
MENTS.

A few purchases of land are also recorded here.

The additions, &c., which were estimated to cost less than 1,000 *l.*, have been arranged in a tabular form in the Appendix (D).

The want of sufficient chapel accommodation at the Carmarthen Asylum, to which reference was, in the entry of our Colleagues, printed in our Thirty-eighth Report, will be met by the erection of a new chapel; the plans for which have been prepared and approved. The estimated cost was 2,000 *l.*

Carmarthen.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.ADDITIONS
AND IMPROVE-
MENTS.Cheshire
Asylums.
(Chester.)Lancashire
Asylums.
(Whittingham)Northumber-
land.Somerset and
Bath.Surrey
Asylums
(Brookwood).Yorkshire
(West Riding.)
(Wakefield.)

A valuable addition has been made to the originally confined site of the Cheshire Asylum at Chester, by the purchase of nearly 31 acres adjoining the estate. The price given was 6,155 *l.* The extent of the Asylum property would appear now to be about 98½ acres.

At the Whittingham Asylum a detached hospital for the isolation of cases of infectious disease has been sanctioned, at an estimated cost of 3,500 *l.* It is to contain 12 beds for patients, with kitchen and all other necessaries.

The enlargement of the Northumberland Asylum has for some time been contemplated. At length, at the beginning of the year 1884, the plans were completed and finally approved. The works have since made much progress.

This extension, which will include two new wings for the accommodation of 152 patients, a general reconstruction of the administrative block, with a new dining-hall and a steward's house will, it is estimated, cost 28,246 *l.*

Improvements have been undertaken at the Somerset and Bath Asylum, comprising a new entrance lodge with gates, new building yard, with stores, offices, and shops, and a mortuary. These works are estimated to cost 2,000 *l.*

A freehold cottage, called Tingri Lodge, partly surrounded by land in the possession of the Committee of Visitors of the Brookwood Asylum, has been bought for 550 *l.* It is to be used as a residence for the chaplain, the premises heretofore occupied by him being thought more suitable for married attendants, for whom it is difficult to find convenient accommodation.

The drainage of the West York Asylum, at Wakefield, has been entirely re-constructed at a cost estimated at 8,000 *l.*

The Wakefield Asylum is one of the oldest County Asylums in England, having been opened in 1818. Much of the building is on a plan which would not at the present day be approved, and constant alterations have taken place. It is not, therefore, surprising that the sanitary arrangements of the Asylum should have been found to require a thorough overhauling.

The

The health of the establishment has not for the last few years been satisfactory; diarrhœa, dysentery, and enteric fever having from time to time been prevalent.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.
ADDITIONS
AND IMPROVE-
MENTS.
Bristol.

The site of the Bristol Borough Asylum has been much improved by three further small purchases of tenements adjacent to the original estate. In June 1884 plans were approved for a new mortuary and workshops, at a cost of 1,300*l.* The extension of the Asylum, which has been for some time in contemplation, has occupied the attention of the Committee during the past year, but the plans were not finally approved during that period.

The site of Ipswich Asylum has been improved by the purchase of an acre of land, with buildings thereon, at the price of 510 *l.*

Ipswich.

SUICIDES AND OTHER CASUALTIES IN COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

During the year 1884, there were 14 cases recorded of suicide of patients on the books of County and Borough Asylums, but 2 of these were away from the Asylum at the time; 8 patients were found dead in circumstances indicating suffocation in an epileptic fit as the cause of death.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.
SUICIDES
AND OTHER
CASUALTIES.

Brief particulars of these cases are subjoined.

The system of placing the epileptic patients in dormitories, where they have the constant attendance of a nurse, has proved very successful in preventing deaths by suffocation; but it will probably be found necessary to adopt some limit in the size of the wards and consequent number of patients to be placed under the supervision of a single attendant.

A. L., a female patient in the Carmarthen Asylum, aged about 48 on her admission in April 1883, committed suicide on 16th May 1884. She obtained access to a single room and hung herself to the shutter by a window blind cord. This took place between eight and nine in the morning; there being in the ward, out of which the single room opened, 45 patients and 4 nurses. She was discovered almost immediately, but was quite dead.

Joint Counties
Asylum,
Carmarthen.
Suicide.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.
SUICIDES
AND OTHER
CASUALTIES.
Joint Counties
Asylum.
Carmarthen.
Suicide.

This patient had before admission attempted to choke herself. She was marked as "suicidal" in the relieving officers statement, and as such was described on a ticket given to the nurses when she became an inmate of the Asylum. No special directions as to supervision were entered on the ticket, reliance, it would seem, being placed on the general printed instructions for attendants, one of which states that "No patients are at any time to be left without observation. This rule is to be observed with the utmost strictness in regard to patients having a suicidal tendency, whose safety can only be secured by necessary vigilance." The patient was besides this marked in the ward list as suicidal.

In these circumstances we were strongly disposed to think that there must have been a failure or relaxation of due supervision on the part of one or more of the nurses, and we invited the further attention of the Committee of Visitors to this point.

From the Medical Superintendent's Annual Report subsequently printed, it appears that the Committee, after inquiry, attributed no blame to anyone.

If specific written directions for watching are not given in each individual case, it must always be difficult to fix responsibility in the event of a death by suicide. This is a theme on which we are forced constantly to dwell: nor must we neglect to remark that in the case of a suicide at this Asylum in 1883, mentioned in our Thirty-eighth Report, the absence of written instructions to the charge attendant was a matter of comment. This case is also instructive as showing the danger of cords to window blinds in Asylums.

Cheshire
Asylums.
(Chester.)
Suicide.

A. S., a female patient in the Chester County Asylum, who was considered to be suicidal, and sleeping in a dormitory under the constant supervision of a night attendant, became noisy, and was removed by the attendant to a padded room, and afterwards was found dead by this attendant, having strangled herself by tying a piece of her flannel vest round her neck. The removal of this patient to a padded room and leaving her alone was a breach of the strict orders of the medical superintendent, and we consider the Committee adopted a very lenient course in permitting the attendant, whose conduct was incriminated, to resign her situation and to escape further punishment.

J. S.

J. S. was admitted into the Devon County Asylum 9th November 1883, and was then considered to be suicidal, and ordered by the medical superintendent to have constant supervision. On 3rd January 1884 William Westaway, attendant, stated that he took J. S. to chapel, but did not see him afterwards. On the following morning J. S. was found dead on the line of the Great Western Railway about a mile from the Asylum. It was clear that there must have been disobedience to orders, or, at the least, great carelessness on the part of attendant Westaway, and probably also on that of another attendant, for losing sight of J. S. on his road to or from the chapel.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.
SUICIDES
AND OTHER
CASUALTIES.
Devon Asylum.
Fatal casualty.

M. G., a female epileptic patient in the Durham County Asylum, aged 24, was found dead at a little before 6 in the morning, and when found she had evidently been dead for some hours. She slept in an observation dormitory where she received attention on more than one occasion during the night; but the nurse had failed to notice the death until long after it had occurred. Such perfunctory supervision entirely deprives the observation dormitory system of its value.

Durham
Asylum.
Suffocation in
an epileptic fit.

J. L., a male patient in the Gloucester Asylum, who was admitted 29th July 1884, suffering from melancholia and considered to be suicidal, put an end to his life on 23rd September 1884. He had improved and was employed in the garden. A few days before his death he relapsed, and Dr. Craddock gave orders that he should not be let out of sight of an attendant. On the night of the patient's death the assistant medical officer saw occasion to order his removal from the dormitory to a single room, where the supervision was not constant. He was seen alive about 20 minutes past one, but was found dead about 10 minutes afterwards, having tied a sheet round his neck and fastened it to a knob at the top of the head-board. We drew the attention of the Committee to the unsafe character of the old wooden bedsteads, and we are glad to learn that several hundreds have been since altered by removing the ends of the posts and making each end of the head-board round and smooth.

Gloucester
Asylum.
Suicide.

A case of suffocation in a epileptic fit occurred at the Gloucester Asylum in August last. The patient, a male, slept in the associated dormitory, where his bed was passed

Suffocation in
an epileptic fit.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.SUICIDES
AND OTHER
CASUALTIES.Suffocation in
an epileptic fit.

passed every quarter of an hour by his night attendant. Notwithstanding this, the patient was found dead at five in the morning.

The coroner's jury attributed the death, no doubt correctly, to suffocation in an epileptic fit, and censured the attendant for negligence in the discharge of his duty.

The Committee followed the matter up by reprimanding him and degrading him from his post.

Kent Asylum.
(Barming
Heath.)Death probably
due to suffo-
cation in an
epileptic fit.

A death, probably due to suffocation in an epileptic fit, occurred at the Kent Asylum, Barming Heath, on 10th October 1884.

The patient, a young man, slept in the observation dormitory, where it was the duty of the night attendant, Ewens, to enter (or dictate to another attendant) a short report once an hour.

Ewens recorded fits at 10.30 and 12.45, and noted that the patient was awake at 6 a.m. That the latter report was untrue seems certain from the fact that at 6.10 the body of the patient was found cold and stiff, lying on the face with vomit about it.

Other hourly reports declared that the patient was sleeping at 1, 3, and 5 a.m., though awake at 2, 4, and 6. Against this was testimony of the electric clock, which would have recorded the vigilance of the night attendant. It presented a blank between 1 and 1.40 a.m. The inference to be drawn would be that the patient died through neglect at that time.

The coroner's jury, taking this view returned a verdict of manslaughter against Ewens. He was summoned before the borough justices, but they refused to commit him for trial. He was, of course, discharged from the Asylum.

Lancashire
Asylums.
(Prestwich.)
Suicide.

E. L., a male patient, who had been in the Prestwich Asylum since March 1868, committed suicide there by suspending himself with a pair of braces which he had secreted, and (with the aid of a broken spoon introduced into a circular hole in the locked shutter), had securely fixed there. This patient was known to be suicidal, and his death was evidently due to the carelessness of the attendant, who neglected to carry out the strict orders that had been given him to carefully search this patient before leaving him alone. The attendant, Joseph Lancashire, had been in the service of the Asylum for 21 years,

years, and the Committee considered it sufficient to severely reprimand and caution him.

J. H., a male pauper patient, aged 32, was admitted as an epileptic suffering with mania, into the Lancaster Asylum, Whittingham, and had been there 18 months when he was found dead in his bed on the night of 6th to 7th November 1884. He was placed to sleep in the epileptic observation ward, in which 58 patients are supervised by the constant night watch, whose vigilance is not tested by any mechanical apparatus, but who is himself subject to inspection by a head night attendant, who patrols and visits at irregular intervals.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.

SUICIDES
AND OTHER
CASUALTIES.

Lancashire
Asylums.
(Whittingham.)

Death from
probable suffo-
cation in an
epileptic fit.

The patient was spoken to at 11 p.m., and shortly after midnight the night attendant found him dead, but having the bedclothes drawn over his face. The man was in the habit of thus covering his face. His fits were frequent, and usually commenced by a scream. The attendant heard no cry this night. The post-mortem appearances, although rendering suffocation probable, were not conclusive, and the verdict returned by the coroner's jury was, 1, Epilepsy; 2, Syncope (or heart failure).

E. R., a patient admitted into the Leicestershire and Rutland Asylum, 31st December 1883, died 11th March 1884, from pyæmia, due to fractured ribs. An inquest was held. The Committee investigated the case and were unable to discover any evidence of cruel treatment. Inquiry was also made by two members of our Board when they visited the Asylum soon after. The case is fully gone into in their report printed among the County Asylum entries in the Appendix (C.); they were, however, unable to elicit any further information as to the way in which the deceased's ribs were broken.

Leicestershire
and Rutland
Asylum.

Fatal casualty.

J. G., a male patient in Colney Hatch Asylum, who, when admitted in October 1883, was considered to be very suicidal, committed suicide on 25th November 1884 by jumping off a railway bridge when walking out with other patients. This patient had so much improved that the Medical Superintendent thought the suicidal tendency had subsided. The jurors at the inquest found there was no evidence to show want of due care and attention on the part of the attendants in charge.

Middlesex
Asylums.

(Colney
Hatch.)

Suicide.

At the Littlemore Asylum an epileptic male patient was found dead. He was sleeping in a single room near the

Oxford.
Suffocation in
an epileptic fit.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.
SUICIDES
AND OTHER
CASUALTIES.

special dormitory. According to the verdict of the coroner's jury the cause of death was suffocation. Any cry or scream coming from the patient in a fit ought to have been heard by the night attendant in the dormitory; but it is a matter of comment that the vigilance of this attendant was not, at the time of the casualty, tested by any tell-tale apparatus.

Salop and
Montgomery
Asylum.
Suffocation in
an epileptic fit.

A male epileptic patient in the Salop Asylum, aged 26, admitted August 1883, was sleeping on the night of his death in a single room off a gallery where a night attendant was stationed. The arrangements were not such as to secure to the patient the advantage of uninterrupted supervision. The result was that at 5.30, on the morning of the 4th of February 1884, he was found lying on his face dead.

Surrey
Asylums.
(Cane Hill.)
Suicide.

A male patient, a ticket-of-leave man, very violent, aggressive, and dangerous, was admitted into the Cane Hill Asylum on the 31st July. He was stated to be doubtfully suicidal, and was ordered to sleep in the observation dormitory, where he passed a fairly quiet night. On the following afternoon he contrived to evade the vigilance of the attendants, and hung himself in a slop closet within three yards of the bath-room where they were engaged, all the doors being open.

A coroner's inquest was held. The jury expressly exonerated the attendants from blame, and we saw no occasion to communicate to the Asylum authorities any different opinion of our own.

(Wandsworth.)
Suicides of
two female
patients.

We regret to have to record two deaths from suicide and one from suffocation at the Wandsworth Asylum.

The first case was that of a female patient admitted into the Asylum 26th September 1884, who died from asphyxia, having choked herself on the night of 30th September with a portion of her night dress. She was not considered to be suicidal, and the Medical Superintendent was of opinion that she wished to get rid of the annoyance of imps and smoke of which she constantly complained.

It is to be observed that when this patient was found dead, she had not been visited by the night attendant for an interval of two hours-and-a-half. This interval seemed to us much too long in the case of a patient recently admitted; indeed, in no case do we think that night visits should be paid less frequently than once an hour.

The

The second case was also of a female patient, who was admitted 5th November 1884, when she was not considered to be suicidal. She was found dead in a single room 20th November 1884, with a small silk handkerchief tied tightly round her neck and suspended thereby to the head of the bedstead. She had concealed this handkerchief, which had been given her by her husband on visiting her the day before her death.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.
SUICIDES
AND OTHER
CASUALTIES.
(Wandsworth.)
Suicides of
two female
patients.

It is somewhat singular that in one year two suicides should have occurred due to the old-fashioned bedsteads with the ends of the bedposts left projecting, or fashioned into knobs.

At Gloucester, as already observed, this incentive to suicide has been removed. At Wandsworth, we fear this has not been done. The Medical Superintendent, on receiving an expression of our wish that the question of altering these bedsteads should be brought before the Committee, replied, in a tone which was not encouraging, that these articles of furniture had been in use for 37 years without accident.

N. H., aged 22, at date of his death in Wandsworth Asylum, where he had been four years, slept in a small dormitory in No. 5 Ward, and was visited at intervals, varying from 10 to 15 minutes during the night. It was found impossible to accommodate him with a bed in the continuous observation dormitory, which is not large enough to contain all the epileptic and suicidal patients. Many of them are therefore distributed in other wards, and two special attendants are employed to visit them between 8 p.m. and 6 a.m.

Probable death
by suffocation
in an epileptic
fit.

At 9 o'clock on the night of the 27th August, this patient had a fit, and at 9.20 was found dead lying on his face.

Here again the watching was imperfect.

J. H., a male patient in the Sussex Asylum, admitted 20th March 1884, committed suicide by hanging on 25th June 1884. This patient was considered to be suicidal and had been ordered to be watched, a parchment ticket to that effect having been given to the head attendant.

Sussex
Asylum.
Suicide.

Attendant C. was transferred to the ward after J. H. had been admitted, but the charge attendant omitted to show him the parchment. As a rule, two attendants were always left in the ward where the patient was; but, unfortunately, when the suicide occurred, in consequence of illness, one attendant only was in charge. This attendant's temporary

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.

SUICIDES
AND OTHER
CASUALTIES.

Sussex
Asylum.

Suicide.

absence at the other end of the ward gave J. H. the opportunity of entering an adjoining dormitory, taking a chair with him, and suspending himself to a window bar; when found he was dead. There can be no doubt that in this case attendant C. ought to have been shown the parchment ticket, and that the charge attendant in this respect was to blame.

It was not very clear whether any relaxation of the strict surveillance required at the time of admission had been contemplated by the Medical Superintendent. We took occasion, however, to suggest to him, that in all cases where the improvement of the patient appears to warrant such a relaxation, the parchment ticket should be withdrawn and fresh written directions given suitable to the case.

Wilts Asylum.
Suicide.

M. H., a female patient, who had been under treatment in the Wilts Asylum for melancholia, committed suicide by drowning when out on leave. She had very much improved before being granted leave of absence, and no blame can be attached to the officers of the Asylum.

Yorkshire
(North Riding).
Suicide.

M. G., a male patient, admitted into the North Riding of Yorkshire Asylum on 10th March 1882, committed suicide by hanging on 8th December 1884. This patient was not considered to be suicidal when admitted, and had so much improved that on 2nd December 1884 he was granted leave of absence and went home with his wife. Shortly after going home he became very low-spirited, and was brought back to the Asylum. On the morning of 8th December he did not go down to breakfast with the other patients, but was almost immediately missed by the attendant, who found him in the scullery fastened to the tap by means of his handkerchief.

Yorkshire
(West Riding)
Asylums.
(Wadsley.)
Suicide.

S. R., a female patient in the South Yorkshire Asylum, admitted April 1883, and then considered to be suicidal, committed suicide by setting fire to her clothing whilst in the water-closet on the 24th October 1884. Verbal orders had been given to the attendants that S. R. must always be regarded as a suicidal patient and not be lost sight of. On the evening of the day mentioned she was allowed by the nurse in charge to go alone to the water-closet, and was shortly afterwards found on the floor in the passage leading to the closets severely burnt on the abdomen and thighs. It seemed to us that there was
grave

grave dereliction of duty on the part of the attendant in charge.

We are glad to say that in consequence of an expression of opinion on our part measures have now been taken to ensure that proper written notice shall in future be given to the nurses in charge of suicidal patients.

At this Asylum a quarrelsome epileptic was found dead at 7.45 in the morning of 27th June, in a single room where he had been placed in obedience to orders to secure his safety. He was lying dead with his face on a pillow, and the last time he was seen alive was at 7.15.

J. L. W., a female patient, who had on four previous occasions been an inmate of the Birmingham Borough Asylum, committed suicide by hanging on 21st March 1884. This patient, who had been regularly visited during the night, was missed from the dormitory by the night attendant at a quarter to six a.m.; she was immediately afterwards found suspended by a piece of strong tape to one of the bars of the lavatory windows, life being extinct. The bars of these windows appears to us to offer facilities for suicide.

Any alteration, if made, would have to be carried throughout the Asylum. If a suitable opportunity should occur, it would be well that this matter should receive attention. The work might be done by degrees.

A female patient at the Hull Borough Asylum contrived to set fire to her clothes, and died in consequence. The coroner's jury found a verdict of accidental death, and it is not clear that this was a case of suicide. There was, however, plainly some carelessness on the part of the nurses.

A special inquiry was made by two of our Colleagues on 1st March, at the Ipswich Borough Asylum, into the circumstances attending the death of H. G, a male pauper patient, aged 39, admitted on 10th January, from the Wangford Union Workhouse, in a state of violent mania, in the charge of several men, and restrained by a strait waistcoat.

The death had occurred on 6th February, the cause, as found by the jury at the inquest, being, "Inflammation of the brain, accelerated by fracture of the ribs and breastbone, but whether such fractures were caused at the Asylum or elsewhere the jury had no sufficient

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.

SUICIDES
AND OTHER
CASUALTIES.

Yorkshire
(West Riding)
Asylums.

(Wadsley.)
Suffocation in
an epileptic fit.

Birmingham
(Winson
Green.)
Suicide.

Hull.

Death by
burning,
perhaps
suicidal.

Ipswich.

Broken ribs.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.

SUICIDES
AND OTHER
CASUALTIES.

Ipswich.

Broken ribs.

evidence to show." In a rider to their verdict the jury expressed their opinion that the deceased ought to have been more carefully examined on his admission or shortly afterwards, adding that if this had been done the jury would have had evidence if the injuries were caused prior to his admission.

The object of our inquiry was to endeavour to obtain some clearer explanation of the cause of the injuries. No satisfactory result, however, was arrived at, though every attendant and patient in the Asylum likely to be able to throw light on the matter and capable of giving evidence, was examined.

On admission, the patient had clearly been too violent to allow proper examination of the chest, but it was not until 2nd February that external appearances were noticed indicating an injury to the breastbone. After death it was found that, in addition to this injury, three ribs were broken.

The medical witnesses were unable to give any decided opinion, from the post-mortem appearances, as to the date of any of the fractures, though Dr. Chevallier, the Medical Superintendent, was disposed to think that they had been occasioned since admission.

There was a history of a fall about 19th January, to which the injuries might have been attributable.

There was a conflict of evidence about this fall and a consequent struggle with an attendant. Nothing, however, was elicited tending to bring home a charge of ill-treatment to any particular person.

That the patient was exceptionally violent was fully proved, and it may be mentioned that this was admitted by a very intelligent patient examined on the inquiry. He had both struck and bitten his attendants repeatedly.

The Commissioners conducting the inquiry were not satisfied that, although the patient was very violent on admission, it might not have been possible to have had a thorough examination of the chest during the first week of his residence, in which case the existence of the injuries, if prior to admission, would have been detected.

Leicester
Borough.

Suicide while
on leave.

M. D., a male patient, in Leicester Borough Asylum, who had been about four years in the Asylum, committed suicide on 15th September 1884 by hanging, when out on parole with his friends, having frequently been allowed out on previous occasions. For a long time this patient had

had been thought to be convalescent, and it does not appear that any blame can be attached to the Asylum authorities.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.
SUICIDES
AND OTHER
CASUALTIES.
Portsmouth.
Broken rib.

J. L., a male patient, admitted into the Portsmouth Borough Asylum on 10th November 1884, died on 26th November 1884, and the post-mortem examination revealed a broken rib. It appears that on admission, an attendant, Thomas Weekes, was conducting J. L. to the wards when the patient slipped up, and Weekes in attempting to save him fell upon him, and without any doubt broke the rib.

Weekes, on examination before the coroner, stoutly denied this fall, but the evidence on the subject was most conclusive, and the Committee at once determined to discharge Weekes.

COST OF MAINTENANCE IN COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

From the returns furnished by the clerks of Asylums we learn that the average weekly cost per head for maintaining the patients in County and Borough Asylums during the year 1884, was as follows:—

AVERAGE
WEEKLY
COST.

				s.	d.
In County Asylums -	..	-	-	9	- $\frac{1}{2}$
In Borough Asylums -	-	-	-	10	3 $\frac{7}{8}$
In both taken together -	-	-	-	9	3 $\frac{1}{8}$ *

* The following are the details of the average weekly cost:—

	County Asylums.			Borough Asylums.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Provisions (including malt liquor in ordinary diet) -	-	4	$-\frac{1}{4}$	-	4	3 $\frac{1}{8}$
Clothing -	-	-	8 $\frac{3}{8}$	-	-	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Salaries and wages -	-	2	2 $\frac{7}{8}$	-	2	5 $\frac{1}{8}$
Necessaries (e.g., fuel, light, washing, &c.) -	-	-	11 $\frac{3}{8}$	-	1	3 $\frac{1}{8}$
Surgery and dispensary -	-	-	$-\frac{3}{4}$	-	-	$-\frac{3}{4}$
Wines, spirits, porter -	-	-	$-\frac{5}{8}$	-	-	$-\frac{5}{8}$
Charged to Maintenance Account:						
Furniture and bedding -	-	-	5	-	-	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
Garden and farm -	-	-	6 $\frac{3}{8}$	-	-	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Miscellaneous -	-	-	3 $\frac{7}{8}$	-	-	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
	-	9	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	10	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
Less monies received for articles, goods, and produce sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Asylum) -	-	-	3	-	-	2 $\frac{3}{8}$
TOTAL Average Weekly Cost per Head - £.	-	9	$-\frac{1}{2}$	-	10	3 $\frac{7}{8}$

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.
AVERAGE
WEEKLY
COST.

The latter cost (9s. 3½d.) is lower than that of the year 1883 by 2½d., the chief decrease being under the head of "Provisions." If the year 1884 be compared with the year 1873, when the average was at its highest, it will be found that there is a reduction of 1s. 2½d., the two items "Provisions" and "Necessaries" showing the greatest diminution.

The fact that certain expenses, such as repairs to buildings, are in the Borough Asylums, but not in the County Asylums, charged to one and the same fund (the maintenance account), should be taken into consideration in comparing the cost.

The Appendix (E.) gives in detail the average weekly cost in each County and Borough Asylum.

BOROUGHES WITHOUT ASYLUMS.

BOROUGHES
WITHOUT
ASYLUMS.
Derby.

After much correspondence a site for an Asylum for the Borough of Derby has been found, consisting of 42 acres of land, part of the Corporation Estate at Rowditch.

This site is too small, in our opinion; but circumstances have rendered it impossible for us to insist on our objections. The land is in a healthy locality and will afford a suitable plateau for the erection of a small Asylum.

Exeter.

The Asylum for the City of Exeter is not yet completed.

York.

We regret to state that the unsatisfactory arrangement under which the pauper lunatics of York are received into the York Lunatic Hospital, to the great detriment of what ought to be an important charitable institution, has been prolonged. The Secretary of State has approved, but not on our recommendation, an extension of the contract of reception until 1889.

Plymouth.

In April 1884, the contracts of purchase by the Justices of Plymouth of land known as the "Blackadon Estate," situate in the parish of Ugborough, for an Asylum for the Borough, were duly approved. The purchase money for this estate, including a further purchase of land for an approach from the high road, amounted to 3,918*l.* 18*s.*

The Blackadon Estate, comprising about 72 acres, is
about

about one mile from the Kingsbridge-road Station, and stands between 400 and 500 feet above the sea level.

Building stone and sand are found upon the estate, and the water supply promises to be good and sufficient in quantity.

BOROUGHS
WITHOUT
ASYLUMS.
Plymouth.

In the Appendix (F.) we give a series of tables which show the nature of the provision which now exists for the Pauper Lunatics in all the Boroughs (within the meaning of the Lunatics Asylums Act) in England and Wales, which have not contributed to the erection of County Asylums, and have therefore not acquired exemption from providing Asylum accommodation by building or otherwise.

REGISTERED HOSPITALS.

The names and locality of the 15 Registered Hospitals are given in the Appendix (P); where will also be found the names of the respective Medical Superintendents.

REGISTERED
HOSPITALS.

The Appendices B¹, B², B³ contain the usual particulars of the admissions, deaths, and discharges of patients in and from the Hospitals.

On 1st January 1885, there were on the books of these Institutions 3,118 patients, of whom 1,530 males and 1,436 females were of the private class, while 99 males and 51 females were paupers, and 2 males were criminals.

As mentioned in another part of this Report, the York Pauper Lunatics are still received in the York Lunatic Hospital.

The private patients in Hospitals are 33 fewer than they were on 1st January 1884. There is an increase of these in the pauper class, besides the criminal lunatics, who last year would probably have been counted among pauper patients.

The whole of the particulars which is necessary to report to your Lordship on reference to the condition of the Hospitals as appearing on our half-yearly visits, will be found in the Abstracts from the entries made in the books given in the Appendix (G).

The expenditure of the Hospitals is summarised in the Appendix (H*).

Dr.

* No return has been received from the Royal Manchester Lunatic Hospital, though repeatedly asked for. The same thing occurred last year. We have no power to compel these returns, but this is the only case where information is not promptly given.

REGISTERED
HOSPITALS.Wonford
House.

Dr. Sutherland Rees-Philipps has resigned his medical superintendentship of Wonford House, and has been succeeded by Dr. Deas, who for some years had held the same office at the Cheshire Asylum at Macclesfield.

Bethlem
Hospital.Precautions
against suicide.

We are glad to be able to report that in consequence of observations made by our Board on the large proportion of suicides at Bethlem Hospital, as compared with other Hospitals, Licensed Houses, or Asylums, the Committee determined to appoint two additional night attendants, and also to provide for the more frequent supervision by night of the actively suicidal.

Royal
Manchester
Lunatic
Hospital.
Night
watching.

The death of a lady at the Cheadle Hospital in the following circumstances formed the subject of correspondence between the Committee and ourselves. This lady had been an inmate of the Hospital for nearly 25 years, and on the night of 15th November retired to bed in her usual bodily health, and was visited at midnight, 2 a.m., and 4.30 a.m. by the night nurse, on all of which occasions she seemed to be sleeping comfortably, but at 7 a.m. she was found lying on the floor on her face quite dead. Though it is quite possible that her life would not have been saved had she been discovered earlier, still we felt it incumbent on us to call the attention of the Committee to the long interval between the visits, and to recommend arrangements to be made which would ensure the visitation of every patient at least hourly during the night.

St. Luke's
Hospital.
Suicide.

B. S., a patient admitted in St. Luke's Hospital 17th December 1883, committed suicide by hanging when out on leave on 21st November 1884. This patient, having improved, was discharged on trial for two months on 22nd August 1884, which leave was extended for another two months.

Warneford
Asylum.
Night
watching.

The want of efficient night attendants at the Warneford Asylum, both for watching the epileptic and other cases demanding such care, and also as a precaution against fire, complained of in our last Report has been remedied.

CRIMINAL AND STATE ASYLUMS.

Two members of the Board, on the 1st November 1884 made the usual statutory visit to the Criminal Lunatic Asylum at Broadmoor. A copy of the memorandum made on that occasion is given in the Appendix (I).

The Military Lunatic Hospital at Netley was visited on the 11th December, the Royal Naval Hospital at Yarmouth on the 31st March and the Royal India Asylum, Ealing, on the 30th January 1884. Copies of our reports follow in Appendices (K, L, M).

CRIMINAL
LUNATIC
ASYLUM.MILITARY
LUNATIC
HOSPITAL.
ROYAL NAVAL
HOSPITAL.
ROYAL INDIA
ASYLUM.

LICENSED HOUSES GENERALLY.

The number of houses in England and Wales licensed to receive lunatics were, on the 1st January 1885, 96 in number, namely, 34 licensed by ourselves, and 62 by justices at quarter sessions.

LICENSED
HOUSES
GENERALLY.

On the same day there were in these 96 establishments 4,376 patients, whereof 1,636 males and 1,700 females were of the private, and 374 males and 666 females were of the pauper class.

This makes 47 male private patients less, and two females of that class more than on 1st January 1884.

During the year there has been in the pauper class a diminution of 104 males and 254 females, in licensed houses.

Pauper lunatics (as distinguished from idiots) are received at eight houses only; five in the Metropolitan District, namely, Bethnal, Camberwell, Hoxton, and Peckham Houses, and at Grove Hall, Bow; three in the country, that is, Fisherton House, Salisbury, Haydock Lodge, near Newton-le-Willows, and Vernon House, Briton Ferry.

Idiots exclusively are received in six Licensed Houses; three, however, of these, the Eastern Counties Idiot Asylum, at Essex Hall, Colchester, the Western Counties Idiot Asylum at Starcross, and the Midland Counties Idiot Asylum at Dorridge Grove, Knowle Common, are in reality charitable institutions managed by committees, and in the nature of Lunatic Hospitals.

The Appendix (P) contains a complete list of the Licensed Houses, with the names of the proprietors and licensees,

LICENSED
HOUSES
GENERALLY.

licensees, the number of patients authorised, and the names and addresses of the clerks to the Visitors of the provincial houses.

The usual statistical particulars of admissions, deaths, and discharges, will be found in the Appendices (B¹., B²., and B³.).

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

METRO-
POLITAN
LICENSED
HOUSES.

In several of these Houses during the past year structural improvements have been carried out, but none of such importance that we need describe them to your Lordship, beyond stating that in many cases the object in view was to facilitate the rescue of patients in the event of an outbreak of fire. The safety of the patients, however, in such circumstances must depend, after all, we believe, mainly upon the vigilance of the night attendants, and upon the activity and tact of the rest of the staff. Attendants are frequently drilled in the use of all modern mechanical means of rescue and of fire extinction.

We are glad to report that there has been no homicide, suicide, or fatal casualty in any Metropolitan Licensed House, and when we consider the dispositions of many of the patients there admitted, this fact is, we think, very creditable to the Licensees, and to their staff.

The sanitary condition of these Houses has been good, and the general health of the patients (taking into consideration how many old and infirm persons enter the Asylums, besides those labouring under cerebral and pulmonary disease), has also been satisfactory.

Having regard to the payments made on account of the patients (few of which are high, and many very low indeed), the accommodation provided is reasonably good. This accommodation and the general treatment improve year by year. The personal cleanliness of the patients and their clothing also receive proper attention. Remarks often occur in our entries as to the insufficiency of the clothing provided by their friends for private patients of small means, but the poverty of patients of the middle class is often an obstacle in the way of suitable attire. Arrangements, which we some times have suggested, for a supply by the proprietors themselves of suitable clothing when wanted appear to be difficult to carry out.

No case of ill-treatment of a patient by any attendant
has

has been substantiated. Charges of this nature are never overlooked by us, and every patient can readily bring any complaint to our notice on the occasion of our visits, or by a previous letter.

METRO-
POLITAN
LICENSED
HOUSES.

We believe that out-door exercise and in-door amusements are generally organised to the extent desirable, but there is generally speaking a lack of regular employment. This, no doubt, involves some trouble in the management, but the trouble ought not to be spared. Many patients go to public entertainments as heretofore, and a limited number walk out on parole without attendants. We encourage the visits of friends, also the reception by the proprietors of sane persons as boarders. Many ex-patients return in this capacity.

One person of undoubted sound mind was admitted as a patient into a Metropolitan Licensed House during the past twelve months. This was a man described in the certificates for his admission as Charles George Hawkes, of Café du Parc, Bruges, Belgium, student. He was admitted into Camberwell House, feigning insanity, upon the order of a confederate, describing himself as Ernest Lawne, Chicory Merchant, of 6, Pump-court, Temple, "his cousin," on the 19th August last, at 11.30 p.m. He was discharged "not being insane," on the 22nd August, upon the authority of the same person. He shortly afterwards obtained the insertion in the "Pall Mall Gazette" newspaper of three articles, written anonymously by himself, and entitled, "My Experiences in a Mad House," in which he professed to give a true narrative of matters which he saw and heard as a patient during his stay at Camberwell House. In this narrative he charged the medical men who had certified to his insanity with unwarrantable statements, and he also charged certain attendants in Camberwell House with serious assaults upon male patients, and likewise made other complaints of his own treatment while in the house.

A case of
feigned lunacy.

Upon inquiry we ascertained that this writer was a journalist named Charles George Payne, of 6, Pump-court, Temple. Two members of our Board thereupon held an inquiry at Camberwell House into the charges. They examined, upon oath, Mr. Payne himself, and several other persons, and they came to the conclusion that his charges were not so far substantiated as to justify the Board in directing the prosecution of any person; that all his charges were, in truth, more or less exaggerations, and that there

METRO-
POLITAN
LICENSED
HOUSES.A case of
feigned lunacy.

was no ground for any special action on our part beyond an intimation to the proprietors of Camberwell House that an attendant (named in the report) should be no longer retained, since his fitness for his post was doubtful. This attendant had been charged by Mr. Payne with "boisterous fun" only; he was called upon to resign, and left. Between the statements made by Mr. Payne in the newspaper articles, and those made by him on oath before the Commissioners, there was much discrepancy, and we felt that it would be useless to adopt any criminal proceedings founded on his testimony. He admitted, *inter alia*, at the inquiry, that when leaving Camberwell House he thanked the authorities there for his care and treatment, and never mentioned to them the assaults he subsequently described in the newspaper.

Peckham
House.Pregnancy
of a female
patient.

A female patient, A. K., about 27 years old had been an inmate of Peckham House since 1877. She was epileptic, and of weak and undeveloped mind, though capable of assisting to some extent in the domestic work of the house.

In March last she was transferred to the Surrey Asylum at Cane Hill. Two months afterwards she was found to be pregnant, and, according to her own account, which on inquiry there seemed no reason to doubt, her condition was attributable to an outdoor servant employed at Peckham House. His business brought him, under an arrangement since altered, to the neighbourhood of the kitchen, where the patient occasionally was. He thus found the opportunity of intercourse with her. Whether this took place more than once was not clear, as the patient's statements as to this were not uniform. Upon the matter coming to light the suspected person was at once dismissed by Dr. Stocker.

Could we have prosecuted him with the least prospect of success we would have done so; but we were advised by the Law Officers of the Crown, whose opinion we obtained in this particular case, that his conduct was not within the section of the Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 96, as to abusing and ill-treating insane patients in Licensed Houses and Hospitals.

This agreed with the opinion of an eminent criminal lawyer which we had occasion to take in 1866.

In our Thirty-third Report we recommended a change in the law which would enable such cases to be dealt with criminally,

criminally, and the present occurrence confirms us in our opinion of the desirability of such an enactment.

A. K. was brought to bed in September, and died soon after of puerperal peritonitis.

No licence has lapsed or been determined in the Metropolitan District.

The licence to receive two named patients at Darnley-road has been transferred to No. 24, Royal-crescent, Notting-hill.

The lease of Earl's Court House will shortly expire. The licensees are in search of another house, to which their patients might be removed with our sanction.

METRO-
POLITAN
LICENSED
HOUSES.

Pregnancy of
a female
patient.

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

In the Houses licensed by justices there have been few occurrences deserving particular notice. In general they have been maintained in a satisfactory condition, relatively to the payments made on account of the patients, payments which, in many instances, are on a very moderate scale.

PROVINCIAL
LICENSED
HOUSES.

S. F., a patient in Dinsdale Park Retreat, committed suicide by cutting his throat in the water-closet with a knife he had taken from the side-board drawer in the breakfast-room, or from the table. This patient was reported to be suicidal on admission, and no written directions were given by Dr. Eastwood to the attendants. We considered it our duty to inform Dr. Eastwood that his direct responsibility for this death was a very heavy one. We also wrote to the Clerk of the Peace for the County of Durham, requesting him to move the Justices of Durham in Quarter Sessions, to consider whether, in renewing Dr. Eastwood's license to keep lunatics, a provision might not properly be added, limiting the class of patients to be received to persons of unsound mind of the quiet and harmless class, not dangerous to themselves or to others. This was subsequently arranged in conformity with our views.

Dinsdale Park
Retreat.

Suicide.

The Eastern Counties Idiot Asylum is now undergoing enlargement. The active superintendent, Mr. Millard, has resigned, after a very lengthy service. His place of superintendent has been filled by the appointment of Mr. E. Williams, whose wife acts as matron. Mr. Williams

Essex Hall.

PROVINCIAL
LICENSED
HOUSES.

Essex Hall.

is not a medical man, but Dr. Coombs, who was formerly employed at Fisherton and Peckham Houses, has been engaged as resident medical officer.

We should have preferred that the medical officer should also have been the superintendent, but we hope that the arrangement just described may be found to work well.

Accident by
scalding.

A boy was injured on 9th August by, as was reported to our Board, a scald during bathing; and it was considered by the nurse to have been a scald, and the superintendent and the Medical Officer of the Asylum did not dissent from that opinion. If this were so, great carelessness on the part of the attendant in charge must have been displayed, and two members of our Board who examined the bath attendant were of opinion, from his answers, that he was unfit for his post, and ought to be dismissed. Nearly four months after the occurrence, we received a letter from the secretary stating that the attendant would not be dismissed, and that the house committee had, after inquiry, come to the conclusion that the boy was not scalded in the bath-room, but that while being undressed in the dressing-room (the attendant being engaged at the time with another lad) by one of the boys employed for the purpose, must have sat down, fallen, or been pushed on a steam-pipe. We were unable to interfere further, but it seemed to us unlikely that steam would have been turned on in the dressing-room early in August. An investigation as to how an accident took place is, besides, unsatisfactory when made after a long interval.

Eversleigh
House, near
Bournemouth.

Mrs. Bishop, a lady who has had some experience in the care of the insane, applied for a license to the Dorset justices for a house for the reception of 8 lunatics, at Eversleigh House, near Bournemouth. After a report from one of our body, who viewed the house and reported in favourable terms of the application, the justices in quarter sessions granted the license, but Mrs. Bishop did not obtain the patients she anticipated, and she has returned the license to the Clerk of the Peace.

Haydock
Lodge.

A fire occurred in 1883 in the laundry of Haydock Lodge, causing great inconvenience to the patients, but happily unattended by loss of life. The opportunity afforded by the rebuilding of the laundry was taken to improve various other parts of the Asylum, and to give better accommodation to the servants of both sexes.

The

The work was commenced last summer, and is now completed.

PROVINCIAL
LICENSED
HOUSES.

F. R. T., a male pauper patient, 30 years of age, who had been in Fisherton House for two years, suffering with epileptic mania, was found dead, though quite warm, by a night attendant who had spoken to him three quarters of an hour before. This patient, on account of his violence, slept in a single room close to the observation dormitory, and was thus not under absolutely continuous supervision. The assistant medical officer was immediately summoned, but could do nothing. The verdict returned by the coroner's jury was, death from suffocation during a fit.

Fisherton
House.

Suffocation in
an epileptic fit.

F. P., a male patient in Fiddington House, died from the effects of submersion for only a short period in a pond of water about three feet deep. He lived four hours after being taken out of the water. F. P. had escaped from one of the airing-courts, where he had not been placed under as close supervision as the admittedly suicidal character of the case appeared to have demanded.

Fiddington
House.

Suicide.

SINGLE PATIENTS.

The following tabular statement shows the number of single private patients registered in our office, and the changes which have occurred since the commencement of the year:—

SINGLE
PATIENTS.

	MALES	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Number, 1st January 1884 - -	180	269	449
Registered during the year - -	63	76	139
Discharged and removed - -	41	76	117
" of whom recovered - -	4	11	15
Died - - - - -	13	13	26
Remaining 1st January 1885 - -	189	256	445

Of these patients remaining on the 1st January 1885, 132, namely, 56 of the male sex and 76 of the female sex, were lunatics, so found by inquisition, placed by order of their committees in unlicensed houses, whose reception is notified to us under the provisions of the Act 25 & 26 Vict. c. 111, s. 22. This leaves as patients to be regularly

SINGLE
PATIENTS.

visited by members of this Board 313, namely, 133 males and 180 females.

Lunatics so
found by
Inquisition.

There are also 245 lunatics so found, not already enumerated, who are understood to be residing with their committees; so that, in all, there were on the 1st January 1885, 377 such lunatics residing elsewhere than in Asylums, Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.

Having reason to believe that in many parts of England the law which requires that we should be informed of persons of unsound mind received for profit as single patients in unlicensed houses is, in some cases, wilfully disregarded—in some cases, evaded—and in others disobeyed through ignorance, we thought it advisable, at the end of the year, to draw attention to the matter. This we did in an advertisement widely circulated in the London, country, and professional newspapers. A copy of the advertisement, which was framed, with very slight alteration, from one issued by us in 1864, is given in the Appendix (N.).

 THE INSANE IN WORKHOUSES.
THE INSANE
IN WORK-
HOUSES.

The pauper lunatics in workhouses and workhouse infirmaries in England and Wales amounted on 1st January 1885 to 17,282. On 1st January 1884 the number was 17,377, showing a decrease in the year of 95.

Of these 17,282 pauper lunatics 11,878 were in the ordinary workhouses or workhouse infirmaries, and 5,404 were treated in the Metropolitan District Asylums at Leavesden, Caterham, and Darenth, which are technically workhouses. In these the increase in the year was 83; but in ordinary workhouses there was a decrease in number of 178, making the net decrease 95, as above.

Removals to
Lancashire
Asylums of
chronic cases.

In our Report for 1884 we pointed out that the decrease in this class of pauper lunatics, which we then reported, was mainly due to the removal of a large number of patients from Lancashire workhouses to the County Asylums. This transfer continued during the past year, and there were in these workhouses 340 fewer lunatics on 1st January 1885 than on 1st January 1884. It was, however, confined chiefly to the six workhouses of six unions, namely, those of Bolton, Bury, Chorlton, Manchester, Salford, and West Derby, which, collectively, had, on the 1st January 1885,

353 fewer

353 fewer lunatics than on the corresponding day of the previous year.

THE INSANE
IN WORK-
HOUSES.

From the Bury Workhouse a considerable number of lunatics, who had shortly before been certified by the medical officer to be "proper patients to be kept in the workhouse," were removed to the Prestwich Asylum on certificates signed by the same medical officer, and we thought it right to request from him an explanation of his reasons for so acting. His reply was to the effect that he had acted on instructions received from the Clerk to the Guardians. It appeared to us that the matter was one which should be referred to the Local Government Board, between whom and the guardians a correspondence ensued, in which the latter stated, "that the chronic harmless lunatics were removed because the guardians wished to make use of the present imbecile wards of the workhouse for infirmary accommodation," adding that there were difficulties in the way of providing this accommodation in any other manner. Motives somewhat similar would appear to have actuated the guardians of the other unions, from which large transfers of chronic and harmless lunatics have been made; but it seems to us a shortsighted policy, as well as a costly one, to occupy with chronic patients the space in the County Asylums which must soon be required for recent and curable cases.

In our Thirty-seventh Report we described, at some length, this question of the removal from Workhouses to Asylums of chronic cases in its general aspect, and mentioned that we had brought it under the notice of the Local Government Board. At their suggestion we obtained from the Superintendents of the County and Borough Asylums nominal returns of patients who, in the judgment of the Superintendents, might be adequately taken care of in the Workhouses of their respective Unions, assuming that if removed thither they would be placed on the "Dietary of the Aged and Infirm," or one equally good. The lists were divided into three classes (1) cases suitable for care in special lunatic wards of workhouses; (2) those suitable for care in workhouse infirmaries with paid nurses; and (3) those suitable for ordinary workhouse wards. Of the first class, 4,095 cases were returned; of the second, 1,264; and of the third, 386. The numbers returned varied considerably in different Asylums in their proportion to the entire insane population, and they appeared to us to be governed

THE INSANE
IN WORK-
HOUSES.

very much by the particular views entertained by the Superintendents on the subject of the treatment of chronic lunatics in workhouses. We thought, however, that the returns established the fact that an important proportion of the present Asylum population might be adequately and more economically provided for in workhouses, and we expressed this opinion to the Local Government Board, who adopted it to the extent of preparing towards the close of the year a circular addressed to each Board of Guardians giving the names of patients belonging to their Union, who were included in either the second or the third of the above classes, and requesting to be furnished with the observations of the Guardians thereon. We do not yet know what effect this step has produced or will produce.

General
treatment of
insane paupers
in Workhouses.

Our inspection of Workhouses during the past year, 264 having been visited,* has satisfied us that, on the whole, the treatment of the insane and imbecile inmates is fairly good, and that Boards of Guardians will frequently adopt reasonable suggestions for its improvement. In many Workhouses, indeed, the services of these inmates are most valuable, and save the cost of much paid labour. The imbeciles, therefore, well earn the extra comforts and advantages which may be allowed them.

A few marked instances of want of proper care, or of defective arrangements have, however, come under our observation during the past year. Some of these it may be well to notice.

Brownlow Hill
Workhouse.
Suicide.

A suicide occurred in the Brownlow Hill Workhouse, Liverpool, on the 23rd August. The patient, a German, and captain of a ship, had attempted, before admission, to destroy himself by cutting the veins at his wrists. After being taken to the workhouse he was at night, his wrists being bandaged, placed to sleep in the padded room, in which he was seen alive at 10 o'clock P.M. At 5 o'clock next morning he was found dead, having removed the bandages, tied them together, and with them strangled himself. In commenting upon this case in correspondence with the Local Government Board, we pointed out that in such circumstances the patient should have been kept under constant supervision, through the night as well as by day, until his removal to the County Asylum ;

* A list of the workhouses visited will be found in the Appendix (O).

Asylum ; and that, having regard to the large number of insane persons who pass through this workhouse, we considered it necessary there should be paid and responsible night, as well as day, attendants.

THE INSANE
IN WORK-
HOUSES.
Brownlow Hill
Workhouse.
Suicide.

This recommendation has, we understand, since been adopted, so far as regards the male ward.

Immediately after the admission of a patient into the Prestwich Asylum from the Prestwich Union Workhouse, he was found to have several of his ribs on both sides fractured, from the effects of which injury he died a week afterwards. An inquest failed to establish how or where the injury was caused ; but inquiry instituted by us elicited that the patient had not been examined by the medical officer of the workhouse, either on his entering or leaving that institution, as required by the circular of the late Poor Law Board of 1st August 1870, which circular the medical officer said he had never seen. We, upon this, ventured to suggest to the Local Government Board the adoption of some means for ensuring a more general acquaintance with the requirements of this circular, the value of which is constantly being shown.

Prestwich
Workhouse.
Non-examina-
tion of insane
paupers on
leaving
workhouse.

The Commissioner who last year visited the Blackburn Workhouse commended much of what he saw in the lunatic wards, but he had to animadvert upon the circumstance that these wards, with 172 inmates, had for their supervision only two paid attendants, a man and his wife, assisted by four pauper helpers of each sex by day, and by one such male and female helper to sit up at night. As one apparent consequence of this insufficiency of attendants he found that the inmates of the wards were not habitually allowed the use of knives and forks at their dinners. An increase of the paid staff was strongly recommended in our Colleagues' report to the Local Government Board, as indeed it had been in previous reports, and certain other recommendations were added.

Blackburn
Workhouse.
Insufficiency
of paid
attendants.

We think it unnecessary on the present occasion to give *in extenso*, the reports made on visiting the Metropolitan District Asylums. The following particulars may suffice.

Metropolitan
District
Asylums.
Caterham.

Caterham Asylum was visited on 1st July 1884. The report was, generally speaking, favourable. The clothing was not wholly satisfactory, and the means of amusement in the wards appeared insufficient. It was a creditable

THE INSANE
IN WORK-
HOUSES.

circumstance that out of 40 male and 46 female attendants, all but 11 had been for upwards of a year in the Asylum service.

Darenth.

The Asylum and Idiot School at Darenth were visited on 5th November 1884.

The following extracts from the Report sent to the Local Government Board, contain some of the most material points noticed:—

“ We commenced with the part devoted to the care of the imbecile children. We found at our visit that there were 374 males and 254 females, 628 in all, placed for care and treatment here. The schools were built to accommodate 500 patients, so that there is really at this time a population more than 25 per cent. in excess of the numbers for whom room can properly be found. In these circumstances it is not necessary to remark that great inconvenience arises, the classes are too large, the class rooms too crowded, the visiting room used as a workroom, and the natural result must follow from overcrowding, discontent and irritation amongst the children; but it is to be hoped that before long the children may be allowed to see their relatives, and then the inconvenience will be still more felt. The workshops are too small, and mat making and brush making shops are needed. Whilst on this subject we may notice that the workshops at the adult Asylum are also too small, and the consequence of this is that the children who are transferred thither on account of age, are unable to continue their course of instruction, and the lessons already received are forgotten before space can be found in the workshops for the youth. If this Institution is to be extended it might be worth considering whether some classification into ‘improvable’ and ‘hopeless’ cases, warded in separate blocks, should not be made, and for the former class workshops should be erected, and the Institution might thus be rendered rather more of a training school than it is.

“ The day rooms and dormitories are crowded. The accommodation was intended for 100 patients in each block, but we learnt that it is proposed to place 120 in each block. The beds are even now too close together with 112 in the block, and it is difficult to see where it would be possible to find room on the floor for the extra beds.

“ The only important improvement to notice is the new Recreation Hall, which has been opened since the last visit, and is, we hear, much appreciated by the patients. The number of patients who are able to amuse themselves by reading, with games, &c., is not large, but the supply of the means of amusement in the wards is, as we think, too scanty.”

Leavesden.

At Leavesden Asylum, on 29th November 1884, there were only two vacant beds for men, and three for women.

The

The infirmaries and female epileptic wards were overcrowded, but otherwise the condition of the Asylum was satisfactory.

THE INSANE
IN WORK-
HOUSES.
Leavesden.

OUT-DOOR PAUPER LUNATICS.

On 1st January 1885 there were 5,896 pauper lunatics not confined in any Asylum, Hospital, or Licensed House, but living with relatives or friends, or boarded and lodged out in private houses. Of this number 2,255 were males and 3,641 were females. They number less by 182 than on 1st January 1884, and show a ratio of only 8.28 per cent. to the whole number of pauper lunatics.

OUT-DOOR
PAUPER
LUNATICS.

PROSECUTIONS FOR BREACHES OF THE LUNACY ACTS.

In our last Report we had occasion to mention that proceedings were pending against two persons for the reception of lunatics in unlicensed houses, without order and certificates.

PROSECU-
TIONS.

The cases in question were the following:—

William Strong, farmer, was arraigned at Exeter Winter Assizes, held in January 1884 before Mr. Justice Cave, on an indictment charging him with receiving several lunatics in his house at Huxbeare Barton, near Chudleigh, without license.

Reg. v. Strong;
receiving
several lunatics
without license.

The defendant pleaded guilty.

This was, in our opinion, a very flagrant breach of the enactment which lies at the foundation of all the legislation for securing the proper care and treatment of the insane, namely, that such persons shall not be clandestinely kept for profit, but that by license, registration, or otherwise, the houses or institutions where they are received shall be known, and shall consequently be subject to inspection.

Before the information was laid, we had ascertained by the report of Dr. Sutherland Rees-Philipps, Medical Superintendent of Wonford House, Exeter (acting under an order from your Lordship), that the defendant, besides

PROSECU-
TIONS.

Reg. v. Strong,
receiving
several lunatics
without license.

a so-called single patient under proper certificates, was entertaining six other boarders, of whom one, a girl of 18, was an idiot; two others, a lady and a gentleman, were decidedly insane, and the rest were more or less of unsound mind.

Mr. Strong had not the common excuse of ignorance of the law, for in 1880 he had applied to the Devon Quarter Sessions for a license to keep lunatics, which was not granted; he must therefore have been well acquainted with the statutory regulations on this head.

All this was mentioned in court by our counsel, and was not denied.

The judge, however, taking into consideration the fact that there was no evidence of ill-usage or neglect of any of the patients, considered it sufficient to allow the defendant to enter into his own recognizances in the sum of 20*l.* to come up for judgment when called upon, and refused the costs of the prosecution.

Sentences of this sort, which seem to ignore the great principle that clandestine lunatic asylums are in themselves against public policy, irrespective of the treatment, good or bad, of the unfortunate persons received in them, are scarcely encouraging to those whose duty it is to endeavour to enforce the law.

Nicholson's
case; apology.

The other case was of an unlicensed house kept by Mr. Richard Nicholson at Matlock Bridge. This was professedly a hydropathic establishment, and in October 1883 the proprietor had under his care a single male patient of unsound mind. The attention of two members of the Board visiting this patient at this date was called to two other inmates (ladies), whose sanity appeared very questionable. When, under your Lordship's order (obtained in consequence), soon after this a visit was made to the house by Dr. Murray Lindsay, of the Derby County Asylum, and Dr. W. H. Robertson, one of the County Visitors of Licensed Houses, there were six boarders found there; one was a lady, a lunatic, so found by inquisition, who was about to be removed by order of her committee; there were two ladies, of whom one appeared to be convalescing from puerperal insanity, while the other was distinctly melancholic, and has since been certified and placed in proper charge. The remaining three, including two boys of 18 and 11 years of age respectively, were, apparently, not of unsound mind.

We

We commenced proceedings against Mr. Nicholson, but in all the circumstances of the case, and on hearing his explanations, we considered it sufficient to insist upon his inserting, at his own cost, advertisements in the medical and local newspapers admitting a breach of the law, expressing regret for it, and undertaking not to repeat the offence.

PROSECUTIONS.

In September 1884 we directed a prosecution to be commenced against Eliza Litheby, an attendant at Wonford House, Exeter, for slapping the face of a lady, a patient in that hospital, whilst giving her a bath, and for subsequently giving her a second bath by way of punishment for complaining of Litheby's conduct.

Reg. v. Litheby.
Assault on a patient.

This woman had been 15 years in the service of the Hospital, and on this and other grounds the Committee determined not to charge her with the assault, considering dismissal a sufficient punishment.

We obtained full particulars of the affair, and requested our Colleagues, who were about to visit the Hospital, to make further inquiry. On their recommendation, we directed summary proceedings for ill-treatment to be commenced against Litheby. The assault was admitted, in fact it could not be denied, and Litheby was convicted.

The magistrates, however, instead of imposing a substantial penalty, were content with a fine of 1 s. and 11 s. costs.

The system, or want of system, under which it was possible for a charge nurse to give to one of her patients a bath by way of punishment, and at her own caprice, deserves strong reprehension. The regulations at Wonford House, we are glad to say have, since this occurrence, been altered in the proper direction.

Richard Rawlinson, a ward attendant, in the Beds, Herts, and Hunts Asylum, was brought before the magistrates at the Biggleswade Petty Sessions for ill-treating a patient, and fined 10 l., with the alternative of two months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Convictions of attendants for assaults on patients.

The assault on this patient must have been a very violent one, as both bones of the right leg were broken. The assault was witnessed by a patient who gave very intelligent evidence, and this evidence was corroborated

PROSECUTIONS.

Convictions of attendants for assaults on patients.

by the carpenter at the Asylum, who was working at the time in the day-room where the occurrence took place.

George Henry Piff; an attendant in the Gloucester County Asylum, was convicted by the Gloucestershire Justices for assaulting a patient, and fined 20 s. and 11 s. costs.

By order of the Board,

(signed) *Shaftesbury,*

Chairman.

(signed) *Charles Spencer Perceval,*

Secretary.

A P P E N D I X.

Appendix (A.)

TABLE showing the Number of PAUPER LUNATICS, IDIOTS, and PERSONS of UNSOUND MIND in COUNTY and BOROUGH ASYLUMS, REGISTERED HOSPITALS, LICENSED HOUSES and WORKHOUSES, and RESIDING with RELATIVES or others, chargeable to the various UNIONS and PARISHES in *England* and *Wales* on the 1st January 1885, being a Summary of the Annual Returns made under the Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 97, s. 64.

[Note.—In comparing this Table with those of preceding years, it must be remembered that, during the Year 1884, Criminal Lunatics became, under the provisions of the "Criminal Lunatics Act, 1884," chargeable entirely to the Parliamentary Vote. There are, therefore, some 500 or more criminals who have thus ceased, since 1st January 1884, to be included in Table.]

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.			
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
ANGLESEY :																
Anglesey - - -	11	9	20	-	-	-	-	4	4	6	11	17	17	24	4	
Holyhead - - -	6	10	16	-	-	-	5	5	10	8	15	23	19	30	4	
TOTAL - - -	17	19	36	-	-	-	5	9	14	14	26	40	36	54	8	
BEDS :																
Amptill - - -	18	11	29	-	-	-	3	6	9	4	1	5	25	18	4	
Bedford - - -	44	59	103	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	-	-	44	71	11	
Biggleswade - - -	43	34	77	-	-	-	3	6	9	7	1	8	53	41	9	
Leighton Buzzard - - -	18	31	49	-	-	-	7	4	11	7	1	8	32	36	6	
Luton - - -	50	41	91	-	-	-	2	5	7	7	17	24	59	63	12	
Woburn - - -	11	9	20	-	-	-	2	3	5	-	1	1	13	13	2	
TOTAL - - -	184	185	369	-	-	-	17	36	53	25	21	46	226	242	46	
BERKS :																
Abingdon - - -	20	32	52	-	-	-	2	3	5	7	2	9	29	37	6	
Bradfield - - -	22	26	48	1	-	1	3	3	6	-	1	1	26	30	5	
Cookham - - -	13	19	32	-	-	-	8	10	18	8	10	18	29	39	6	
Easthampstead - - -	7	10	17	-	-	-	-	5	5	1	3	4	8	18	2	
Faringdon - - -	20	19	39	-	-	-	4	7	11	-	-	-	24	26	5	
Hungerford - - -	13	20	33	-	-	-	3	4	7	3	3	6	19	27	4	
Newbury - - -	36	39	75	-	-	-	4	7	11	7	12	19	47	58	10	
Reading - - -	39	54	93	-	-	-	11	13	24	3	-	3	53	67	12	
Wallingford - - -	18	22	40	-	-	-	7	4	11	3	6	9	28	32	6	
Wantage - - -	13	23	36	-	-	-	1	4	5	2	3	5	16	30	4	
Windsor - - -	28	34	62	-	-	-	5	8	13	-	1	1	23	43	7	
Wokingham - - -	13	27	40	-	-	-	-	2	2	5	9	14	18	38	5	
TOTAL - - -	242	325	567	1	-	1	48	70	118	39	50	89	330	445	77	
BRECON :																
Brecknock - - -	17	14	31	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	1	1	18	16	3	
Builth - - -	13	8	21	-	-	-	1	2	3	1	7	8	15	17	3	
Crickhowell - - -	23	35	58	-	-	-	6	3	9	4	10	14	33	48	8	
Hay - - -	4	18	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	8	7	23	3	
TOTAL - - -	57	75	132	-	-	-	8	6	14	8	23	31	73	101	17	

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
BUCKS:															
Amersham - - -	18	23	46	-	-	-	2	2	4	4	2	6	24	32	56
Aylesbury - - -	30	38	68	-	-	-	4	8	12	4	16	20	38	62	100
Buckingham - - -	7	23	30	-	-	-	3	2	5	-	7	7	10	32	42
Eton - - - - -	27	49	76	1	1	2	-	1	1	1	6	7	29	57	86
Newport Pagnell - - -	24	32	56	-	-	-	7	11	18	1	3	4	32	46	78
Winslow - - - -	9	7	16	-	-	-	4	1	5	-	-	-	13	8	21
Wycombe - - - -	21	45	66	-	-	-	5	10	15	4	6	10	30	61	91
TOTAL - - -	136	222	358	1	1	2	25	35	60	14	40	54	176	298	474
CAMBRIDGE:															
Cambridge - - -	36	57	93	-	-	-	1	9	10	3	9	12	40	75	115
Caxton and Arrington	9	11	20	-	-	-	1	2	3	2	8	10	12	21	33
Chesterton - - -	26	20	46	-	-	-	3	4	7	5	9	14	34	33	67
Ely - - - - -	21	22	43	-	-	-	6	8	14	4	3	7	31	33	64
Linton - - - - -	13	18	31	-	-	-	2	-	2	5	5	10	20	23	43
Newmarket - - -	16	30	46	-	-	-	2	3	5	3	11	14	21	44	65
North Witchford - - -	22	21	43	-	-	-	4	9	13	4	3	7	30	33	63
Whittlesey - - -	5	11	16	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	7	11	18
Wisbech - - - -	23	33	56	-	-	-	7	9	16	7	10	17	37	52	89
TOTAL - - -	171	223	394	-	-	-	27	44	71	34	58	92	232	325	557
CARDIGAN: (a)															
Aberayron - - -	8	1	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	16	21	13	17	30
Aberystwith - - -	26	18	44	-	-	-	14	16	30	8	15	23	48	49	97
Cardigan - - - -	18	22	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	22	30	26	44	70
Lampeter - - - -	4	8	12	-	-	-	1	3	4	4	3	7	9	14	23
Newcastle-in-Emlyn - - -	8	5	13	-	-	-	2	5	7	12	29	41	22	39	61
Tregaron - - - -	10	3	13	-	-	-	1	3	4	5	8	13	16	14	30
TOTAL - (a)	74	57	131	-	-	-	18	27	45	42	93	135	134	177	311
CARMARTHEN: (a)															
Carmarthen - - -	24	30	54	-	-	-	10	9	19	18	46	64	52	85	137
Llandilo Fawr - - -	17	24	41	-	-	-	2	7	9	11	16	27	30	47	77
Llandovery - - -	12	14	26	-	-	-	-	1	1	9	-	9	21	15	36
Llanelly - - - -	36	22	58	-	-	-	-	3	3	14	19	33	50	44	94
TOTAL - (a)	89	90	179	-	-	-	12	20	32	52	81	133	153	191	344
CARNARVON:															
Bangor and Beaumaris	24	14	38	-	-	-	3	5	8	12	34	46	39	53	92
Carnarvon - - -	21	19	40	-	-	-	5	3	8	13	22	35	39	44	83
Conway - - - -	12	14	26	-	-	-	2	4	6	5	8	13	19	26	45
Pwllheli - - - -	9	8	17	-	-	-	3	6	9	16	27	43	28	41	69
TOTAL - - -	66	55	121	-	-	-	13	18	31	46	91	137	125	164	289

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UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
CHESTER: (a)															
Altrincham - -	42	40	82	-	-	-	10	16	26	2	-	2	54	56	110
Birkenhead - -	89	92	181	-	-	-	13	23	36	1	1	2	103	116	219
Chester - - -	49	60	109	1	3	4	11	21	32	5	1	6	66	85	151
Congleton - -	18	26	44	-	-	-	14	7	21	2	3	5	34	36	70
Hawarden - -	13	8	21	-	-	-	5	5	10	1	-	1	19	13	32
Macclesfield -	50	50	100	-	-	-	22	30	52	3	4	7	75	84	159
Nantwich - - -	42	49	91	-	-	-	9	5	14	11	11	22	62	65	127
Northwich - -	26	34	60	-	1	1	3	5	8	14	21	35	43	61	104
Runcorn - - -	23	15	38	-	-	-	4	11	15	2	1	3	29	27	56
Stockport - -	63	114	177	-	-	-	34	66	100	5	17	22	102	197	299
Tarvin - - -	12	5	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	14	5	19
Wirrall - - -	15	15	30	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	1	2	17	17	34
TOTAL (a) - -	442	508	950	1	4	5	126	190	316	49	60	109	618	762	1,380
CORNWALL:															
St. Austell - -	28	41	69	-	2	2	5	9	14	3	7	10	36	59	95
Bodmin - - -	21	20	41	-	-	-	3	1	4	6	6	12	30	27	57
Camelford - -	5	4	9	-	-	-	2	2	4	1	8	9	8	14	22
St. Columb Major	10	15	25	-	1	1	1	4	5	-	3	3	11	23	34
Falmouth - - -	15	26	41	-	-	-	1	5	6	1	2	3	17	33	50
St. Germans - -	15	19	34	-	2	2	2	1	3	-	-	-	17	22	39
Helston - - -	16	25	41	-	1	1	7	7	14	2	2	4	25	35	60
Launceston - -	8	11	19	-	1	1	3	3	6	1	4	5	12	19	31
Liskeard - - -	28	37	65	-	-	-	1	2	3	3	2	5	32	41	73
Penzance - - -	28	33	61	-	-	-	4	13	17	-	-	-	32	46	78
Redruth - - -	34	29	63	1	-	1	2	7	9	-	-	-	37	36	73
Stratton - - -	8	7	15	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	2	10	8	18
Truro - - -	27	39	66	-	3	3	4	11	15	7	11	18	38	64	102
TOTAL - - -	243	306	549	1	10	11	36	65	101	25	46	71	305	427	732
CUMBERLAND:															
Alston-with-Garrigill	5	1	6	-	-	-	2	3	5	-	-	-	7	4	11
Bootle - - -	5	2	7	-	-	-	2	5	7	-	2	2	7	9	16
Brampton - - -	9	3	12	-	-	-	6	1	7	3	5	8	18	9	27
Carlisle - - -	45	69	114	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	4	4	47	74	121
Cockermouth - -	27	19	46	-	-	-	10	11	21	3	4	7	40	34	74
Longtown - - -	9	4	13	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	2	9	7	16
Penrith - - -	22	26	48	-	-	-	9	7	16	1	2	3	32	35	67
Whitehaven - -	41	32	76	-	-	-	8	10	18	-	8	8	52	50	102
Wigton - - -	24	26	50	1	-	1	3	4	7	2	4	6	30	34	64
TOTAL - - -	190	182	372	1	-	1	42	43	85	9	31	40	242	256	498
DENBIGH: (a)															
St. Asaph - - -	26	25	51	-	-	-	5	10	15	8	20	28	39	55	94
Llanrwst - - -	4	7	11	-	-	-	3	3	6	2	2	4	9	12	21
Ruthin - - -	11	14	25	-	-	-	6	4	10	-	4	4	17	22	39
Wrexham - - -	29	32	61	-	-	-	24	22	46	6	17	23	59	71	130
TOTAL (a) - -	70	78	148	-	-	-	38	39	77	16	43	59	124	160	284

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UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
DERBY:															
Ashbourne - -	14	11	25	1	-	1	9	9	18	2	4	6	26	24	50
Bakewell - -	28	18	46	-	-	-	4	5	9	2	1	3	34	24	58
Belper - -	38	38	76	-	-	-	14	19	33	6	14	20	58	71	129
Chapel-en-le-Frith - -	14	10	24	-	-	-	3	8	11	1	2	3	18	20	38
Chesterfield - -	52	56	108	-	-	-	23	23	46	11	7	18	86	86	172
Derby - -	99	75	174	-	-	-	18	20	38	-	2	2	117	97	214
Glossop - -	8	7	15	-	-	-	1	5	6	-	-	-	9	12	21
Hayfield - -	5	4	9	-	-	-	4	3	7	-	-	-	9	7	16
Shardlow - -	33	22	55	-	-	-	7	11	18	2	3	5	42	36	78
TOTAL - -	291	241	532	1	-	1	83	103	186	24	33	57	399	377	776
DEVON:															
Axminster - -	18	23	41	-	-	-	2	9	11	1	-	1	21	32	53
Barnstaple - -	18	33	51	7	8	15	6	12	18	4	2	6	35	55	90
Bideford - -	9	12	21	4	10	14	3	5	8	2	2	4	18	29	47
Crediton - -	17	20	37	-	-	-	8	4	12	3	5	8	28	29	57
East Stonehouse - -	5	18	23	-	-	-	2	2	4	2	2	4	9	22	31
Exeter - -	-	-	-	42	38	80	15	26	41	11	6	17	68	70	138
Holsworthy - -	5	5	10	-	-	-	1	2	3	1	1	2	7	8	15
Honiton - -	13	40	53	1	-	1	3	2	5	14	18	32	31	60	91
Kingsbridge - -	20	16	36	1	-	1	7	2	9	3	1	4	31	19	50
Newton Abbot - -	39	72	111	2	1	3	4	12	16	7	19	26	52	104	156
Okehampton - -	12	17	29	-	-	-	4	3	7	8	5	13	24	25	49
Plymouth - -	1	-	1	41	58	99	39	44	83	12	14	26	93	116	209
Plympton St. Mary - -	23	28	51	-	1	1	3	3	6	9	8	17	35	40	75
South Molton - -	12	18	30	2	2	4	6	4	10	-	-	-	20	24	44
Stoke Damerel - -	27	51	78	-	-	-	11	22	33	-	-	-	38	73	111
Tavistock - -	26	34	60	3	-	3	7	7	14	4	10	14	40	51	91
St. Thomas - -	49	71	120	3	1	4	9	10	19	7	15	22	68	97	165
Tiverton - -	11	24	35	12	16	28	3	5	8	17	22	39	43	67	110
Torrington - -	16	17	33	-	-	-	4	6	10	-	-	-	20	23	43
Totnes - -	19	20	39	7	8	15	10	10	20	4	9	13	40	47	87
TOTAL - -	340	519	859	125	143	263	147	190	337	109	139	248	721	991	1,712
DORSET:															
Beaminster - -	18	21	39	3	-	3	3	8	11	3	3	6	27	32	59
Blandford - -	20	19	39	-	1	1	-	4	4	6	2	8	26	26	52
Bridport - -	12	17	29	-	-	-	4	3	7	2	2	4	18	22	40
Cerne - -	10	12	22	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	4	4	11	16	27
Dorchester - -	23	25	48	1	-	1	-	5	5	1	5	6	25	35	60
Poole - -	13	9	22	-	-	-	12	18	30	2	3	5	27	30	57
Shaftesbury - -	15	16	31	-	-	-	2	1	3	2	10	12	19	27	46
Sherborne - -	12	17	29	1	-	1	3	3	6	1	3	4	17	23	40
Sturminster - -	9	11	20	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	10	11	21
Wareham and Purbeck - -	21	26	47	-	-	-	2	1	3	4	5	9	27	32	59
Weymouth - -	20	38	58	2	-	2	3	4	7	-	2	2	25	44	69
Wimborne and Cranborne. - -	16	25	41	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	16	27	43
TOTAL - -	189	236	425	7	1	8	31	49	80	21	39	60	248	325	573

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
DURHAM:															
Auckland - - -	47	38	85	-	-	-	4	3	7	4	-	4	55	41	96
Chester-le-Street - - -	17	9	26	-	-	-	4	8	12	-	-	-	21	17	38
Darlington - - -	38	27	65	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	5	5	38	37	75
Durham - - -	26	35	61	-	-	-	3	5	8	2	6	8	31	46	77
Easington - - -	27	24	51	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	28	25	53
Gateshead - - -	91	82	173	-	-	-	10	18	28	19	20	39	120	120	240
Hartlepool - - -	20	17	37	-	-	-	9	11	20	-	-	-	29	28	57
Houghton-le-Spring - - -	26	30	56	-	-	-	1	3	4	-	2	2	27	35	62
Lanchester - - -	29	17	46	-	-	-	2	6	8	-	-	-	31	23	54
Sedgefield - - -	14	9	23	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	14	13	27
South Shields - - -	76	65	141	-	-	-	5	14	19	6	6	12	87	85	172
Stockton - - -	26	26	52	-	-	-	9	5	14	1	3	4	36	34	70
Sunderland - - -	113	98	211	-	-	-	40	56	96	1	10	11	154	164	318
Teesdale - - -	23	18	41	-	-	-	7	8	15	-	-	-	30	26	56
Weardale - - -	12	8	20	-	-	-	5	5	10	-	-	-	17	13	30
TOTAL - - -	585	503	1,088	-	-	-	100	152	252	33	52	85	718	707	1,425
ESSEX:															
Billericay - - -	12	19	31	-	1	1	2	3	5	1	4	5	15	27	42
Braintree - - -	26	30	56	2	3	5	11	18	29	3	10	13	42	61	103
Chelmsford - - -	24	47	71	-	2	2	7	4	11	3	8	11	34	61	95
Colchester - - -	22	41	63	-	4	4	12	16	28	3	4	7	37	65	102
Dunmow - - -	17	16	33	1	3	4	2	6	8	9	16	25	29	41	70
Epping - - -	20	27	47	-	4	4	1	11	12	-	1	1	21	43	64
Halstead - - -	17	24	41	2	2	4	2	5	7	1	5	6	22	36	58
Lexden and Winstree - - -	18	23	41	-	2	2	6	7	13	1	5	6	25	37	62
Maldon - - -	24	30	54	-	6	6	4	6	10	1	2	3	29	44	73
Ongar - - -	10	13	23	-	2	2	4	2	6	1	3	4	15	20	35
Orsett - - -	9	19	28	-	2	2	2	9	11	-	-	-	11	30	41
Rochford - - -	12	18	30	1	1	2	5	4	9	2	11	13	20	34	54
Romford - - -	28	41	69	1	3	4	4	7	11	1	1	2	34	52	86
Saffron Walden - - -	13	28	41	3	1	4	4	11	15	8	15	23	28	55	83
Tendring - - -	24	34	58	-	-	-	4	3	7	3	7	10	31	44	75
West Ham - - -	138	134	272	1	50	51	41	42	83	6	9	15	186	235	421
TOTAL - - -	414	544	958	11	86	97	111	154	265	43	101	144	579	885	1,464
FLINT: (a)															
Holywell - - -	33	28	61	-	-	-	3	9	12	12	17	29	48	54	102
GLAMORGAN:															
Bridgend and Cowbridge	32	43	75	-	4	4	-	-	-	3	5	8	35	52	87
Cardiff - - -	109	103	212	-	10	10	15	11	26	11	11	22	135	135	270
Gower - - -	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	9	6	5	11
Merthyr-Tydfil - - -	69	71	140	-	9	9	11	13	24	19	40	59	99	133	232
Neath - - -	43	31	74	-	6	6	8	9	17	14	22	36	65	68	133
Pontardawe - - -	19	11	30	-	-	-	1	1	2	5	2	7	25	14	39
Pontypridd - - -	51	35	86	-	7	7	9	4	13	9	9	18	69	55	124
Swansea - - -	73	77	150	-	7	7	9	13	22	8	23	31	90	120	210
TOTAL - - -	397	372	769	-	43	43	53	51	104	74	116	190	524	582	1,106

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UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
GLOUCESTER :															
Barton Regis - - -	135	175	310	-	1	1	80	98	178	16	23	39	231	297	528
Bristol - - -	61	57	118	1	-	1	69	111	180	10	11	21	141	179	320
Cheltenham - - -	42	65	107	-	-	-	21	42	63	9	44	53	72	151	223
Chipping Sodbury - -	20	13	33	-	-	-	-	3	3	1	3	4	21	19	40
Cirencester - - -	29	29	58	-	-	-	6	13	19	6	8	14	41	50	91
Dursley - - -	13	15	28	-	-	-	8	7	15	3	5	8	24	27	51
Gloucester - - -	45	52	97	-	-	-	4	9	13	21	31	52	70	92	162
Newent - - -	7	15	22	-	-	-	6	4	10	-	10	10	13	29	42
Northleach - - -	15	5	20	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	15	7	22
Stow-on-the-Wold - -	8	15	23	-	-	-	5	5	10	-	5	5	13	25	38
Stroud - - -	37	53	90	-	-	-	18	19	37	9	12	21	64	84	148
Tetbury - - -	10	6	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	6	16
Tewkesbury - - -	10	11	21	-	-	-	4	5	9	2	6	8	16	22	38
Thornbury - - -	17	22	39	-	-	-	7	6	13	2	4	6	26	32	58
Westbury-on-Severn - -	17	21	38	-	-	-	4	6	10	1	4	5	22	31	53
Wheatenurst - - -	2	6	8	-	-	-	5	12	17	-	-	-	7	18	25
Winchcomb - - -	5	11	16	-	-	-	4	6	10	2	3	5	11	20	31
TOTAL - - -	473	571	1,044	1	1	2	241	348	589	82	169	251	797	1,089	1,886
HEREFORD :															
Bromyard - - -	22	13	35	-	-	-	2	5	7	-	2	2	24	20	44
Dore - - -	13	11	24	-	-	-	3	3	6	4	7	11	20	21	41
Hereford - - -	50	58	108	-	-	-	3	11	14	11	11	22	64	80	144
Kington - - -	15	25	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	7	16	31	47
Ledbury - - -	18	15	33	-	-	-	-	5	5	3	9	12	21	29	50
Leominster - - -	23	24	47	-	-	-	3	3	6	4	7	11	30	34	64
Ross - - -	21	24	45	-	-	-	-	3	3	5	10	15	26	37	63
Weobley - - -	7	12	19	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	2	4	10	15	25
TOTAL - - -	169	182	351	-	-	-	12	31	43	30	54	84	211	267	478
HERTS : (a)															
St. Albans - - -	20	34	54	-	-	-	6	8	14	4	6	10	30	48	78
Berkhampstead - - -	6	12	18	-	-	-	1	2	3	3	2	5	10	16	26
Bishop Stortford - -	25	35	60	-	2	2	2	7	9	3	10	13	30	54	84
Buntingford - - -	4	1	5	-	-	-	1	3	4	-	-	-	5	4	9
Hatfield - - -	7	12	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	12	19
Hemel Hempstead - -	12	11	23	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	2	2	14	14	28
Hertford - - -	16	22	38	1	-	1	4	6	10	-	-	-	21	28	49
Hitchin - - -	32	30	62	1	-	1	5	5	10	3	-	3	41	35	76
Royston - - -	20	27	47	-	-	-	5	13	18	5	5	10	30	45	75
Ware - - -	13	21	34	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	1	1	15	22	37
Watford - - -	32	27	59	-	-	-	3	2	5	2	3	5	37	32	69
Welwyn - - -	2	6	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	6	9
TOTAL (a) - - -	189	238	427	2	2	4	31	47	78	21	29	50	243	316	559

(a) This Union County was re-arranged in 1832.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
HUNTS:															
Huntingdon - -	21	28	49	-	-	-	2	1	3	1	1	2	24	30	54
St. Ives - - -	22	15	37	-	-	-	6	4	10	-	5	5	28	24	52
St. Neots - - -	22	23	45	-	-	-	1	3	4	1	3	4	24	29	53
TOTAL - -	65	66	131	-	-	-	9	8	17	2	9	11	76	83	159
KENT:															
Ashford, East - -	9	12	21	-	-	-	3	4	7	-	-	-	12	16	28
Ashford, West - -	10	25	35	-	-	-	3	4	7	1	4	5	14	33	47
Blean - - - -	14	20	34	-	-	-	4	4	8	3	5	8	21	29	50
Bridge - - - -	13	13	26	-	-	-	2	6	8	1	-	1	16	19	35
Bromley - - - -	34	41	75	-	-	-	3	7	10	-	-	-	37	48	85
Canterbury - - -	17	22	39	1	-	1	2	4	6	3	3	6	23	29	52
Cranbrook - - -	16	23	39	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	4	4	17	29	46
Dartford - - - -	39	48	87	2	3	5	11	7	18	-	2	2	52	60	112
Dover - - - -	37	56	93	-	-	-	8	11	19	7	12	19	52	79	131
Eastry - - - -	32	54	86	-	-	-	4	15	19	-	1	1	36	70	106
Elham - - - -	27	60	87	-	-	-	3	6	9	1	-	1	31	66	97
Faversham - - -	15	22	37	-	-	-	3	3	6	-	1	1	18	26	44
Gravesend and Milton	27	40	67	-	-	-	5	6	11	-	-	-	32	46	78
Greenwich - - -	98	198	296	-	-	-	81	85	166	3	5	8	182	288	470
Hollingbourn - -	12	16	28	-	-	-	4	10	14	-	-	-	16	26	42
Hoo - - - -	4	7	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	8	12
Lewisham - - -	32	44	76	-	-	-	15	14	29	2	2	4	49	60	109
Maidstone - - -	36	73	109	-	1	1	20	23	43	-	1	1	56	98	154
Malling - - - -	19	21	40	-	-	-	5	6	11	-	1	1	24	28	52
Medway - - - -	35	73	108	-	-	-	22	24	46	-	-	-	57	97	154
Milton - - - -	19	30	49	-	-	-	2	1	3	1	4	5	22	35	57
Romney Marsh - -	3	5	8	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	5	5	10
Sevenoaks - - -	14	24	38	-	-	-	3	3	6	3	5	8	20	32	52
Sheppey - - - -	34	25	59	-	-	-	2	1	3	4	2	6	40	28	68
Strood (late North Aylesford). - -	12	26	38	-	-	-	3	7	10	-	3	3	15	36	51
Tenterden - - -	13	15	28	-	-	-	4	6	10	2	1	3	19	22	41
Thanet, Isle of - -	47	72	119	-	-	-	6	17	23	3	3	6	56	92	148
Tonbridge - - - -	46	68	114	-	-	-	4	8	12	3	4	7	53	80	133
Woolwich - - -	79	119	198	-	-	-	67	55	122	4	3	7	150	177	327
TOTAL - -	793	1,252	2,045	3	4	7	292	339	631	41	67	108	1,129	1,662	2,791
LANCASTER: (a)															
Ashton-under-Lyne - -	94	114	208	-	-	-	31	64	9	5	-	5	130	178	308
Barrow-in-Furness - -	11	17	28	-	-	-	2	3	5	1	1	2	14	21	35
Barton-upon-Irwell - -	36	32	68	-	-	-	7	8	15	-	-	-	43	40	83
Blackburn - - - -	50	63	113	1	-	1	108	92	200	-	-	-	159	155	314
Bolton - - - -	148	208	356	1	-	1	14	18	32	2	3	5	165	229	394
Burnley - - - -	87	80	167	-	-	-	20	21	41	10	5	15	117	106	223
Bury - - - -	120	118	238	3	-	3	5	13	18	3	6	9	131	137	268
Chorley - - - -	22	27	49	-	-	-	20	18	38	4	5	9	46	50	96
Chorlton - - - -	188	247	435	8	2	10	65	72	137	-	1	1	261	322	583
Clitheroe - - - -	19	20	39	-	-	-	8	9	17	-	2	2	27	31	58
Fylde, The - - -	15	19	34	-	-	-	8	7	15	2	1	3	25	27	52
Garstang - - - -	2	7	9	-	-	-	5	3	8	1	-	1	8	10	18
Haslingden - - -	28	36	64	-	-	-	27	41	68	4	11	15	59	88	147

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 (a) This Union-County was re-arranged in 1882.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
LANCASTER—cont^d.															
Lancaster - - -	11	21	32	-	-	-	10	9	19	1	-	1	22	30	52
Leigh - - -	27	34	61	1	-	1	10	11	21	1	3	4	39	48	87
Liverpool - - -	274	373	647	5	2	7	23	84	107	5	7	12	307	466	773
Lunesdale - - -	3	4	7	-	-	-	1	4	5	1	-	1	5	8	13
Manchester - - -	130	149	279	-	-	-	148	175	323	-	-	-	278	324	602
Oldham - - -	113	113	226	5	2	7	52	78	130	3	1	4	173	194	367
Ormskirk - - -	38	39	77	-	-	-	8	9	17	-	1	1	46	49	95
Preston - - -	96	78	174	3	-	3	35	40	75	5	7	12	139	125	264
Preston - - -	96	122	218	-	-	-	77	51	128	1	2	3	174	175	349
Prestwich - - -	43	63	106	3	-	3	30	37	67	1	1	2	77	101	178
Rochdale - - -	87	104	191	2	-	2	43	40	83	5	1	6	137	145	282
Salford - - -	126	123	249	2	1	3	63	95	158	-	-	-	191	219	410
Toxteth Park - - -	63	115	178	-	1	1	35	32	67	10	5	15	108	153	261
Ulverstone - - -	32	45	77	-	-	-	7	13	20	3	5	8	42	63	105
Warrington - - -	45	41	86	1	1	2	12	22	34	1	5	6	59	69	128
West Derby - - -	327	486	813	26	17	43	4	89	93	8	4	12	365	596	961
Wigan - - -	69	74	143	-	-	-	40	47	87	9	9	18	118	130	248
TOTAL (a) - - -	2,400	2,972	5,372	61	26	87	918	1,205	2,123	86	86	172	3,465	4,289	7,754
LEICESTER:															
Ashby-de-la-Zouch - - -	22	27	49	-	-	-	1	2	3	4	1	5	27	30	57
Barrow-on-Soar - - -	29	21	50	-	-	-	-	4	4	3	17	20	32	42	74
Billesdon - - -	6	9	15	-	-	-	7	4	11	5	6	11	18	19	37
Blaby - - -	21	19	40	-	-	-	4	3	7	5	11	16	30	33	63
Hinckley - - -	12	19	31	-	-	-	5	7	12	3	3	6	20	29	49
Leicester - - -	157	169	326	-	-	-	43	56	99	3	8	11	203	233	436
Loughborough - - -	34	36	70	-	-	-	4	6	10	-	-	-	38	42	80
Lutterworth - - -	16	25	41	-	-	-	2	2	4	2	-	2	20	27	47
Market Bosworth - - -	10	15	25	-	-	-	3	4	7	-	-	-	13	19	32
Market Harborough - - -	10	20	30	-	-	-	7	3	10	-	-	-	17	23	40
Melton Mowbray - - -	18	15	33	-	-	-	3	4	7	2	2	4	23	21	44
TOTAL - - -	335	375	710	-	-	-	79	95	174	27	48	75	441	518	959
LINCOLN:															
Boston - - -	28	33	61	-	-	-	8	6	14	7	19	26	43	58	101
Bourne - - -	18	22	40	-	-	-	3	5	8	1	9	10	22	36	58
Caistor - - -	27	32	59	-	-	-	4	7	11	2	3	5	33	42	75
Gainsborough - - -	27	27	54	-	-	-	1	3	4	5	5	10	33	35	68
Glanford Brigg - - -	18	32	50	-	-	-	2	-	2	4	1	5	24	33	57
Grantham - - -	38	32	70	-	-	-	3	8	11	1	2	3	42	42	84
Holbeach - - -	19	21	40	-	-	-	4	5	9	-	-	-	23	26	49
Horncastle - - -	11	13	24	-	-	-	4	6	10	5	3	8	20	22	42
Lincoln - - -	66	56	122	-	-	-	6	23	29	17	30	47	89	109	198
Louth - - -	24	20	44	-	-	-	2	8	10	4	7	11	30	35	65
Sleaford - - -	12	15	27	-	-	-	4	5	9	3	6	9	19	26	45
Spalding - - -	8	23	31	-	-	-	5	7	12	-	-	-	13	30	43
Spilsby - - -	10	30	40	-	-	-	3	7	10	9	4	13	22	41	63
Stamford - - -	12	18	30	-	-	-	4	4	8	1	3	4	17	25	42
TOTAL - - -	318	374	692	-	-	-	53	94	147	59	92	151	430	560	990

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UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
MERIONETH:															
Bala - - -	1	10	11	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	1	4	4	14	18
Corwen - - -	7	15	22	-	-	-	2	5	7	5	1	6	14	21	35
Dolgelly - - -	10	10	20	-	-	-	7	18	25	8	13	21	25	41	66
Festiniog - - -	11	10	21	-	-	-	7	10	17	4	1	5	22	21	43
TOTAL - - -	29	45	74	-	-	-	16	36	52	20	16	36	65	97	162
MIDDLESEX:(a)															
Barnet - - -	19	38	57	1	1	2	5	5	10	-	-	-	25	44	69
Bethnal Green - - -	170	175	345	12	20	32	104	134	238	15	16	31	301	345	646
Brentford - - -	74	129	203	11	10	21	3	4	7	-	-	-	88	143	231
Chelsea - - -	74	145	219	-	2	2	77	85	162	-	-	-	151	232	383
Edmonton - - -	86	129	215	8	15	23	19	19	38	4	6	10	117	169	286
Fulham - - -	63	81	144	1	2	3	56	57	113	-	-	-	120	140	260
George's, St. - - -	144	234	378	1	3	4	73	84	157	1	4	5	219	325	544
George's, St., in the East - - -	44	54	98	-	-	-	63	58	121	-	-	-	107	112	219
Giles, St., and St. George, Blooms- bury - - -	47	59	106	1	3	4	37	60	97	-	-	-	85	122	207
Hackney - - -	123	196	319	5	50	55	102	86	188	33	28	61	263	360	623
Hampstead - - -	25	41	66	-	2	2	22	20	42	-	-	-	47	63	110
Hendon - - -	19	48	67	4	1	5	1	-	1	-	1	1	24	50	74
Holborn - - -	231	316	547	22	35	57	227	252	479	2	4	6	482	607	1,089
Islington - - -	190	273	463	24	55	79	114	95	209	9	13	22	337	436	773
Kensington - - -	89	183	272	1	-	1	79	83	162	1	1	2	170	267	437
London, City of - - -	137	206	343	5	1	6	74	97	171	1	8	9	217	312	529
Marylebone, St. - - -	143	289	432	-	-	-	146	163	309	21	33	54	310	485	795
Mile End Old Town - - -	61	102	163	-	6	6	87	90	177	1	2	3	149	200	349
Paddington - - -	59	102	161	23	29	52	30	50	80	1	-	1	113	181	294
Pancras, St. - - -	143	274	417	12	21	33	239	427	666	2	-	2	396	722	1,118
Poplar - - -	103	145	248	6	13	19	74	64	138	13	31	44	196	253	449
Shoreditch - - -	130	153	283	16	28	44	149	203	352	-	-	-	295	384	679
Staines - - -	15	21	36	-	-	-	10	14	24	-	-	-	25	35	60
Stepney - - -	44	82	126	1	5	6	46	80	126	-	-	-	91	167	258
Strand - - -	44	65	109	-	3	3	32	32	64	-	-	-	76	100	176
Uxbridge - - -	26	49	75	1	-	1	14	7	21	2	3	5	43	59	102
Westminster - - -	50	70	120	3	6	9	58	68	126	-	-	-	111	144	255
Whitechapel - - -	80	140	220	1	5	6	62	89	151	-	-	-	143	234	377
TOTAL (a) - - -	2,433	3,799	6,232	159	316	475	2,003	2,426	4,429	106	150	256	4,701	6,691	11,392
MONMOUTH:															
Abergavenny - - -	31	42	73	-	-	-	2	-	2	4	6	10	37	48	85
Bedwellty - - -	62	70	132	-	-	-	5	6	11	4	18	22	71	94	165
Chepstow - - -	15	24	39	-	-	-	4	5	9	2	1	3	21	30	51
Monmouth - - -	30	36	66	-	-	-	4	11	15	25	45	70	59	92	151
Newport - - -	68	80	148	-	-	-	9	8	17	6	8	14	83	96	179
Pontypool - - -	46	52	98	-	-	-	7	10	17	4	8	12	57	70	127
TOTAL - - -	252	304	556	-	-	-	31	40	71	45	86	131	328	430	758

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UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
MONTGOMERY :															
Forden - - -	17	16	33	-	-	-	13	10	23	-	-	-	30	26	56
Llanfyllin - - -	22	20	42	-	-	-	4	6	10	10	21	31	36	47	83
Machynlleth - - -	7	12	19	-	-	-	1	2	3	3	3	6	11	17	28
Newtown and Llanidloes - - -	21	30	51	-	-	-	5	8	13	4	11	15	30	49	79
TOTAL - -	67	78	145	-	-	-	23	26	49	17	35	52	107	139	246
NORFOLK :															
Aylsham - - -	22	21	43	-	-	-	7	7	14	3	3	6	32	31	63
Blofield - - -	8	21	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	8	22	30
Depwade - - -	15	29	44	-	-	-	7	6	13	5	12	17	27	47	74
Docking - - -	12	15	27	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	13	17	30
Downham - - -	17	24	41	-	-	-	1	5	6	1	3	4	19	32	51
Erpingham - - -	10	24	34	-	-	-	4	-	4	1	4	5	15	28	43
St. Faith's - - -	10	17	27	-	1	1	1	1	2	-	1	1	11	20	31
East and West Flegg -	4	9	13	-	-	-	1	4	5	1	1	2	6	14	20
Forehoe - - -	8	19	27	-	-	-	-	7	7	-	5	5	8	31	39
Freebridge Lynn - -	10	14	24	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	4	6	12	20	32
Guiltcross - - -	9	18	27	-	-	-	1	4	5	4	2	6	14	24	38
Henstead - - -	7	14	21	-	-	-	3	6	9	3	-	3	13	20	33
King's Lynn - - -	22	18	40	-	-	-	1	6	7	5	15	20	28	39	67
Loddon and Clavering	19	30	49	-	-	-	1	9	10	-	3	3	20	42	62
Mitford and Launditch	21	41	62	-	-	-	3	8	11	10	20	30	34	69	103
Norwich - - -	76	115	191	-	-	-	39	36	75	10	34	44	125	185	310
Smallburgh - - -	16	14	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	17	16	33
Swaffham - - -	15	23	38	-	-	-	4	5	9	1	9	10	20	37	57
Thetford - - -	18	22	40	-	-	-	3	4	7	1	5	6	22	31	53
Walsingham - - -	23	28	51	-	-	-	4	3	7	8	7	15	35	38	73
Wayland - - -	10	23	33	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	6	8	13	30	43
Great Yarmouth - -	12	15	27	-	-	-	29	32	61	1	3	4	42	50	92
TOTAL - -	364	554	918	-	1	1	111	148	259	59	140	199	534	843	1,377
NORTHAMPTON :															
Brackley - - -	4	8	12	-	-	-	4	3	7	-	1	1	8	12	20
Brixworth - - -	12	12	24	-	-	-	8	12	20	-	3	3	20	27	47
Daventry - - -	24	23	47	-	-	-	5	10	15	1	6	7	30	39	69
Hardingstone - - -	5	4	9	-	-	-	2	5	7	4	3	7	11	12	23
Kettering - - -	12	18	30	-	-	-	4	5	9	3	3	6	19	26	45
Northampton - - -	69	49	118	-	-	-	15	23	38	7	9	16	91	81	172
Oundle - - -	9	17	26	-	-	-	8	15	23	2	4	6	19	36	55
Peterborough - - -	35	42	77	-	-	-	4	6	10	3	7	10	42	55	97
Potterspury - - -	11	16	27	-	-	-	-	4	4	1	4	5	12	24	36
Thrapston - - -	16	18	34	-	-	-	1	7	8	1	1	2	18	26	44
Towcester - - -	11	12	23	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	7	8	12	20	32
Wellingborough - -	39	32	71	-	-	-	5	3	8	4	14	18	48	49	97
TOTAL - -	247	251	498	-	-	-	56	94	150	27	62	89	330	407	737

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
NORTHUMBERLAND:															
Alwick - - -	29	27	56	1	-	1	3	5	8	-	-	-	33	32	65
Belford - - -	3	4	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	7
Bellingham - - -	2	5	7	-	-	-	-	2	2	3	8	11	5	15	20
Berwick-on-Tweed - - -	17	16	33	-	-	-	13	17	30	4	4	8	34	37	71
Castle Ward - - -	18	25	43	-	-	-	3	1	4	1	2	3	22	28	50
Glendale - - -	13	10	23	-	-	-	6	1	7	2	1	3	21	12	33
Haltwhistle - - -	1	4	5	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	2	5	7
Hexham - - -	26	20	46	-	-	-	2	4	6	9	6	15	37	30	67
Morpeth - - -	28	24	52	-	-	-	1	1	2	3	4	7	32	29	61
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	134	134	268	2	-	2	30	52	82	11	7	18	177	193	370
Rothbury - - -	7	6	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	6	13
Tynemouth - - -	100	55	155	1	2	3	5	14	19	5	7	12	111	78	189
TOTAL - - -	378	330	708	4	2	6	64	98	162	38	39	77	484	469	953
NOTTS:															
Basford - - -	56	92	148	1	-	1	13	14	27	5	7	12	75	113	188
Bingham - - -	11	5	16	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	1	2	12	8	20
East Retford - - -	19	13	32	-	-	-	6	10	16	1	5	6	26	28	54
Mansfield - - -	24	37	61	-	-	-	13	12	25	4	12	16	41	61	102
Newark - - -	23	19	42	-	-	-	5	10	15	-	1	1	28	30	58
Nottingham - - -	146	160	306	1	-	1	67	78	145	73	129	202	287	367	654
Southwell - - -	15	23	38	-	-	-	3	5	8	-	-	-	18	28	46
Worksop - - -	8	16	24	1	-	1	6	10	16	5	4	9	20	30	50
TOTAL - - -	302	365	667	3	-	3	113	141	254	89	159	248	507	665	1,172
OXFORD:															
Banbury - - -	33	30	63	-	-	-	5	13	18	9	12	21	47	55	102
Bicester - - -	13	15	28	-	-	-	4	6	10	-	-	-	17	21	38
Chipping Norton - - -	18	16	34	-	-	-	-	4	4	5	6	11	23	26	49
Headington - - -	19	52	71	-	-	-	3	5	8	14	29	43	36	86	122
Henley - - -	22	27	49	-	-	-	4	9	13	1	-	1	27	36	63
Oxford - - -	26	45	71	-	1	1	10	12	22	-	-	-	36	58	94
Thame - - -	9	20	29	-	-	-	4	12	16	4	6	10	17	38	55
Witney - - -	31	28	59	-	-	-	7	17	24	16	7	23	54	52	106
Woodstock - - -	23	25	48	-	-	-	6	6	12	1	6	7	30	37	67
TOTAL - - -	194	258	452	-	1	1	43	84	127	50	66	116	287	409	696
PEMBROKE:															
Haverfordwest - - -	33	44	77	-	-	-	7	6	13	16	23	39	56	73	129
Narberth - - -	17	23	40	-	-	-	1	6	7	8	19	27	26	48	74
Pembroke - - -	24	17	41	-	-	-	3	6	9	13	27	40	40	50	90
TOTAL - - -	74	84	158	-	-	-	11	18	29	37	69	106	122	171	293

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
RADNOR:															
Knighton - - -	12	18	30	-	-	-	3	3	6	1	3	4	16	24	40
Rhayader - - -	7	5	12	-	-	-	1	7	8	4	3	7	12	15	27
TOTAL - -	19	23	42	-	-	-	4	10	14	5	6	11	28	39	67
RUTLAND:															
Oakham - - -	17	6	23	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	4	4	19	11	30
Uppingham - -	15	12	27	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	-	1	17	13	30
TOTAL - -	32	18	50	-	-	-	3	2	5	1	4	5	36	24	60
SALOP:															
Atcham - - -	49	54	103	-	-	-	21	24	45	-	-	-	70	78	148
Bridgnorth - -	12	20	32	-	-	-	-	6	6	1	1	2	13	27	40
Church Stretton - -	5	9	14	-	-	-	1	5	6	-	2	2	6	16	22
Cleobury Mortimer -	5	16	21	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	2	2	6	20	26
Clun - - -	7	15	22	-	-	-	2	2	4	2	2	4	11	19	30
Drayton - - -	10	11	21	-	-	-	3	5	8	-	1	1	13	17	30
Ellesmere - - -	9	19	28	-	-	-	5	5	10	-	-	-	14	24	38
Ludlow - - -	17	20	37	-	-	-	6	4	10	-	1	1	23	25	48
Madeley - - -	23	45	68	-	-	-	5	7	12	-	5	5	28	57	85
Newport - - -	18	20	38	-	-	-	4	10	14	2	3	5	24	33	57
Oswestry - - -	25	38	63	-	-	-	5	9	14	-	4	4	30	51	81
Shiffnal - - -	6	7	13	-	-	-	1	2	3	2	4	6	9	13	22
Wellington - - -	32	29	61	-	-	-	5	4	9	11	10	21	48	43	91
Wem - - -	9	12	21	-	-	-	-	6	6	3	-	3	12	18	30
Whitchurch - - -	16	12	28	-	-	-	4	6	10	3	-	3	23	18	41
TOTAL - -	243	327	570	-	-	-	63	97	160	24	35	59	330	459	789
SOMERSET:															
Axbridge - - -	33	40	73	-	-	-	3	6	9	6	3	9	42	49	91
Bath - - -	41	75	116	1	-	1	59	54	113	-	-	-	101	129	230
Bedminster - - -	57	74	131	-	-	-	7	16	23	6	6	12	70	96	166
Bridgwater - - -	22	27	49	2	1	3	2	10	12	6	10	16	32	48	80
Chard - - -	29	25	54	-	-	-	4	3	7	6	3	9	39	31	70
Clutton - - -	23	21	44	-	-	-	8	8	16	7	10	17	38	39	77
Dulverton - - -	5	1	6	-	-	-	3	2	5	3	2	5	11	5	16
Frome - - -	9	23	32	-	1	1	22	23	45	4	6	10	35	53	88
Keynsham - - -	12	29	41	-	-	-	3	2	5	2	9	11	17	40	57
Langport - - -	18	18	36	-	-	-	2	3	5	8	13	21	28	34	62
Shepton Mallet - -	17	25	42	-	-	-	1	2	3	7	11	18	25	38	63
Taunton - - -	27	41	68	3	3	6	3	7	10	7	12	19	40	63	103
Wellington - - -	17	26	43	1	-	1	6	13	19	6	18	24	30	57	87
Wells - - -	14	25	39	-	-	-	1	2	3	3	9	12	18	36	54
Williton - - -	15	14	29	1	-	1	12	12	24	7	7	14	35	33	68
Wincanton - - -	17	21	38	1	1	2	4	8	12	4	7	11	26	37	63
Yeovil - - -	21	27	48	-	-	-	5	14	19	5	5	10	31	46	77
TOTAL - -	377	512	889	9	6	15	145	185	330	87	131	218	618	834	1,452

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
SOUTHAMPTON :															
Alresford - - -	12	9	21	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	12	12	24
Alton - - -	16	15	31	-	-	-	6	11	17	-	-	-	22	26	48
Alverstoke - - -	20	30	50	1	1	2	13	8	21	-	-	-	34	39	73
Andover - - -	21	23	44	-	-	-	4	5	9	1	5	6	26	33	59
Basingstoke - - -	13	28	41	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	5	5	13	39	52
Catherington - - -	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	2	6	8
Christchurch - - -	13	12	25	-	-	-	2	5	7	2	3	5	17	20	37
Droxford - - -	6	20	26	-	-	-	5	3	8	1	2	3	12	25	37
Fareham - - -	26	20	46	-	-	-	5	3	8	3	6	9	34	29	63
Fordingbridge - - -	8	8	16	-	-	-	2	4	6	3	5	8	13	17	30
Hartley Wintney - - -	30	21	51	-	-	-	4	5	9	7	2	9	41	28	69
Havant - - -	7	10	17	-	-	-	4	3	7	-	-	-	11	13	24
Hursley - - -	4	2	6	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	-	1	7	2	9
Kingsclere - - -	13	10	23	-	-	-	5	-	5	-	1	1	18	11	29
Lymington - - -	7	10	17	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	2	4	10	13	23
New Forest - - -	15	22	37	-	-	-	3	-	3	3	2	5	21	24	45
Petersfield - - -	9	14	23	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	1	1	9	17	26
Portsea Island - - -	129	147	276	2	2	4	59	90	149	24	30	54	214	269	483
Ringwood - - -	2	9	11	-	-	-	1	5	6	-	-	-	3	14	17
Romsey - - -	11	13	24	-	-	-	2	7	9	-	-	-	13	20	33
Southampton - - -	39	44	83	-	-	-	34	25	59	14	12	26	87	81	168
South Stoneham - - -	25	32	57	-	-	-	2	5	7	-	4	4	27	41	68
Stockbridge - - -	12	9	21	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	1	1	12	13	25
Whitchurch - - -	5	6	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	7	6	13
Wight (Isle of) - - -	69	96	165	-	-	-	17	16	33	11	18	29	97	130	227
Winchester (New) - - -	40	41	81	-	2	2	1	2	3	5	9	14	46	54	100
TOTAL - - -	554	653	1,207	3	5	8	172	216	388	79	108	187	808	982	1,790
STAFFORD : (a)															
Burton-on-Trent - - -	37	32	69	-	-	-	4	5	9	9	9	18	50	46	96
Cannock - - -	25	21	46	-	-	-	5	6	11	2	4	6	32	31	63
Cheadle - - -	12	6	18	-	-	-	4	10	14	-	-	-	16	16	32
Dudley - - -	90	98	188	-	-	-	54	71	125	29	53	82	173	222	395
Leek - - -	21	21	42	-	-	-	5	9	14	1	-	1	27	30	57
Lichfield - - -	32	27	59	-	-	-	3	4	7	5	2	7	40	33	73
Newcastle-under-Lyme - - -	18	17	35	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	20	17	37
Seisdon - - -	14	9	23	-	-	-	-	5	5	3	2	5	17	16	33
Stafford - - -	34	14	48	-	-	-	8	19	27	1	3	4	43	36	79
Stoke-upon-Trent - - -	71	62	133	-	-	-	27	33	60	22	27	49	120	122	242
Stone - - -	13	21	34	-	-	-	3	2	5	2	1	3	18	24	42
Tamworth - - -	17	13	30	-	-	-	2	4	6	1	2	3	20	19	39
Uttoxeter - - -	16	6	22	-	-	-	6	2	8	-	-	-	22	8	30
Walsall - - -	90	70	160	-	-	-	6	7	13	3	24	27	99	101	200
West Bromwich - - -	106	86	192	-	-	-	44	58	102	14	18	32	164	162	326
Wolstanton & Burslem - - -	34	22	56	-	-	-	7	11	18	7	4	11	48	37	85
Wolverhampton - - -	87	95	182	-	-	-	51	64	115	9	6	15	147	165	312
TOTAL (a) - - -	717	620	1,337	-	-	-	231	310	541	108	155	263	1,056	1,085	2,141
SUFFOLK :															
Blything - - -	21	24	45	-	-	-	6	3	9	-	-	-	27	27	54
Bosmere and Claydon - - -	10	18	28	-	-	-	3	5	8	3	3	6	16	26	42
Bury St. Edmunds - - -	11	7	18	-	-	-	3	4	7	2	3	5	16	14	30
Cosford - - -	24	16	40	-	-	-	3	5	8	3	7	10	30	28	58
Hartismere - - -	20	17	37	-	-	-	3	7	10	6	14	20	29	38	67
Hoxne - - -	9	18	27	-	-	-	-	3	3	5	5	10	14	26	40

(a) This Union-County was re-arranged in 1882.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
SUFFOLK—continued.															
Ipswich - - -	44	57	101	-	-	-	18	11	29	4	4	8	66	72	138
Mildenhall - - -	7	7	14	-	-	-	6	1	7	1	4	5	14	12	26
Mutford and Lothing- land.	20	35	55	-	-	-	2	2	4	4	9	13	26	46	72
Plomesgate - - -	18	19	37	-	-	-	1	2	3	3	3	6	22	24	46
Risbridge - - -	10	11	21	-	-	-	12	10	22	8	14	22	30	35	65
Samford - - -	5	10	15	-	-	-	2	2	4	-	3	3	7	15	22
Stow - - -	12	22	34	-	-	-	4	5	9	4	4	8	20	31	51
Sudbury - - -	24	36	60	-	-	-	10	5	15	1	10	11	35	51	86
Thingoe - - -	14	10	24	-	-	-	7	8	15	6	9	15	27	27	54
Wangford - - -	15	16	32	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	2	18	17	35
Woodbridge - - -	24	25	49	-	-	-	3	3	6	-	1	1	27	29	56
TOTAL - -	289	348	637	-	-	-	84	76	160	51	94	145	424	518	942
SURREY:															
Camberwell - - -	90	148	238	-	5	5	79	107	186	-	-	-	169	260	429
Chertsey - - -	21	33	54	-	-	-	3	5	8	-	5	6	25	43	68
Croydon - - -	65	113	178	-	2	2	7	18	25	13	29	42	85	162	247
Dorking - - -	16	25	41	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	16	26	42
Epsom - - -	32	48	80	-	-	-	12	5	17	-	3	3	44	56	100
Farnham - - -	26	24	50	-	-	-	5	4	9	2	5	7	33	33	66
Godstone - - -	11	18	29	-	-	-	2	5	7	1	3	4	14	26	40
Guildford - - -	21	37	58	2	-	2	3	13	16	8	8	16	34	58	92
Hambleton - - -	25	18	43	-	-	-	2	6	8	3	3	6	30	27	57
Kingston - - -	62	85	147	-	2	2	11	31	42	4	3	7	77	121	198
Lambeth - - -	261	340	601	-	-	-	175	237	412	1	5	6	437	582	1,019
Olave's, St. - - -	144	209	353	-	-	-	76	109	185	-	2	2	220	320	540
Reigate - - -	23	31	54	-	-	-	1	8	9	4	2	6	28	41	69
Richmond - - -	20	42	62	-	-	-	4	4	8	-	1	1	24	47	71
Saviour's, St. - - -	264	330	594	1	1	2	140	148	288	19	23	42	424	502	926
Wandsworth and Clap- ham.	163	186	349	-	-	-	89	91	180	3	-	3	255	277	532
TOTAL - -	1,244	1,687	2,931	3	10	13	609	792	1,401	59	92	151	1,915	2,581	4,496
SUSSEX:															
Battle - - -	6	16	22	-	-	-	4	4	8	3	4	7	13	24	37
Brighton - - -	103	119	222	-	-	-	82	94	176	15	20	35	200	233	433
Chailey - - -	8	6	14	-	-	-	2	2	4	1	2	3	11	10	21
Chichester - - -	4	11	15	-	-	-	2	2	4	1	1	2	7	14	21
Cuckfield - - -	13	24	37	-	-	-	1	9	10	1	3	4	15	36	51
Eastbourne - - -	12	13	25	-	-	-	1	5	6	1	1	2	14	19	33
East Grinstead - - -	5	18	23	-	-	-	6	10	16	4	4	8	15	32	47
East Preston - - -	13	20	33	-	-	-	6	7	13	3	4	7	22	31	53
Hailsham - - -	7	21	28	-	-	-	3	2	5	5	8	13	15	31	46
Hastings - - -	21	46	67	-	-	-	1	3	4	-	1	1	22	50	72
Horsham - - -	19	25	44	-	-	-	1	6	7	6	7	13	26	38	64
Lewes - - -	14	12	26	-	1	1	6	8	14	-	-	-	20	21	41
Midhurst - - -	14	11	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	5	16	14	30
Newhaven - - -	8	4	12	-	-	-	1	6	7	-	-	-	9	10	19
Petworth - - -	8	7	15	-	-	-	2	3	5	2	3	5	12	13	25
Rye - - -	8	10	18	-	-	-	8	7	15	4	3	7	20	20	40

* Patients in the Metropolitan District Asylums are here classed with those resident in workhouses; they will be found separately enumerated in a Table following this Appendix.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
<i>SUSSEX—continued.</i>															
Steyning - - -	24	36	60	-	-	-	11	12	23	3	7	10	38	55	93
Thakeham - - -	7	12	19	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	1	2	9	14	23
Ticehurst - - -	9	15	24	-	-	-	6	2	8	2	3	5	17	20	37
Uckfield - - -	11	20	31	-	-	-	4	2	6	5	6	11	20	28	48
Westbourne - - -	7	4	11	-	-	-	3	8	11	1	4	5	11	16	27
West Firle - - -	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	6	-	6
Westhampnett - - -	22	15	37	-	-	-	7	10	17	1	5	6	30	30	60
TOTAL - - -	346	465	811	-	1	1	158	203	361	64	90	154	568	759	1,327
<i>WARWICK: (a)</i>															
Alcester - - -	22	26	48	-	-	-	3	5	8	1	5	6	26	36	62
Aston - - -	97	145	242	-	-	-	31	33	64	3	1	4	131	179	310
Atherstone - - -	5	16	21	1	-	1	-	8	8	-	-	-	6	24	30
Birmingham - - -	370	373	743	-	-	-	144	169	313	21	32	53	535	574	1,109
Coventry - - -	35	48	83	-	-	-	8	13	21	-	-	-	43	61	104
Foleshill - - -	15	19	34	-	-	-	4	5	9	4	14	18	23	38	61
Meriden - - -	18	14	32	-	-	-	1	5	6	-	-	-	19	19	38
Nuneaton - - -	16	9	25	-	-	-	2	2	4	7	12	19	25	23	48
Rugby - - -	27	26	53	-	-	-	5	2	7	1	-	1	33	28	61
Shipston-on-Stour - - -	11	17	28	-	-	-	5	2	7	2	4	6	18	23	41
Solihull - - -	27	20	47	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	-	1	30	20	50
Southam - - -	10	8	18	-	-	-	4	4	8	4	4	8	18	16	34
Stratford-on-Avon - - -	31	37	68	-	-	-	3	7	10	-	2	2	34	46	80
Warwick - - -	43	77	120	-	-	-	4	12	16	3	3	6	50	92	142
TOTAL (a) - - -	727	835	1,562	1	-	1	216	267	483	47	77	124	991	1,179	2,170
<i>WESTMORELAND:</i>															
East Ward - - -	15	9	24	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	3	4	16	14	30
Kendal - - -	25	37	62	-	-	-	14	17	31	2	3	5	41	57	98
West Ward - - -	6	7	13	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	-	1	9	7	16
TOTAL - - -	46	53	99	-	-	-	16	19	35	4	6	10	66	78	144
<i>WILTS:</i>															
Alderbury - - -	20	32	52	-	-	-	8	13	21	-	6	6	28	51	79
Amesbury - - -	4	12	16	-	-	-	4	2	6	2	1	3	10	15	25
Bradford - - -	22	15	37	-	-	-	7	3	10	7	6	13	36	24	60
Calne - - -	17	15	32	-	-	-	3	6	9	1	-	1	21	21	42
Chippenham - - -	22	31	53	-	-	-	8	9	17	4	9	13	34	49	83
Cricklade and Wootton-Bassett - - -	12	12	24	-	-	-	-	11	11	1	3	4	13	26	39
Devizes - - -	30	42	72	-	-	-	8	11	19	-	1	1	38	54	92
Highworth and Swindon - - -	25	22	47	-	-	-	3	6	9	4	3	7	32	31	63
Malmesbury - - -	20	21	41	-	-	-	4	3	7	3	4	7	27	28	55
Marlborough - - -	12	12	24	-	-	-	1	2	3	1	3	4	14	17	31
Melksham - - -	20	30	50	-	-	-	6	12	18	6	12	18	32	54	86
Mere - - -	7	8	15	-	-	-	3	7	10	8	7	15	18	22	40
Pewsey - - -	15	17	32	-	-	-	10	4	14	1	2	3	26	23	49
Tisbury - - -	11	15	26	-	-	-	3	11	14	1	4	5	15	30	45
Warminster - - -	12	25	37	-	-	-	4	6	10	5	10	15	21	41	62
Westbury and Whorwellsdown - - -	10	15	25	-	-	-	2	2	4	3	10	13	15	27	42
Wilton - - -	11	20	31	-	-	-	4	3	7	2	7	9	17	30	47
TOTAL - - -	270	344	614	-	-	-	78	111	189	49	88	137	397	543	940

(a) This Union-County was re-arranged in 1882.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
WORCESTER: (a)															
Bromsgrove - - -	32	43	75	-	-	-	6	5	11	1	4	5	39	52	91
Droitwich - - -	28	43	71	-	-	-	2	5	7	1	1	2	31	49	80
Evesham - - -	6	17	23	-	-	-	3	6	9	-	1	1	9	24	33
Kidderminster - - -	41	43	84	-	-	-	4	9	13	2	4	6	47	56	103
King's Norton - - -	71	59	130	-	-	-	8	17	25	3	9	12	82	85	167
Martley - - -	17	18	35	-	-	-	5	7	12	3	8	11	25	33	58
Pershore - - -	21	17	38	-	-	-	1	7	8	2	3	5	24	27	51
Stourbridge - - -	64	63	127	1	-	1	18	35	53	11	15	26	94	113	207
Tenbury - - -	5	9	14	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	7	10	17
Upton-on-Severn - - -	16	34	50	-	-	-	3	3	6	2	3	5	21	40	61
Worcester - - -	43	50	93	-	-	-	4	4	8	3	2	5	50	56	106
TOTAL (a) - - -	344	396	740	1	-	1	56	99	155	28	50	78	429	545	974
YORK (EAST RIDING):															
Beverley - - -	13	18	31	-	-	-	7	5	12	1	-	1	21	23	44
Bridlington - - -	10	8	18	-	-	-	2	5	7	-	-	-	12	13	25
Driffield - - -	17	15	32	-	-	-	1	7	8	5	4	9	23	26	49
Howden - - -	5	15	20	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	1	3	8	17	25
Kingston-upon-Hull - - -	42	48	90	-	-	-	15	15	30	-	-	-	57	63	120
Patrington - - -	9	5	14	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	2	11	6	17
Pocklington - - -	16	8	24	-	-	-	2	4	6	-	-	-	18	12	30
Sculcoates - - -	85	79	164	-	-	-	5	5	10	-	-	-	90	84	174
Skirlaugh - - -	5	7	12	1	-	1	1	4	5	1	-	1	8	11	19
York - - -	12	11	23	20	26	46	49	86	135	1	1	2	82	124	206
TOTAL - - -	214	214	428	21	26	47	83	133	216	12	6	18	330	379	709
YORK (NORTH RIDING):															
Aysgarth - - -	3	4	7	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	1	1	4	7	11
Bedale - - -	5	12	17	-	-	-	1	2	3	1	3	4	7	17	24
Easingwold - - -	13	11	24	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	2	2	14	14	28
Guisborough - - -	15	19	34	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	2	4	18	21	39
Helmsley - - -	2	5	7	-	-	-	1	7	8	-	-	-	3	12	15
Kirkby-Moorside - - -	5	4	9	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	2	2	6	8	14
Leyburn - - -	5	11	16	-	-	-	3	-	3	3	-	3	11	11	22
Malton - - -	23	23	46	-	-	-	2	3	5	2	2	4	27	28	55
Middlesborough - - -	70	67	137	-	-	-	2	3	5	-	-	-	72	70	142
Northallerton - - -	8	22	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	22	30
Pickering - - -	10	7	17	-	-	-	1	4	5	-	4	4	11	15	26
Reeth - - -	4	1	5	-	-	-	3	3	6	1	1	2	8	5	13
Richmond - - -	13	14	27	-	-	-	1	3	4	2	2	4	16	19	35
Scarborough - - -	42	34	76	-	-	-	4	7	11	7	15	22	53	56	109
Stokesley - - -	8	6	14	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	1	2	11	7	18
Thirsk - - -	14	12	26	-	-	-	3	3	6	-	1	1	17	16	33
Whitby - - -	29	22	51	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	3	3	30	26	56
TOTAL - - -	269	274	543	-	-	-	28	41	69	19	39	58	316	354	670

(a) This Union-County was re-arranged in 1882.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
YORK (a) (WEST RIDING):															
Barnsley - -	35	42	77	-	-	-	33	43	76	5	13	18	73	98	171
Bierley, North - -	79	68	147	-	1	1	27	33	60	5	5	10	111	107	218
Bradford - -	95	111	206	-	-	-	76	110	186	-	2	2	171	223	394
Bramley - -	33	33	66	-	-	-	6	10	16	1	1	2	40	44	84
Dewsbury - -	63	60	123	-	-	-	18	13	31	2	4	6	83	77	160
Doncaster - -	48	37	85	1	1	2	9	7	16	10	4	14	68	49	117
Ecclesall Bierlow - -	73	75	148	-	-	-	26	30	56	5	3	8	104	108	212
Goole - -	9	13	22	3	-	3	4	7	11	-	-	-	16	20	36
Halifax - -	143	176	319	-	-	-	5	15	20	13	12	25	161	203	364
Hemsworth - -	5	6	11	-	-	-	6	9	15	-	1	1	11	16	27
Holbeck - -	10	11	21	-	-	-	8	1	9	7	6	13	25	18	43
Huddersfield - -	90	117	207	1	-	1	47	33	80	2	4	6	140	154	294
Hunslet - -	36	30	66	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	37	31	68
Keighley - -	19	35	54	-	-	-	23	16	39	1	2	3	43	53	96
Knaresborough - -	12	12	24	-	-	-	3	4	7	-	2	2	15	18	33
Leeds - -	185	186	371	11	-	11	34	30	64	4	7	11	234	223	457
Ouseburn, Great - -	6	9	15	-	-	-	7	7	14	1	-	1	14	16	30
Pateley Bridge - -	10	4	14	-	-	-	2	3	5	-	-	-	12	7	19
Penistone - -	7	11	18	-	-	-	5	3	8	-	1	1	12	15	27
Pontefract - -	21	30	51	-	-	-	8	10	18	1	10	11	30	50	80
Ripon - -	10	14	24	-	-	-	3	10	13	1	2	3	14	26	40
Rotherham - -	64	77	141	1	1	2	12	17	29	4	7	11	81	102	183
Saddleworth - -	10	12	22	-	-	-	1	7	8	-	-	-	11	19	30
Sedbergh - -	3	2	5	-	-	-	2	2	4	-	-	-	5	4	9
Selby - -	6	10	16	-	-	-	-	4	4	2	3	5	8	17	25
Settle - -	7	4	11	-	-	-	2	5	7	1	3	4	10	12	22
Sheffield - -	80	93	173	-	-	-	127	107	234	11	12	23	218	212	430
Skipton - -	19	22	41	-	-	-	8	4	12	2	-	2	29	26	55
Tadcaster - -	10	2	12	-	-	-	1	2	3	1	-	1	12	4	16
Thorne - -	11	5	16	-	-	-	3	3	6	-	-	-	14	8	22
Todmorden - -	13	21	34	-	-	-	10	21	31	-	-	-	23	42	65
Wakefield - -	53	65	118	1	-	1	16	7	23	4	3	7	74	75	149
Wetherby - -	14	13	27	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	14	14	28
Wharfedale - -	16	24	40	-	-	-	3	9	12	3	9	12	22	42	64
Wortley - -	16	13	29	-	-	-	8	10	18	7	8	15	31	31	62
TOTAL (a) - -	1,311	1,443	2,754	18	3	21	544	594	1,138	93	124	217	1,966	2,164	4,130

(a) This Union-County was re-arranged in 1882.

TABLE showing the Number of PAUPER LUNATICS, IDIOTS, and PERSONS of UNSOUND MIND chargeable to UNIONS and PARISHES, who were in the METROPOLITAN DISTRICT ASYLUMS on 1st January 1885.

COUNTY.	UNION OR PARISH.	In Leavesden Asylum.			In Caterham Asylum.			In Darent Asylum.						TOTAL.		
								In the Adult Asylum.			In the Schools.					
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Kent	Dover	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1
	Greenwich	1	1	2	47	33	85	17	35	52	9	6	15	74	80	154
	Lewisham	-	-	-	6	14	20	4	-	4	4	-	4	14	14	28
	Woolwich	-	-	-	35	27	62	17	16	33	13	5	18	65	48	113
Middlesex	Bethnal Green	59	71	130	10	8	18	9	21	30	13	14	27	91	114	205
	Chelsea	-	-	-	36	48	84	24	20	44	14	13	27	74	81	155
	Fulham	7	5	12	35	38	73	1	4	5	10	6	16	53	53	106
	St. George's	2	1	3	43	57	100	18	20	38	9	5	14	72	83	155
	St. George's-in-the-East	36	28	64	1	-	1	22	24	46	2	6	8	61	58	119
	St. Giles and St. George, Bloomsbury.	-	1	1	27	36	63	1	5	6	4	4	8	32	46	78
	Hackney	61	63	124	7	1	8	6	4	10	21	13	34	95	81	176
	Hampstead	5	12	17	1	-	1	5	2	7	11	3	14	22	17	39
	Holborn	6	19	25	155	179	334	14	5	19	29	15	44	204	218	422
	Islington	45	40	85	3	7	10	31	16	47	17	10	27	96	73	169
	Kensington	34	35	69	3	6	9	18	30	48	14	3	17	69	74	143
	City of London	47	61	108	13	11	24	3	7	10	4	5	9	67	84	151
	St. Marylebone	113	127	240	6	11	17	8	9	17	16	12	28	143	159	302
	Mile End Old Town	65	62	127	4	14	18	7	7	14	9	6	15	85	89	174
	Paddington	13	28	41	-	2	2	3	6	9	12	5	17	28	41	69
	St. Pancras	151	275	426	14	33	47	26	67	93	25	29	54	216	404	620
	Poplar	42	34	76	7	8	15	7	6	13	11	4	15	67	52	119
	Shoreditch	105	128	233	6	6	12	14	40	54	16	12	28	141	186	327
	Stepney	31	48	79	-	5	5	5	11	16	5	6	11	41	70	111
	Strand	2	2	4	22	27	49	1	1	2	7	2	9	32	32	64
Westminster	5	5	10	44	27	71	3	3	6	2	2	4	54	37	91	
Whitechapel	43	60	103	3	6	9	4	4	8	6	5	11	56	75	131	
Surrey	Camberwell	-	-	-	55	53	113	9	36	45	11	12	23	75	106	181
	Lambeth	-	-	-	140	181	321	13	38	51	22	18	40	175	237	412
	St. Olave's	-	-	-	56	83	139	6	7	13	10	9	19	72	99	171
	St. Saviour's	4	5	9	100	103	203	10	16	26	25	15	40	139	139	278
	Wandsworth and Clapham	-	-	-	53	44	97	6	12	18	17	8	25	76	64	140
TOTAL		877	1,111	1,988	932	1,078	2,010	312	472	784	368	254	622	2,489	2,915	5,404

Appendix (B¹.)

on the 1st January 1885, together with the Number of Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the preceding Year.

Statistics of the Patients remaining 1st January 1885 will be found in Appendix B³.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1884.									NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1885.						Average Number Resident during 1884.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries to Admissions (excluding Transfers) during the Year 1884.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Deaths to Daily Average Number Resident during the Year 1884.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Deaths to Total Number under Treatment during the Year 1884.			Counties, United Counties, and Boroughs.		
Total Number.			Of the Total Number.			Number of Post-mortem Examinations made.			PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.	Average Number Resident during 1884.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries to Admissions (excluding Transfers) during the Year 1884.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Deaths to Daily Average Number Resident during the Year 1884.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Deaths to Total Number under Treatment during the Year 1884.				
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.
54	49	103	-	-	-	37	28	65	3	1	4	444	524	968	972	465	533	998	36.9	39.2	38.1	11.6	9.1	10.3	8.8	7.1	7.9	Beds, Herts, and Hunts. Berks (Reading and Newbury). Bucks.	
31	21	52	1	-	1	23	12	35	6	4	10	184	260	444	454	204	280	484	44.1	75.6	59.5	15.1	7.5	10.7	11.7	6.3	8.7		
28	18	46	2	-	2	19	16	35	13	3	16	154	255	409	425	173	256	429	59.5	51.1	55.2	16.1	7.0	10.7	11.9	5.8	8.5	Cambridge and Isle of Ely. Carmarthen, &c.	
17	13	30	-	-	-	12	7	19	2	-	2	177	218	395	397	177	209	386	21.6	40.3	32.5	9.6	6.2	7.7	8.1	4.8	6.2		
20	23	43	-	-	-	17	20	37	9	8	17	259	270	529	546	262	280	542	35.0	36.6	35.8	7.6	8.2	7.9	6.5	7.1	6.8	Chester: Chester. Parkside. Cornwall. Cumberland and Westmoreland. Denbigh, &c.	
38	19	57	-	-	-	10	12	22	3	-	3	280	285	565	568	282	287	569	44.4	73.4	56.1	13.5	6.6	10.0	10.6	5.5	8.1		
26	33	59	3	4	7	17	26	43	20	13	33	193	271	464	497	241	333	574	45.3	44.0	44.6	10.7	9.9	10.2	8.4	8.1	8.2	Carmarthen, &c.	
22	15	37	3	1	4	10	6	16	27	25	52	237	312	549	601	254	335	589	42.2	40.0	41.3	8.6	4.4	6.2	7.1	4.0	5.4		
27	29	56	1	-	1	27	29	56	11	10	21	271	243	514	535	275	261	536	50.0	56.6	53.1	9.8	11.1	10.4	7.8	8.8	8.3	Derby. Devon. Dorset. Durham. Essex. Glamorgan. Gloucester.	
16	17	33	1	1	2	9	8	17	15	15	30	242	254	496	526	245	264	509	26.5	57.8	42.1	6.5	6.4	6.4	5.3	5.1	5.2		
30	29	59	-	-	-	30	29	59	2	-	2	215	214	429	431	211	220	431	35.4	50.9	41.6	14.2	13.1	13.6	10.4	10.3	10.4	Hants. Hereford.	
32	33	65	-	-	-	18	25	43	1	1	2	334	492	826	828	334	492	826	30.1	30.9	30.6	9.5	6.7	7.8	8.1	5.6	6.6		
13	15	28	2	-	2	8	13	21	17	11	28	200	243	443	471	216	254	470	29.0	50.0	40.8	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.0	5.1	5.1	Kent: Barming Heath. Chartham	
57	40	97	1	1	2	48	34	82	12	11	23	607	514	1,121	1,144	616	520	1,136	34.1	57.0	44.7	9.2	7.6	8.5	7.4	6.1	6.8		
55	36	91	-	-	-	44	29	73	2	2	4	412	516	928	932	413	532	945	44.8	56.1	50.4	13.3	6.7	9.6	10.0	5.0	7.2	Lancaster: Lancaster. Rainhill. Prestwich. Whittingham.	
42	22	64	-	-	-	31	18	49	4	-	4	345	293	638	642	358	296	654	27.6	32.4	29.9	11.7	7.4	9.8	9.2	5.9	7.8		
51	39	90	2	1	3	37	37	74	5	7	12	351	466	817	829	350	444	794	36.2	53.7	45.1	14.5	8.7	11.3	11.1	6.7	8.7	Leicester and Rutland.	
57	37	94	-	-	-	28	21	49	4	2	6	410	494	904	910	419	486	905	42.8	57.2	51.3	13.6	7.6	10.3	11.1	6.1	8.4		
10	6	16	1	-	1	8	4	12	19	9	28	174	184	358	386	193	193	386	28.6	50.0	36.4	5.2	3.1	4.1	4.3	2.7	3.5	Kent: Barming Heath. Chartham	
77	60	137	-	1	1	77	60	137	11	15	26	520	826	1,346	1,372	527	821	1,348	45.0	46.1	45.5	14.6	7.3	10.1	10.9	6.0	8.0		
38	27	65	-	-	-	25	12	37	22	4	26	306	443	749	775	343	446	789	25.0	45.5	35.5	11.0	6.0	8.2	8.0	5.2	6.5	Lancaster: Lancaster. Rainhill. Prestwich. Whittingham.	
100	86	186	-	-	-	45	54	99	12	10	22	691	722	1,413	1,435	710	749	1,459	45.5	54.2	50.1	14.0	11.4	12.7	11.0	9.0	10.0		
36	33	69	-	-	-	32	33	65	4	1	5	303	362	665	670	318	367	685	30.9	30.5	30.7	11.3	9.0	10.0	8.8	7.2	8.0	Lancaster: Lancaster. Rainhill. Prestwich. Whittingham.	
153	121	274	-	-	-	120	98	218	11	5	16	919	1,099	2,018	2,034	821	960	1,781	16.3	28.3	22.7	18.6	12.6	15.3	12.3	8.2	10.1		
92	85	177	-	-	-	84	80	164	3	2	5	750	996	1,746	1,751	743	994	1,737	33.3	44.4	39.2	12.3	8.5	10.1	10.2	7.4	8.6	Leicester and Rutland.	
25	15	40	2	3	5	16	6	22	17	19	36	215	217	432	468	233	244	477	56.8	54.0	55.5	10.7	6.1	8.3	8.7	5.4	7.1		

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGH.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1884.						Total Number of Lunatics.	ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1884.															DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1884.											
	PRIVATE.			PAUPER.				Total Number.	Of the Total Number.															Total Number.	Of the Total Number.									
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.			Private.	Re-admissions (known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum).			Transfers from other Asylums.			Of the Number of Transfers.			Private.	Private.	Discharged Recovered.				Of the Number Discharged Recovered.									
										M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.			M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
Lincoln - - - - -	-	-	-	325	341	666	666	103	103	206	3	-	3	15	21	36	1	4	5	-	-	-	37	71	108	2	-	2	26	36	62	-	-	-
Middlesex: Banstead - - - -	-	-	-	711	1,173	1,884	1,884	181	365	546	-	-	-	2	10	12	35	179	214	-	-	-	76	119	195	-	-	-	55	85	140	-	-	-
„ Colney Hatch - - - - -	-	-	-	915	1,326	2,241	2,241	283	194	477	-	-	-	28	21	49	16	7	23	-	-	-	157	133	290	-	2	2	114	98	212	-	-	-
„ Hanwell - - - - -	-	-	-	750	1,137	1,887	1,887	88	163	251	-	1	1	7	13	20	12	3	15	-	-	-	39	93	132	-	1	1	36	79	115	-	-	-
Monmouth, Brecon, and Radnor -	2	2	4	331	399	730	734	119	110	229	1	5	6	17	21	38	28	22	50	1	-	1	52	39	91	-	1	1	32	37	69	-	1	1
Norfolk - - - - -	4	9	13	290	430	720	733	84	99	183	2	4	6	12	25	37	11	9	20	1	1	2	46	63	109	1	-	1	37	48	85	1	-	1
Northampton - - - - -	18	21	39	286	315	601	640	85	120	205	3	8	11	14	11	25	17	42	59	1	-	1	43	82	125	5	9	14	27	35	62	2	5	7
Northumberland - - - - -	2	1	3	222	211	433	436	61	42	103	1	1	2	11	9	20	1	3	4	-	-	-	32	31	63	-	1	1	16	22	38	-	1	1
Nottingham - - - - -	2	4	6	170	183	353	359	38	44	82	2	1	3	2	4	6	-	2	2	-	-	-	21	31	52	2	2	4	16	22	38	2	1	3
Oxford (Abingdon, Oxford City, and Windsor).	-	-	-	210	272	482	482	54	54	108	-	-	-	8	12	20	5	1	6	-	-	-	19	27	46	-	-	-	13	14	27	-	-	-
Salop and Montgomery (Shrewsbury, Bridgnorth, and Wenlock).	-	-	-	244	280	524	524	115	152	267	-	-	-	15	20	35	39	77	116	-	-	-	45	55	100	1	-	1	25	32	57	-	-	-
Somerset - - - - -	3	2	5	320	412	732	737	76	154	230	2	-	2	10	25	35	4	44	48	-	-	-	41	82	123	2	4	6	24	55	79	2	2	4
Stafford: Stafford - - - - -	-	-	-	385	318	703	703	158	113	271	1	2	3	13	25	38	16	4	20	1	-	1	59	70	129	-	1	1	42	53	95	-	-	-
„ Burntwood - - - - -	-	-	-	297	285	582	582	73	62	135	-	-	-	12	10	22	3	4	7	-	-	-	36	52	88	-	-	-	14	34	48	-	-	-
Suffolk - - - - -	-	-	-	171	219	390	390	32	41	73	-	-	-	4	7	11	2	1	3	-	-	-	47	38	85	-	-	-	13	26	39	-	-	-
Surrey: Wandsworth - - - - -	-	-	-	389	625	1,014	1,014	270	351	621	-	-	-	8	22	30	166	208	374	-	-	-	168	298	466	-	-	-	44	74	118	-	-	-
„ Brookwood - - - - -	-	-	-	396	603	999	999	256	329	585	-	-	-	10	9	19	140	193	333	-	-	-	193	321	514	-	-	-	36	57	93	-	-	-
„ Cane Hill - - - - -	-	-	-	65	53	118	118	488	632	1,120	-	-	-	2	2	4	330	480	810	-	-	-	86	59	145	-	-	-	64	40	104	-	-	-
Sussex - - - - -	7	17	24	349	461	810	834	115	114	229	2	3	5	22	35	57	5	7	12	-	-	-	64	81	145	2	5	7	42	49	91	1	1	2
Warwick - - - - -	4	11	15	284	369	653	668	72	54	126	1	-	1	4	5	9	6	2	8	-	-	-	30	31	61	-	-	-	24	23	47	-	-	-
Wilts - - - - -	-	1	1	283	344	627	628	59	72	131	-	1	1	8	7	15	4	3	7	-	-	-	22	34	56	-	1	1	18	30	48	-	-	-
Worcester - - - - -	23	35	58	321	390	711	769	85	87	172	4	5	9	7	14	21	3	4	7	-	-	-	41	42	83	4	7	11	33	34	67	3	6	9
York, North Riding - - - - -	19	17	36	255	292	547	533	88	71	159	9	7	16	16	12	28	2	1	3	-	-	-	37	41	78	4	2	6	32	36	68	2	1	3
York, West Riding: Wakefield -	-	-	-	703	707	1,410	1,410	229	191	420	1	1	2	50	52	102	9	2	11	-	-	-	123	136	259	2	2	4	71	87	158	1	-	-
„ Wadsley - - - - -	12	28	40	591	734	1,325	1,365	255	295	550	6	16	22	20	58	78	4	23	27	-	1	1	137	181	318	8	15	23	83	125	208	6	7	13
York, East Riding - - - - -	14	13	27	124	123	247	274	56	36	92	8	11	19	4	6	10	20	3	23	-	2	2	27	26	53	5	5	10	14	14	28	1	4	5
BOROUGH.																																		
Birmingham (Winson Green) - -	25	19	44	262	288	550	594	152	145	297	8	21	29	25	26	51	5	6	11	-	2	2	124	138	262	11	13	24	61	67	128	7	9	16
„ (Rubery Hill) - - - - -	1	2	3	180	313	499	502	58	66	124	2	5	7	1	-	1	57	63	120	1	2	3	6	104	110	-	-	-	1	6	7	-	-	-
Bristol - - - - -	2	3	5	198	235	433	438	56	73	129	-	-	-	8	7	15	1	5	6	-	-	-	26	87	113	-	1	1	16	27	43	-	-	-
Hull - - - - -	-	-	-	92	98	190	190	61	53	114	-	1	1	4	8	12	9	12	21	-	-	-	17	27	44	-	-	-	10	17	27	-	-	-
Ipswich - - - - -	5	15	20	106	132	238	258	39	41	80	5	4	9	7	4	11	1	1	2	-	-	-	20	31	51	5	3	8	17	23	40	2	3	5
Leicester - - - - -	-	-	-	217	250	467	467	69	67	136	-	1	1	9	10	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	55	84	-	-	-	22	46	68	-	-	-
London (City of) - - - - -	-	-	-	172	224	396	396	32	26	58	-	-	-	4	1	5	1	-	1	-	-	-	29	21	50	-	-	-	21	12	33	-	-	-
Newcastle-on-Tyne - - - - -	1	6	7	144	136	280	287	43	44	87	-	1	1	8	6	14	-	3	3	-	-	-	38	32	70	-	2	2	18	9	27	-	-	-
Norwich - - - - -	-	-	-	102	142	244	244	62	44	106	-	1	1	5	9	14	24	6	30	-	1	1	31	35	66	-	-	-	18	26	44	-	-	-
Nottingham - - - - -	-	-	-	139	148	287	287	43	65	108	-	-	-	11	4	15	-	1	1	-	-	-	22	60	82	-	-	-	13	29	42	-	-	-
Portsmouth - - - - -	11	9	20	207	230	437	457	141	122	263	5	6	11	7	6	13	3	2	5	-	-	-	91	101	192	2	5	7	34	41	75	2	4	6
TOTAL - - - - -	318	370	688	20,300	24,862	45,162	45,850	7,083	7,750	14,833	145	159	304	697	979	1,676	1,206	1,688	2,894	16	15	31	3,571	4,630	8,201	92	113	205	2,035	2,714	4,749	47	59	106

(a) In addition to these numbers, 45 patients (22 males and 23 females) were transferred, while resident during 1884, from the Pauper to the Private Class, under the provisions of the Act 25 & 26 Vict. c. 111, s. 26; and, under the provisions of Section 10 of the "Criminal Lunatics Act, 1884," 171 criminal pauper patients (133 males and 38 females) became, on 1st November 1884, chargeable entirely to the Parliamentary Vote, thus ceasing to be "pauper," and becoming "private" patients from that date.
 (b) In addition to these numbers, 25 patients (10 males and 15 females) were transferred, while resident during 1884, from the Private to the Pauper Class, under the provisions of the Act 25 & 26 Vict. c. 111, s. 26.
 Details of these transfers will be found in a Table following this Appendix.

Appendix (B¹.) to Thirty-ninth Report of the Commissioners in Lunacy.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1884.									NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1885.									Average Number Resident during 1884.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries to Admissions (excluding Transfers) during the Year 1884.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Deaths to Daily Average Number Resident during the Year 1884.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Deaths to Total Number under Treatment during the Year 1884.			Counties, United Counties, and Boroughs.				
Total Number.			Of the Total Number.			PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			P A U P E R.			Total Number of Lunatics.																						
M.	F.	Total.	Private.			Number of Post-mortem Examinations made.			PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			P A U P E R.			Total Number of Lunatics.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
58	52	110	-	-	-	15	9	24	3	1	4	330	320	650	654	327	338	665	25.5	36.3	30.9	17.7	15.3	16.5	13.5	11.7	12.6				Lincoln.			
104	125	229	-	-	-	46	64	110	1	-	1	711	1,294	2,005	2,006	711	1,255	1,966	37.6	45.6	42.1	14.6	9.9	11.6	11.6	8.1	9.4				Middlesex: Banstead.			
123	58	181	-	-	-	106	55	161	10	4	14	908	1,325	2,233	2,247	917	1,326	2,243	42.6	52.4	46.6	13.4	4.4	8.0	10.2	3.8	6.6				" Colney Hatch.			
48	66	114	-	-	-	45	60	105	6	1	7	745	1,140	1,885	1,892	752	1,142	1,894	47.3	49.3	48.7	6.3	5.7	6.0	5.7	5.0	5.3				" Hanwell.			
44	36	80	1	-	1	34	26	60	4	6	10	352	430	782	792	345	414	759	35.1	42.0	38.5	12.7	8.6	10.5	9.7	7.0	8.3				Monmouth, Brecon, and Radnor.			
32	29	61	1	1	2	16	14	30	6	12	18	294	434	728	746	290	442	732	50.6	53.3	52.1	11.0	6.5	8.3	8.4	5.4	6.6				Norfolk.			
24	23	47	-	1	1	13	7	20	21	19	40	301	332	633	673	307	346	653	39.7	44.9	42.4	7.8	6.6	7.2	6.1	5.0	5.5				Northampton.			
29	22	51	-	-	-	22	17	39	4	1	5	220	200	420	425	223	212	435	26.6	56.4	38.3	13.0	10.3	11.7	10.1	8.6	9.4				Northumberland.			
27	18	45	2	-	2	23	13	36	1	4	5	161	178	339	344	168	187	355	42.1	52.3	47.5	16.0	9.6	12.6	12.8	7.7	10.2				Nottingham.			
19	16	35	-	-	-	8	7	15	1	-	1	225	283	508	509	215	272	487	26.5	26.4	26.5	8.8	5.9	7.1	7.2	4.9	5.9				Oxford, &c.			
29	23	52	-	-	-	10	11	21	6	2	8	279	352	631	639	246	287	533	32.8	42.6	37.7	11.7	8.0	9.7	8.0	5.3	6.5				Salop and Montgomery.			
30	40	70	-	-	-	22	37	59	8	5	13	320	441	761	774	331	419	750	33.3	50.0	43.4	9.1	9.5	9.3	7.5	7.0	7.2				Somerset.			
63	47	110	-	1	1	24	18	42	1	3	4	420	311	731	735	403	310	713	29.5	48.6	37.8	15.6	15.1	15.4	11.6	10.9	11.2				Stafford: Stafford.			
27	29	56	-	-	-	18	22	40	-	-	-	307	266	573	573	301	283	584	20.0	58.6	37.5	8.9	10.3	9.6	7.3	8.3	7.8				" Burntwood.			
10	13	23	-	-	-	8	6	14	-	-	-	146	209	355	355	160	215	375	43.3	65.0	55.7	6.2	6.0	6.1	4.9	5.0	4.9				Suffolk			
47	52	99	-	-	-	20	17	37	1	-	1	443	626	1,069	1,070	425	623	1,048	42.3	51.7	47.7	11.0	8.3	9.4	7.1	5.3	6.0				Surrey: Wandsworth.			
38	49	87	-	-	-	32	47	79	-	-	-	421	562	983	983	408	593	1,001	31.0	41.9	36.9	9.3	8.2	8.6	5.8	5.2	5.4				" Brookwood.			
47	47	94	-	-	-	34	28	62	-	-	-	420	579	999	999	347	455	802	40.5	26.3	33.5	13.5	10.3	11.7	8.5	6.8	7.5				" Cane Hill.			
52	34	86	3	-	3	29	19	48	9	14	23	346	463	809	832	361	483	844	38.1	45.7	41.9	14.4	7.0	10.1	11.0	5.7	8.0				Sussex.			
47	26	73	-	-	-	28	19	47	8	12	20	275	365	640	660	286	374	660	36.3	44.2	39.8	16.4	6.9	11.0	13.0	5.9	9.1				Warwick.			
35	26	61	-	-	-	28	15	43	-	2	2	285	355	640	642	282	351	633	32.7	43.4	38.7	12.4	7.4	9.6	10.2	6.2	8.0				Wilts.			
45	25	70	5	2	7	41	20	61	19	32	51	324	413	737	788	347	432	779	40.2	40.9	40.6	12.9	5.7	8.9	10.4	4.8	7.4				Worcester.			
34	34	68	-	2	2	19	17	36	23	20	43	268	285	553	596	284	310	594	37.2	51.4	43.5	12.0	10.9	11.4	9.4	8.9	9.1				York, N. Riding.			
97	70	167	-	-	-	82	66	148	3	-	3	709	692	1,401	1,404	705	706	1,411	32.2	46.0	38.6	13.7	9.9	11.8	10.4	7.7	9.1				York, W. Riding: Wakefield.			
94	65	159	4	2	6	51	22	73	12	29	41	615	782	1,397	1,438	629	807	1,436	33.0	45.9	39.7	14.9	8.0	11.0	10.9	6.1	8.3				" Wadsley.			
14	14	28	1	2	3	12	9	21	19	17	36	134	115	249	285	146	128	274	38.9	42.4	40.5	9.5	10.9	10.1	7.2	8.1	7.6				York, E. Riding.			
BOROUGHES.																																		
46	31	77	5	4	9	35	24	59	17	25	42	252	258	510	552	266	288	554	41.4	48.2	44.7	17.2	10.7	13.8	10.4	6.8	8.6				Birmingham (Winson Green).			
16	17	33	1	1	2	16	14	30	2	6	8	221	254	475	483	210	282	492	-	-	-	7.6	6.0	6.7	6.5	4.4	5.2				" (Rubery Hill).			
19	15	34	-	-	-	17	11	28	4	4	8	207	205	412	420	211	224	435	29.0	39.7	34.9	9.0	6.6	7.8	7.4	4.8	5.9				Bristol.			
19	8	27	-	-	-	10	1	11	1	1	2	116	115	231	233	111	112	223	19.2	41.4	29.0	17.1	7.1	12.1	12.4	5.3	8.8				Hull.			
17	17	34	1	4	5	8	9	17	5	13	18	108	127	235	253	112	149	261	44.7	57.5	51.3	15.1	11.4	13.0	11.3	9.0	10.0				Ipswich.			
21	20	41	-	-	-	20	19	39	-	1	1	236	241	477	478	227	247	474	31.9	63.6	50.0	9.2	8.1	8.6	7.3	6.3	6.8				Leicester.			
9	6	15	-	-	-	9	6	15	-	1	1	166	222	388	389	170	223	393	67.7	46.1	57.8	5.3	2.6	3.8	4.4	2.4	3.3				London (City of).			
16	15	31	-	-	-	11	5	16	1	4	5	133	135	268	273	139	143	282	41.8	21.9	32.1	11.5	10.4	10.9	8.5	8.0	8.2				Newcastle-on-Tyne.			
15	13	28	-	-	-	9	6	15	2	1	3	116	137	253	256	110	140	250	47.3	68.4	57.8	13.6	9.2	11.2	9.1	6.9	8.0				Norwich.			
19	15	34	-	-	-	13	14	27	-	-	-	141	138	279	279	144	146	290	30.2	45.3	39.2	13.1	10.2	11.7	10.4	7.0	8.6				Nottingham.			
30	25	55	-	1	1	14	10	24	20	11	31	218	224	442	473	242	226	468	24.6	34.1	29.0	12.4	11.0	11.7	8.3	6.9	7.6				Portsmouth.			
2,591	2,142	4,733	43	33	76	1,780	1,481	3,261	473	429	902	21,066	25,781	46,847	47,749	21,241	25,946	47,187	34.6	44.7	39.7	12.1	8.2	10.0	9.3	6.4	7.7				TOTAL.			

REGISTERED HOSPITALS, NAVAL AND

COUNTY.	REGISTERED HOSPITALS, NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND STATE ASYLUMS.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1884.							ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1884.															DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1884.														
		PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.	Of the Total Number.															Total Number.	Of the Total Number.													
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		Total Number.	Private.			Re-admissions (known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum).			Transfers from other Asylums.			Of the Number of Transfers.			Total Number.	Private.			Discharged Recovered.			Of the Number Discharged Recovered.									
										M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.		F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.			
REGISTERED HOSPITALS.																																						
Chester	Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital, Cheadle	82	139	221	-	-	-	221	32	27	59	32	27	59	5	2	7	2	2	4	2	2	4	19	30	49	19	30	49	13	22	35	13	22	35			
Devon	Wonford House, Exeter	67	81	148	-	-	-	148	20	15	35	20	15	35	6	3	9	1	2	3	1	2	3	16	14	30	16	14	30	11	6	17	11	6	17			
Gloucester	Barnwood House, Gloucester	69	69	138	-	-	-	138	11	20	31	11	20	31	-	1	1	1	5	6	1	5	6	7	7	14	7	7	14	4	4	8	4	4	8			
Lincoln	Lincoln Lunatic Hospital	26	38	64	-	-	-	64	6	8	14	6	8	14	1	1	2	2	4	6	2	4	6	7	10	17	7	10	17	3	4	7	3	4	7			
Middlesex	St. Luke's Hospital, Old-street, E.C.	62	127	189	-	-	-	189	17	51	68	17	51	68	1	10	11	3	5	8	3	5	8	16	40	56	16	40	56	5	24	29	5	24	29			
Norfolk	Bethel Hospital, Norwich	30	47	77	-	1	1	78	11	15	26	11	15	26	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	10	16	6	10	16	3	7	10	3	7	10				
Northampton	St. Andrew's Hospital, Billing-road, Northampton.	157	155	312	-	-	-	312	31	39	70	31	39	70	7	9	16	9	7	16	9	7	16	24	27	51	24	27	51	14	18	32	14	18	32			
Notts	Nottingham Lunatic Hospital, The Coppice, Nottingham.	39	38	77	-	-	-	77	14	11	25	14	11	25	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	4	4	6	8	14	6	8	14	2	6	8	2	6	8			
Oxford	Warneford Asylum, Headington Hill, Oxford.	28	47	75	-	-	-	75	5	12	17	5	12	17	1	3	4	1	2	3	1	2	3	2	12	14	2	12	14	1	5	6	1	5	6			
Stafford	Charitable Institution for the Insane, Coton Hill, Stafford.	70	74	144	1	-	1	145	7	11	18	7	11	18	5	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	14	9	23	14	9	23	4	5	9	4	5	9				
Surrey	Bethlehem Hospital, Lambeth-road, S.E.	136	160	296	-	-	-	296	143	159	302	143	159	302	15	17	32	14	7	21	14	7	21	139	177	316	139	177	316	83	106	189	83	106	189			
York	York Lunatic Hospital, Bootham	59	48	107	22	25	47	154	19	18	37	11	11	22	4	3	7	1	1	2	1	-	1	17	16	33	10	10	20	11	8	19	6	6	12			
"	The Retreat, York	63	97	160	-	-	-	160	15	12	27	15	12	27	3	3	6	2	-	2	2	-	2	11	11	22	11	11	22	5	4	9	5	4	9			
(IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS.)																																						
Lancaster	Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots, Lancaster	270	146	416	72	26	98	514	47	17	64	40	16	56	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	22	15	37	20	13	33	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Surrey	Asylum for Idiots, Earl's Wood, Redhill	390	185	575	-	-	-	575	51	20	71	51	20	71	7	3	10	1	1	2	1	1	2	36	11	47	36	11	47	1	-	1	1	-	1			
TOTAL		1,548	1,451	2,999	95	52	147	3,146	429	435	864	414	427	841	57	58	115	38	40	78	38	39	77	342	397	739	333	389	722	160	219	379	155	217	372			
		(a)																																				
NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND INDIA ASYLUM.																																						
Hants	Royal Military Hospital, Netley, Southampton.	47	-	47	-	-	-	47	170	-	170	170	-	170	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	185	-	185	185	-	185	112	-	112	112	-	112				
Middlesex	Royal India Lunatic Asylum, Ealing, London, W.	81	19	100	-	-	-	100	4	1	5	4	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	2	1	-	1	1	-	1				
Norfolk	Royal Naval Hospital, Yarmouth	167	-	167	-	-	-	167	15	-	15	15	-	15	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	10	10	-	10	10	-	10	10	-	10				
TOTAL		295	19	314	-	-	-	314	189	1	190	189	1	190	7	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	197	-	197	197	-	197	123	-	123	123	-	123				
CRIMINAL ASYLUM.																																						
Berks	Criminal Lunatic Asylum, Broadmoor, Wokingham.	163	66	229	229	77	306	535	44	12	56	22	6	28	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	18	5	23	18	4	22	1	1	2	1	1	2				
		(c)																																				
		(d)																																				
		(e)																																				

(c) Of this number, 219 (155 males and 64 females) were chargeable entirely to the Parliamentary Vote.

(a) In addition to this number, one patient (a male) was transferred, while resident during 1884, from the Pauper to the Private Class, under the provisions of the Act 25 & 26 Vict. c. 111, s. 26.

(d) In addition to these numbers, under the provisions of Section 10 of the "Criminal Lunatics Act, 1884," 333 Criminal Pauper Patients (249 males and 84 females) became, on 1st November 1884, chargeable entirely to the Parliamentary Vote, thus ceasing to be "Pauper" and becoming "Private" Patients from that date.

(b) In addition to this number, one patient (a female) was transferred, while resident during 1884, from the Private to the Pauper Class, under the same section (c. 111, s. 26).

(e) In addition to these numbers, 10 patients (6 males and 4 females) were transferred, while resident during 1884, from the Private to the Pauper Class, under the provisions of the Act 25 & 26 Vict. c. 111, s. 26.

Details of these transfers will be found in a Table following this Appendix.

MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND STATE ASYLUMS.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1884.									NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1885.						Average Number Resident during 1884.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries to Admissions (excluding Transfers) during the Year 1884.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Deaths to Daily Average Number Resident during the Year 1884.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Deaths to Total Number under Treatment during the Year 1884.			Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, and State Asylums.			
Total Number.			Of the Total Number.			Number of Post-mortem Examinations made.			PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.																Total Number of Lunatics.		
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.	
9	8	17	9	8	17	1	3	4	86	128	214	-	-	-	214	86	133	219	43.3	88.0	63.6	10.4	6.0	7.7	7.8	4.8	6.0		Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital.	
9	2	11	9	2	11	-	-	-	62	80	142	-	-	-	142	65	79	144	57.8	46.1	53.1	13.8	2.5	7.6	10.3	2.0	6.0		Wonford House.	
3	2	5	3	2	5	-	-	-	70	80	150	-	-	-	150	69	74	143	40.0	26.6	32.0	4.3	2.7	3.4	3.7	2.2	2.9		Barnwood House.	
1	1	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	24	35	59	-	-	-	59	25	35	60	75.0	100.0	87.5	4.0	2.8	3.3	3.1	2.1	2.5		Lincoln Lunatic Hospital.	
2	2	4	2	2	4	-	1	1	61	136	197	-	-	-	197	60	130	190	35.7	52.1	48.3	3.3	1.5	2.1	2.5	1.1	1.5		St. Luke's Hospital.	
3	3	6	3	3	6	-	1	1	32	49	81	-	1	1	82	32	52	84	27.2	46.6	38.5	9.3	5.7	7.1	7.3	4.7	5.7		Bethel Hospital, Norwich.	
13	3	16	13	3	16	2	-	2	151	164	315	-	-	-	315	153	163	316	63.6	56.2	59.2	8.5	1.8	5.0	6.9	1.5	4.1		St. Andrew's Hospital.	
5	2	7	5	2	7	-	-	-	42	39	81	-	-	-	81	42	38	80	14.2	85.7	38.1	11.9	5.2	8.7	9.4	4.0	6.8		Nottingham Lunatic Hospital.	
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	31	46	77	-	-	-	77	30	48	78	25.0	50.0	42.8	-	2.0	1.3	-	1.7	1.0		Warneford Asylum.	
5	5	10	5	5	10	4	4	8	58	71	129	1	-	1	130	64	69	133	57.1	45.4	50.0	7.8	7.2	7.5	6.4	5.8	6.1		Charitable Institution, Coton Hill.	
22	8	30	22	8	30	22	8	30	118	134	252	-	-	-	252	136	148	284	64.3	69.7	67.2	16.1	5.4	10.5	7.8	2.5	5.0		Bethlehem Hospital.	
5	1	6	4	1	5	1	-	1	57	48	105	21	26	47	152	77	71	148	61.1	47.0	54.2	6.4	1.4	4.0	5.0	1.0	3.1		York Lunatic Hospital.	
3	4	7	3	4	7	1	-	1	64	94	158	-	-	-	158	63	95	158	38.5	33.3	36.0	4.7	4.2	4.4	3.8	3.7	3.7		The Retreat, York.	
7	7	14	7	5	12	5	3	8	283	143	426	77	24	101	527	349	170	519	-	-	-	2.0	4.1	2.7	1.8	3.7	2.4		Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots.	
12	5	17	12	5	17	10	3	13	393	189	582	-	-	-	582	390	185	575	2.0	-	1.4	3.0	2.7	2.9	2.7	2.4	2.6		Earlswood Asylum.	
99	54	153	98	52	150	46	24	70	1,532	1,436	2,968	99	51	150	3,118	1,641	1,490	3,131	40.9	55.4	48.2	6.0	3.6	4.9	4.7	2.8	3.8		TOTAL.	
1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	31	-	31	-	-	-	31	27	-	27	65.8	-	65.8	3.7	-	3.7	.4	-	.4		Royal Military Hospital.	
2	1	3	2	1	3	-	-	-	81	19	100	-	-	-	100	82	18	100	25.0	-	20.0	2.4	5.5	3.0	2.3	5.0	2.8		Royal India Lunatic Asylum.	
14	-	14	14	-	14	4	-	4	158	-	158	-	-	-	158	164	-	164	66.6	-	66.6	8.5	-	8.5	7.6	-	7.6		Royal Naval Hospital, Yarmouth.	
17	1	18	17	1	18	5	-	5	270	19	289	-	-	-	289	273	18	291	65.0	-	64.7	6.2	5.5	6.1	3.5	5.0	3.5		TOTAL.	
12	7	19	4	5	9	12	7	19	406	143	549	-	-	-	549	406	143	549	2.3	8.3	3.6	2.9	4.8	3.4	2.7	4.5	3.2		Criminal Lunatic Asylum.	

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

HOUSES.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1884.							ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1884.													DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1884.															
	PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.	Total Number.			Of the Total Number.									Total Number.			Private.			Discharged Recovered.			Of the Number Discharged Recovered.							
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	Private.			Re-admissions (known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum).			Transfers from other Asylums.			Of the Number of Transfers.			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.
Bethnal Green, E.	Bethnal House, Cambridge-road	59	68	127	85	169	254	381	144	182	326	23	27	50	7	12	19	2	1	3	2	-	2	121	175	296	18	18	36	40	42	82	7	9	16	
Bow, E.	Grove Hall, Fairfield-road	338	-	338	58	-	58	396	17	-	17	8	-	8	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	54	-	54	7	-	7	13	-	13	4	-	4		
Camberwell, S.E.	Camberwell House	115	202	317	41	125	166	483	61	96	157	41	57	98	5	17	22	3	10	13	3	8	11	43	110	153	25	36	61	10	36	46	5	19	24	
Hoxton, N.	Hoxton House	11	26	37	12	110	122	159	70	148	218	12	6	18	3	-	3	1	52	53	1	2	3	33	140	173	5	7	12	6	35	41	-	3	3	
Peckham, S.E.	Peckham House	87	170	257	33	72	105	362	59	77	136	49	59	108	5	11	16	4	6	10	4	6	10	66	116	182	35	45	80	13	34	47	12	20	32	
Chiswick	Manor House	22	14	36	-	-	-	36	7	10	17	7	10	17	-	2	2	-	3	3	-	3	3	9	9	18	9	9	18	2	3	5	2	3	5	
Clapton, Upper, E.	Brooke House	30	44	74	-	-	-	74	11	13	24	11	13	24	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	12	21	9	12	21	3	5	8	3	5	8	
Finsbury Park, N.	Northumberland House	38	37	75	-	-	-	75	20	11	31	20	11	31	2	2	4	1	2	3	1	2	3	14	10	24	14	10	24	6	7	13	6	7	13	
Hammersmith, W.	Sussex and Brandenburg Houses	28	13	41	-	-	-	41	1	4	5	1	4	5	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	7	3	4	7	-	2	2	-	2	-	
Isleworth	Wyke House	21	10	31	-	-	-	31	3	1	4	3	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Rochampton, S.W.	The Priory	25	26	51	-	-	-	51	7	13	20	7	13	20	2	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	13	18	5	13	18	3	5	8	3	5	8	
Sunbury	Halliford House	8	11	19	-	-	-	19	3	3	6	3	3	6	1	-	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	2	5	3	2	5	3	-	3	3	-	3	3
Brook Green, W.	Montague House	6	-	6	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Chelsea, S.W.	Blacklands House, King's-road	16	-	16	-	-	-	16	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Fulham, S.W.	Munster House	27	-	27	-	-	-	27	9	-	9	9	-	9	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	9	9	-	9	2	-	2	2	-	2	-
Hillingdon	Moorcroft House	45	-	45	-	-	-	45	9	-	9	9	-	9	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	7	7	-	7	4	-	4	4	-	4	-
Brompton, West, S.W.	Earl's Court House	-	28	28	-	-	-	28	-	6	6	-	6	6	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	-	7	7	-	5	5	-	5	5	
Hammersmith, S.W.	Otto House, North End	-	28	28	-	-	-	28	-	7	7	-	7	7	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	3	3	-	3	3	-	2	2	-	2	2	
Hammersmith, W.	Upper Mall House	-	7	7	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Hanwell, W.	Lawn House	-	10	10	-	-	-	10	-	3	3	-	3	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	5	5	-	2	2	-	2	-		
Hayes	Hayes Park	-	16	16	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-		
"	Wood End House	-	17	17	-	-	-	17	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	3	3	-	1	1	-	1	1		
Hendon, N.W.	Hendon Grove	-	11	11	-	-	-	11	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	
Leyton	Great House	-	8	8	-	-	-	8	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Peckham Rye, S.E.	Silverton House, 26, Linden Grove	-	4	4	-	-	-	4	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Southall	The Shrubbery	-	8	8	-	-	-	8	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-		
"	Vine Cottage, Norwood Green	-	12	12	-	-	-	12	-	3	3	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1		
Twickenham	Twickenham House	-	16	16	-	-	-	16	-	4	4	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-		
Wandsworth, S.W.	The Huguenots, East Hill	-	8	8	-	-	-	8	-	4	4	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	
Brixton, S.W.	1, Knowle-road	1	1	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Notting Hill, W.	3, Darnley-road	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
"	24, Royal Crescent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Tooting, Upper, S.W.	Ivy Lodge	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS:																																				
Hampton Wick	Normansfield	90	47	137	-	-	-	137	15	10	25	15	10	25	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	6	11	5	6	11	-	1	1	-	1	1	
Norwood, Lower, S.E.	Colville, Thurlow Park-road	4	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
TOTAL		973	844	1,817	229	476	705	2,522	438	603	1,041	220	249	469	32	58	90	12	81	93	12	28	40	385	625	1,010	158	190	348	105	183	288	51	85	136	

(a) In addition to these numbers, 6 patients (3 males and 3 females) were transferred, while resident during 1884, from the Pauper to the Private Class, under the provisions of the Act 25 & 26 Vict. c. 111, s. 26.
 (b) In addition to these numbers, 14 patients (5 males and 9 females) were transferred, while resident during 1884, from the Private to the Pauper Class, under the same section.
 Details of these transfers will be found in a Table following this Appendix.

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1884.									NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1885.						Average Number			HOUSES.	
Total Number.			Of the Total Number.						PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.	Resident during 1884.			
			Private.			Number of Post-mortem Examinations made.													
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.		Total.
27	14	41	4	1	5	12	10	22	61	75	136	79	155	234	370	126	210	336	Bethnal House.
37	-	37	27	-	27	35	-	35	312	-	312	10	-	10	322	342	-	342	Grove Hall.
23	17	40	20	12	32	3	-	3	110	207	317	41	89	130	447	150	390	450	Camberwell House.
14	15	29	3	3	6	10	12	22	15	22	37	31	107	138	175	38	117	155	Hoxton House.
16	24	40	14	17	31	-	-	-	85	166	251	12	13	25	276	96	190	286	Peckham House.
1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	19	15	34	-	-	-	34	21	15	36	Manor House.
2	-	2	2	-	2	1	-	1	30	45	75	-	-	-	75	34	48	82	Brooke House.
9	2	11	9	2	11	-	1	1	35	36	71	-	-	-	71	36	37	73	Northumberland House.
2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	24	13	37	-	-	-	37	26	14	40	Sussex, &c. Houses.
1	1	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	21	10	31	-	-	-	31	20	10	30	Wyke House.
1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	26	26	52	-	-	-	52	26	26	52	The Priory.
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	8	11	19	-	-	-	19	8	10	18	Halliford House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6	-	-	-	6	6	-	6	Montague House.
1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	15	-	15	-	-	-	15	15	-	15	Blacklands House.
4	-	4	4	-	4	-	-	-	23	-	23	-	-	-	23	25	-	25	Munster House.
5	-	5	5	-	5	-	-	-	42	-	42	-	-	-	42	43	-	43	Moorcroft House.
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	26	26	-	-	-	26	-	29	29	Earl's Court House.
-	3	3	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	29	29	-	-	-	29	-	29	29	Otto House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	-	-	6	-	6	6	Upper Mall House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	-	-	-	8	-	8	8	Lawn House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	14	-	-	-	14	-	14	14	Hayes Park.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	16	-	-	-	16	-	17	17	Wood End House.
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	11	11	-	-	-	11	-	10	10	Hendon Grove.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	-	-	-	8	-	8	8	Great House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	5	-	5	5	Silverton House.
-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	7	7	-	-	-	7	-	7	7	The Shrubbery.
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	13	13	-	-	-	13	-	13	13	Vina Cottage.
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	17	17	-	-	-	17	-	16	16	Twickenham House.
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	-	10	-	10	10	The Huguenots.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	2	1	1	2	1, Knowle-road.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	House closed.			-	-	-	-	3, Darnley-road.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	24, Royal Crescent.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	Ivy Lodge.
IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS.																			
2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	98	51	149	-	-	-	149	98	49	142	Normansfield.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	4	4	-	4	Colville.
145	84	229	96	47	143	61	23	84	937	850	1,787	173	364	537	2,324	1,112	1,201	2,313	TOTAL.

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1884.							ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1884.													DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1884.													
		PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.	Total Number.			Of the Total Number.						Total Number.			Of the Total Number.														
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		Private.			Re-admissions (known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum).			Transfers from other Asylums.			Of the Number of Transfers.			M.	F.	Total.	Private.			Discharged Recovered.			Of the Number Discharged Recovered.					
									M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Beds	Bishopstone House, Bedford	-	9	9	-	-	-	9	-	4	4	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	4	4	-	2	2	-	2	2	
"	Springfield House, Bedford	18	26	44	-	-	-	44	7	11	18	7	11	18	-	2	2	2	2	4	2	2	4	4	10	14	4	10	14	1	6	7	1	6	7
Cornwall	3, Alexandra-terrace, Torpoint	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Patients removed to 74, Lisson Grove, Plymouth						-	-	-	-	-	-	
Derby	Wye House, Buxton	18	20	38	-	-	-	38	5	7	12	5	7	12	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	3	7	10	3	7	10	3	3	6	3	3	6
Devon	Court Hall, Kenton, Exeter	-	6	6	-	-	-	6	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
"	74, Lisson Grove, Plymouth	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
"	Plympton House, Plympton	14	16	30	-	-	-	30	2	9	11	2	9	11	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	6	2	4	6	1	2	3	1	2	3	
Durham	Dinsdale Park, Darlington	15	19	34	-	-	-	34	4	8	12	4	8	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	10	12	2	10	12	2	6	8	2	6	8	
"	Dunston Lodge, Gateshead	26	18	44	-	-	-	44	12	14	26	12	14	26	1	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	24	12	12	24	8	8	16	8	8	16	
Essex	Witham	10	10	20	-	-	-	20	4	2	6	4	2	6	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	3	-	3	1	-	1	1	-	1	
Glamorgan	Vernon House, Briton Ferry	12	15	27	-	41	41	68	5	4	9	5	3	8	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	-	1	2	3	5	2	3	5	2	1	3	2	1	3
Gloucester	Northwoods, Winterbourne, Bristol	22	22	44	-	-	-	44	4	3	7	4	3	7	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	4	3	7	4	3	7	1	2	3	1	2	3
"	Fairford House, Fairford	17	18	35	-	-	-	35	-	3	3	-	3	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	5	2	3	5	1	1	2	1	1	2	
"	The Croft House, Fairford	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Hants	Westbrook House, Alton	10	15	25	-	-	-	25	1	1	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	5	3	2	5	1	-	1	1	-	1	
"	The Briars, Sandown, Isle of Wight	-	4	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Herts	Harpenden Hall, St. Albans	2	1	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
"	Hadham Palace, Much Hadham	5	5	10	-	-	-	10	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Kent	North Grove House, Hawkhurst	12	17	29	-	-	-	29	4	6	10	4	6	10	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	7	8	1	7	8	1	4	5	1	4	5
"	Springcroft, Beckenham	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
"	Tattlebury House, Goudhurst	4	1	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
"	West Malling Place, Maidstone	14	15	29	-	-	-	29	5	7	12	5	7	12	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	3	5	2	3	5	1	1	2	1	1	2
Lancaster	Marsden Hall, Burnley	10	12	22	-	-	-	22	3	4	7	3	4	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	6	1	5	6	-	2	2	-	2	2	
"	Clifton Hall, Manchester	11	8	19	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
"	Haydock Lodge, Ashton, Newton-le-Willows.	50	54	104	33	42	75	179	36	29	65	21	22	43	4	6	10	2	1	3	1	1	2	45	43	88	16	16	32	7	17	24	5	10	15
"	Tue Brook Villa, Liverpool	16	16	32	-	-	-	32	6	13	19	6	13	19	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	7	9	16	7	9	16	1	7	8	1	7	8
"	Westdale House, Wavertree, Liverpool.	-	10	10	-	-	-	10	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	4	4	-	1	1	-	1	1	
Norfolk	Heigham Hall, Norwich	34	49	83	-	-	-	83	7	6	13	7	6	13	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	9	14	5	9	14	-	5	5	-	5	5
"	The Grove, Catton, Norwich	2	7	9	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	3	3	-	1	1	-	1	1	
Northampton	Abington Abbey Retreat, Northampton.	4	10	14	-	-	-	14	-	3	3	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Salop	Stretton House, Church Stretton	29	-	29	-	-	-	29	5	-	5	5	-	5	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
"	Grove House, All Stretton	-	34	34	-	-	-	34	-	9	9	-	9	9	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	7	7	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
"	St. Mary's House, Whitchurch	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	-	7	7	-	7	7	-	7	7	
"	Boreatton Park, Baschurch, near Shrewsbury.	6	10	16	-	-	-	16	1	2	3	1	2	3	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1884.									NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1885.						Average Number Resident during 1884.			HOUSES.	
Total Number.			Of the Total Number.						PRIVATE (Including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.				
			Private.			Number of Post-mortem Examinations made.			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.					
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.							M.	F.	Total.		M.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	9	-	-	-	9	-	9	9	Bishopstone House.
2	2	4	2	2	4	-	-	-	19	25	44	-	-	-	44	18	26	44	Springfield House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	House closed		-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3, Alexandra-terrace, Torpoint.
1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	19	20	39	-	-	-	39	19	19	38	Wye House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	-	-	-	7	-	7	7	Court Hall.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	Lisson Grove.
3	-	3	3	-	3	-	-	-	11	21	32	-	-	-	32	13	18	31	Plympton House.
4	-	4	4	-	4	-	-	-	13	17	30	-	-	-	30	16	17	33	Dinsdale Park.
4	3	7	4	3	7	4	-	4	22	17	39	-	-	-	39	24	18	42	Dunston Lodge.
3	1	4	3	1	4	-	-	-	8	11	19	-	-	-	19	8	10	18	Witham.
1	2	3	1	1	2	-	-	-	14	14	28	-	41	41	39	12	57	69	Vernon House.
1	1	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	21	21	42	-	-	-	42	21	21	42	Northwoods.
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	15	17	32	-	-	-	32	16	16	32	Fairford House.
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	The Croft House.
1	1	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	7	13	20	-	-	-	20	8	14	22	Westbrook House.
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	3	-	3	3	The Briars.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	3	2	1	3	Harpenden Hall.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	9	-	-	-	9	5	4	9	Hadham Palace.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	16	31	-	-	-	31	13	17	30	North Grove House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	Springcroft.
1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	1	4	-	-	-	4	3	1	4	Tattlebury House.
4	3	7	4	3	7	-	-	-	13	16	29	-	-	-	29	14	15	29	West Malling Place.
1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	11	11	22	-	-	-	22	11	12	23	Marsden Hall.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	8	19	-	-	-	19	11	8	19	Clifton Hall.
7	9	16	2	5	7	3	2	5	52	55	107	15	18	33	140	77	83	160	Haydock Lodge.
1	2	3	1	2	3	-	-	-	14	18	32	-	-	-	32	17	16	33	Tue Brook Villa.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	-	-	-	8	-	9	9	Westdale House.
6	1	7	6	1	7	-	-	-	30	45	75	-	-	-	75	33	46	79	Heigham Hall.
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	3	5	-	-	-	5	2	5	7	The Grove, Catton.
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	4	12	16	-	-	-	16	4	10	14	Abington Abbey.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	-	32	-	-	-	32	31	-	31	Stretton House.
-	3	3	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	33	33	-	-	-	33	-	33	33	Grove House.
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	2	1	1	2	St. Mary's House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	11	18	-	-	-	18	7	11	18	Boreatton Park.

(continued.)

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES—continued.

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1884.							ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1884.													DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1884.														
		PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.	Total Number.			Of the Total Number.									Total Number.			Of the Total Number.												
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		Private.			Re-admissions (known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum).			Transfers from other Asylums.			Of the Number of Transfers.			M.	F.	Total.	Private.			Discharged Recovered.			Of the Number Discharged Recovered.						
									M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
Somerset	Brislington House, Bristol	48	39	87	-	-	-	87	12	13	25	12	13	25	3	5	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	8	20	12	8	20	4	2	6	4	2	6	
"	Bailbrook House, Bath Easton	11	12	23	-	-	-	23	2	4	6	2	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	5	2	3	5	-	2	2	-	2	2		
"	13 and 14, Adelaide-terrace, Portishead.	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Stafford	Ashwood House, Kingswinford, Dudley	7	18	25	-	-	-	25	3	5	8	3	5	8	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	6	2	4	6	-	2	2	-	2	2		
"	Moat House, Tamworth	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
"	The Green Hall, Stafford	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Suffolk	The Glebe House, Aspall, Debenham	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Surrey	Church-street, Epsom	-	8	8	-	-	-	8	-	3	3	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	3	3	-	1	1	-	1	1			
"	The Croshams, Sutton	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	1	1			
Sussex	Ticehurst Asylum	35	34	69	-	-	-	69	14	10	24	14	10	24	-	3	3	4	3	7	4	3	7	9	9	18	9	9	18	3	6	9	3	6	9	
"	St George's Retreat, Ditchling, Burgess Hill.	11	40	51	-	-	-	51	1	8	9	1	8	9	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	2	2	6	8	2	6	8	-	2	2	-	6	2		
"	Periteau, Winchelsea, Rye	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	3	3	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	2	2			
Warwick	Glendossil, and Hurst House, Henley-in-Arden.	17	18	35	-	-	-	35	4	4	8	4	4	8	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	8	3	5	8	2	-	2	2	-	2	2	
Wilts	Laverstock House, Salisbury	24	25	49	-	-	-	49	6	4	10	6	4	10	2	-	2	1	-	1	1	-	4	7	11	4	7	11	2	4	6	2	4	6		
"	Fisherton House, Salisbury	46	56	102	173	329	502	604	52	63	115	9	12	21	3	5	8	11	1	12	1	1	2	64	152	216	4	8	12	16	53	69	2	4	6	
"	Fiddington House, Market Lavington, Devizes.	13	10	23	-	-	-	23	4	1	5	4	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	2	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	
"	Kingsdown House, Box	11	16	27	-	-	-	27	2	4	6	2	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	2	2	4	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	
York, E.R.	Craven Street Retreat, Sculcoates, Hull (late Marfleet Lane Retreat).	-	9	9	-	-	-	9	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
York, W.R.	Greta Bank, Barnoldswick, Bentham	4	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
"	Grove House, Acomb, York	7	10	17	-	-	-	17	-	4	4	-	4	4	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	3	4	1	3	4	-	3	3	-	3	3	
"	Lime Tree House, Acomb, York	4	2	6	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	
"	The Grange, Kimberworth, Rotherham	-	14	14	-	-	-	14	-	3	3	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1
York, N.R.	Osbalwick Hall, near York	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	3	3	-	3	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
York, City	Lawrence House, York	7	13	20	-	-	-	20	2	3	5	2	3	5	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	5	3	8	5	3	8	3	1	4	3	1	4	
IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS :																																				
Devon	Western Counties Idiot Asylum, Starcross.	10	8	18	43	32	75	93	11	9	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	5	13	3	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Essex	Essex Hall, Colchester	66	31	97	-	-	-	97	6	10	16	6	10	16	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	7	1	6	7	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Somerset	Downside Lodge, Chilcompton, Bath	-	4	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Warwick	Midland Counties Idiot Asylum, Dorridge Grove, Knowle Common.	25	22	47	-	-	-	47	5	2	7	5	2	7	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	4	3	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-		
TOTAL		710	853	1,563	249	444	693	2,256	237	309	546	168	241	409	19	42	61	25	20	45	14	19	33	221	375	596	127	200	327	63	156	219	47	99	146	

(a) In addition to these numbers, two patients (one of each sex) were transferred, while resident during 1884, from the Pauper to the Private Class, under the provisions of the Act 25 & 26 Vict. c. 111, s. 26; and, under the provisions of Section 10 of the "Criminal Lunatics Act, 1884," seven patients (6 males and 1 female) became, on 1st November 1884, chargeable entirely to the Parliamentary Vote, thus ceasing to be "Pauper" and becoming "Private" patients from that date.
 (b) In addition to these numbers, six patients (5 males and 1 female) were transferred, while resident during 1884, from the Private to the Pauper Class, under the provisions of the Act 25 & 26 Vict. c. 111, s. 26. Details of these transfers will be found in a Table following this Appendix.

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES—continued.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1884.						NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1885.									Average Number Resident during 1884.			HOUSES.	
Total Number.			Of the Total Number.			PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.	Resident during 1884.						
			Private.		Number of Post-mortem Examinations made.	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.		
3	2	5	3	2	5	-	-	-	45	42	87	-	-	-	87	47	39	86	Brislington House.
-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	11	11	22	-	-	-	22	12	11	23	Bailbrook House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	13 and 14, Adelaide- terrace, Portishead.
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	8	18	26	-	-	-	26	6	14	20	Ashwood House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	3	-	2	2	Moat House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	The Green Hall.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	The Glebe House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	-	-	-	8	-	8	8	Church-street, Epsom.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	The Croshams, Sutton.
2	-	2	2	-	2	1	-	1	38	35	73	-	-	-	73	37	35	72	Ticehurst Asylum.
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	10	41	51	-	-	-	51	11	42	53	St. George's Retreat.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	Periteau, Winchelsea.
1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	17	17	34	-	-	-	34	16	19	35	Glendossil and Hurst House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	22	48	-	-	-	48	24	23	47	Laverstock House.
20	31	51	7	2	9	10	18	28	48	59	107	139	206	345	452	199	312	511	Fisherton House.
1	1	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	14	10	24	-	-	-	24	14	10	24	Fiddington House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	18	29	-	-	-	29	11	17	28	Kingsdown House.
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	8	8	-	-	-	8	-	9	9	Craven Street Retreat.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	4	4	-	4	Greta Bank.
1	1	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	5	10	15	-	-	-	15	5	11	16	Grove House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	6	-	-	-	6	4	2	6	Lime Tree House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	15	-	-	-	15	-	15	15	The Grange.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	4	-	3	3	Osaldwick Hall.
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	4	12	16	-	-	-	16	5	13	18	Lawrence House.
3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	7	13	47	37	84	97	54	42	96	IDIOT ESTABLISH- MENTS : Western Counties Idiot Asylum.
3	4	7	3	4	7	-	-	-	68	31	99	-	-	-	99	67	28	95	Essex Hall, Colchester.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	4	-	4	4	Downside Lodge.
1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	26	23	49	-	-	-	49	27	22	49	Midland Counties Idiot Asylum.
75	79	154	54	45	99	18	20	38	699	850	1,549	201	302	503	2,052	932	1,199	2,131	TOTAL.

SUMMARY.

	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1884.							ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1884.															DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1884.											
	PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.	Of the Total Number.															Of the Total Number.											
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		Total Number.			Private.			Re-admissions (known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum).			Transfers from other Asylums.			Of the Number of Transfers.			Total Number.			Private.			Discharged Recovered.			Of the Number Discharged Recovered.		
								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.
COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS -	318	370	688	20,300	24,862	45,162	45,850	7,083	7,750	14,833	145	159	304	697	979	1,676	1,206	1,688	2,894	16	15	31	3,571	4,630	8,201	92	113	205	2,035	2,714	4,749	47	59	106
REGISTERED HOSPITALS - -	1,548	1,451	2,999	95	52	147	3,146	429	435	864	414	427	841	57	58	115	38	40	78	38	39	77	342	397	739	333	389	722	160	219	379	155	217	372
METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES	973	844	1,817	229	476	705	2,522	438	603	1,041	220	249	469	32	58	90	12	81	93	12	28	40	385	625	1,010	158	190	348	105	183	288	51	85	136
PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES -	710	853	1,563	249	444	693	2,256	237	309	546	168	241	409	19	42	61	25	20	45	14	19	33	221	375	596	127	200	327	63	156	219	47	99	146
TOTAL - - -	3,549	3,518	7,067	20,873	25,834	46,707	53,774	8,187	9,097	17,284	947	1,076	2,023	805	1,137	1,942	1,281	1,829	3,110	80	101	181	4,519	6,027	10,546	710	892	1,602	2,363	3,272	5,635	300	460	760
NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND INDIA ASYLUM.	295	19	314	-	-	-	314	189	1	190	189	1	190	7	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	197	-	197	197	-	197	123	-	123	123	-	123
CRIMINAL ASYLUM - - -	163	66	229	229	77	306	535	44	12	56	22	6	28	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	18	5	23	18	4	22	1	1	2	1	1	2
PRIVATE SINGLE PATIENTS - -	180	269	449	-	-	-	449	63	76	139	63	76	139	10	13	23	24	22	46	24	22	46	41	76	117	41	76	117	4	11	15	4	11	15
GRAND TOTAL - - -	4,187	3,872	8,059	21,102	25,911	47,013	55,072	8,483	9,186	17,669	1,221	1,159	2,380	823	1,150	1,973	1,306	1,851	3,157	105	123	228	4,775	6,108	10,883	966	972	1,938	2,491	3,284	5,775	428	472	900

(a) In addition to these numbers, 54 patients (27 males and 27 females) were transferred, while resident during 1884, from the Pauper to the Private Class, under the provisions of the Act 25 & 26 Vict. c. 111, s. 26; and under the provisions of Section 10 of the "Criminal Lunatics Act, 1884," 511 criminal pauper patients (388 males and 123 females) became, on 1st November 1884, chargeable entirely to the Parliamentary Vote, thus ceasing to be "pauper" and becoming "private" patients from that date.
 (b) In addition to these numbers, 56 patients (26 males and 30 females) were transferred, while resident during 1884, from the Private to the Pauper Class, under the provisions of the Act 25 & 26 Vict. c. 111, s. 26. Details of these transfers will be found in a Table following this Appendix.

S U M M A R Y.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1884.									NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1885.						Average Number Resident during 1884.				
Total Number.			Of the Total Number.						PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			P A U P E R.							Total Number of Lunatics.
			Private:			Number of Post-mortem Examinations made.			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.											M.
2,591	2,142	4,733	43	33	76	1,780	1,481	3,261	473	429	902	21,066	25,781	46,847	47,749	21,241	25,946	47,187	County and Borough Asylums.
99	54	153	98	52	150	46	24	70	1,532	1,436	2,968	99	51	150	3,118	1,641	1,490	3,131	Registered Hospitals.
145	84	229	96	47	143	61	23	84	937	850	1,787	173	364	537	2,324	1,112	1,201	2,313	Metropolitan Licensed Houses.
75	79	154	54	45	99	18	20	38	699	850	1,549	201	302	503	2,052	932	1,199	2,131	Provincial Licensed Houses.
2,910	2,359	5,269	291	177	468	1,905	1,548	3,453	3,641	3,565	7,206	21,539	26,498	48,037	55,243	24,926	29,836	54,762	TOTAL.
17	1	18	17	1	18	5	-	5	270	19	289	-	-	-	289	273	18	291	Naval and Military Hospitals, and India Asylum.
12	7	19	4	5	9	12	7	19	406	143	549	-	-	-	549	406	143	549	Criminal Asylum.
18	13	26	13	13	26	-	-	-	189	256	445	-	-	-	445	173	269	442	Private Single Patients.
2,952	2,380	5,332	325	196	521	1,922	1,555	3,477	4,506	3,983	8,489	21,539	26,498	48,037	56,526	25,778	30,266	56,044	GRAND TOTAL.

Appendix (B¹.)

TABLE showing the Number of PATIENTS Transferred from the PRIVATE to the PAUPER CLASS, and *vice versa*, while Resident in COUNTY and BOROUGH ASYLUMS, REGISTERED HOSPITALS, STATE ASYLUMS, and LICENSED HOUSES during the Year 1884.

	Number Transferred from Private to Pauper Class (Act 25 & 26 Vict. c. 111, s. 26).			Number Transferred from Pauper to Private Class.					
				Transferred under Act 25 & 26 Vict. c. 111, s. 26.			Number of Pauper Criminal Patients who, by operation of the "Criminal Lunatics Act, 1884," Section 10, became Chargeable entirely to the Parliamentary Vote, and, consequently, "Private" Patients, on 1st November 1884.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
COUNTY ASYLUMS :									
Beds, Herts, and Hunts - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Berks - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	4
Bucks - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Cambridge - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Carmarthen - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	2
Chester: Chester - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
" Parkside - - - - -	1	2	3	-	-	-	2	-	2
Cornwall - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5
Cumberland and Westmoreland - - - - -	-	-	-	3	2	5	2	-	2
Denbigh - - - - -	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
Derby - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Devon - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Dorset - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	-	4
Durham - - - - -	-	2	2	1	3	4	4	1	5
Essex - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4
Glamorgan - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
Gloucester - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	2
Hants - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	5
Hereford - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	2
Kent: Barming Heath - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	5
" Chartham - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	2
Lancaster: Lancaster - - - - -	1	-	1	1	2	3	-	1	1
" Rainhill - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	5
" Prestwich - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	5
" Whittingham - - - - -	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	-	2
Leicester and Rutland - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	6	1	7
Lincoln - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	1	4
Middlesex: Banstead - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
" Colney Hatch - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	6	16
" Hanwell - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	7
Abergavenny - - - - -	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
Norfolk - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	1	3
Northampton - - - - -	-	1	1	1	1	2	4	-	4
Northumberland - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Nottingham - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Oxford - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1

TABLE showing the Number of Patients Transferred from the Private to the Pauper Class, &c.—*continued.*

	Number Transferred from Private to Pauper Class (Act 25 & 26 Vict. c. 111, s. 26).			Number Transferred from Pauper to Private Class.					
				Transferred under Act 25 & 26 Vict. c. 111, s. 26.			Number of Pauper Criminal Patients who, by operation of the "Criminal Lunatics Act, 1884," Section 10, became Chargeable entirely to the Parliamentary Vote, and, consequently, "Private" Patients, on 1st November 1884.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
COUNTY ASYLUMS—<i>continued.</i>									
Salop - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	2	9
Somerset - - - - -	-	-	-	3	6	9	2	1	3
Stafford: Stafford - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Surrey: Wandsworth - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Sussex - - - - -	-	1	1	1	-	1	4	-	4
Warwick - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	4
Wilts - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Worcester - - - - -	1	1	2	2	1	3	-	1	1
York, North Riding - - - - -	3	-	3	-	-	-	2	-	2
„ West Riding: Wakefield - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	5
„ „ Wadsley - - - - -	-	-	-	4	2	6	2	-	2
„ East Riding - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	4
BOROUGH ASYLUMS :									
Birmingham: Winson Green - - - - -	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	3	3
Bristol - - - - -	-	-	-	1	2	3	1	-	1
Hull - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Ipswich - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
London, City of - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Newcastle - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norwich - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
Portsmouth - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1	6	1	7
REGISTERED HOSPITALS :									
York Lunatic Hospital - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Royal Albert Asylum - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
BROADMOOR CRIMINAL ASYLUM - - - - -	6	4	10	-	-	-	249	84	333
METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES :									
Bethnal House - - - - -	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
Camberwell House - - - - -	2	5	7	1	1	2	-	-	-
Peckham House - - - - -	3	3	6	1	2	3	-	-	-
PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES :									
Haydock Lodge - - - - -	2	1	3	1	1	2	-	-	-
Fisherton House - - - - -	2	-	2	-	-	-	6	1	7
Western Counties Idiot Asylum - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - - - -	26	30	56	27	27	54	388	123	511

Appendix (B².)Appendix (B².)

TABLE showing the Number of DEATHS FROM SUICIDE in ASYLUMS, HOSPITALS, and LICENSED HOUSES, and amongst PRIVATE PATIENTS in SINGLE CHARGE during the Year 1884.

	Number of Suicides during the Year 1884.								
	Act committed in Asylum.			Act committed before Admission.			Act committed while Patient was Absent "On Leave."		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
COUNTY ASYLUMS :									
Carmarthen - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chester: Chester - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gloucester - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lancaster: Prestwich - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middlesex: Colney Hatch - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surrey: Wandsworth - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
„ Cane Hill - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sussex - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wilts - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
York, N. R. - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
York, W. R.; Wadsley - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
BOROUGH ASYLUMS :									
Birmingham: Winson Green - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hull - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leicester - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
REGISTERED HOSPITAL :									
St. Luke's - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES :									
Dinsdale Park - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fiddington House - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
BROADMOOR CRIMINAL ASYLUM									
	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUMMARY :									
COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS - - - - -	6	6	12	-	-	-	1	1	2
REGISTERED HOSPITALS - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES - - - - -	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS AND INDIA ASYLUM. - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CRIMINAL ASYLUM - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
PRIVATE SINGLE PATIENTS - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - - - -	8	7	15	-	-	-	2	1	3

Appendix (B³.)

STATISTICS of INSANE Persons confined in ASYLUMS,
HOSPITALS, and LICENSED HOUSES, and in Private SINGLE
CHARGE, on the 1st January 1885.

Appendix (B³.)

STATISTICS of INSANE Persons confined in ASYLUMS, HOSPITALS, and

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGHES.	TOTAL NUMBER of PATIENTS, 1st January 1885.						Total Number of Lunatics.
	PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
COUNTIES AND UNITED COUNTIES :							
Beds, Herts, and Hunts - - -	3	1	4	444	524	968	972
Berks (Reading, and Newbury) - -	6	4	10	184	260	444	454
Bucks - - - - -	13	3	16	154	255	409	425
Cambridge and Isle of Ely - - -	2	-	2	177	218	395	397
Carmarthen, Cardigan, Pembroke, and Haverfordwest.	9	8	17	259	270	529	546
Chester : Chester - - - - -	3	-	3	280	285	565	568
„ Parkside - - - - -	20	13	33	193	271	464	497
Cornwall - - - - -	27	25	52	237	312	549	601
Cumberland and Westmorland - -	11	10	21	271	243	514	535
Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth.	15	15	30	242	254	496	526
Derby - - - - -	2	-	2	215	214	429	431
Devon - - - - -	1	1	2	334	492	826	828
Dorset - - - - -	17	11	28	200	243	443	471
Durham - - - - -	12	11	23	607	514	1,121	1,144
Essex - - - - -	2	2	4	412	516	928	932
Glamorgan - - - - -	4	-	4	345	293	638	642
Gloucester - - - - -	5	7	12	351	466	817	829
Hants - - - - -	4	2	6	410	494	904	910
Hereford (County and City) - - -	19	9	28	174	184	358	386
Kent: Barming Heath - - - - -	11	15	26	520	826	1,346	1,372
„ Chartham - - - - -	22	4	26	306	443	749	775
Lancaster: Lancaster - - - - -	12	10	22	691	722	1,413	1,435
„ Rainhill - - - - -	4	1	5	303	362	665	670
„ Prestwich - - - - -	11	5	16	919	1,099	2,018	2,034
„ Whittingham - - - - -	3	2	5	750	996	1,746	1,751
Leicester and Rutland - - - - -	17	19	36	215	217	432	468

Appendix (B³.)

LICENSED HOUSES, and in Private SINGLE CHARGE, on the 1st January 1885.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st January 1885,												Counties, United Counties, and Boroughs.
Deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to County or Borough Rates.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
10	18	28	1	1	2	2	-	2	3	2	5	COUNTIES, &c. : Beds, Herts, and Hunts. Berks, &c.
26	39	65	-	-	-	3	1	4	3	1	4	
6	10	16	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	1	4	Bucks.
7	12	19	-	-	-	2	-	2	4	1	5	Cambridge and Isle of Ely.
13	10	23	2	-	2	2	-	2	9	2	11	Carmarthen, &c.
14	15	29	-	-	-	3	-	3	15	9	24	Chester : Chester.
22	28	50	-	-	-	2	-	2	4	1	5	„ Parkside.
10	12	22	2	2	4	6	-	6	1	1	2	Cornwall.
28	37	65	1	1	2	2	-	2	19	7	26	Cumberland and West- morland.
32	43	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	4	10	Denbigh, &c.
26	23	49	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	2	Derby.
7	9	16	-	-	-	1	1	2	5	7	12	Devon.
18	20	38	-	-	-	3	-	3	4	1	5	Dorset.
34	27	61	-	-	-	4	1	5	29	12	41	Durham.
21	30	51	-	-	-	2	2	4	14	7	21	Essex.
15	18	33	-	-	-	4	-	4	9	5	14	Glamorgan.
26	42	68	-	1	1	3	-	3	4	1	5	Gloucester.
26	30	56	-	-	-	4	2	6	17	6	23	Hants.
17	12	29	1	-	1	2	-	2	1	1	2	Hereford.
39	71	110	-	-	-	4	1	5	17	16	33	Kent : Barming Heath.
9	12	21	-	-	-	2	-	2	6	1	7	„ Chartham.
28	36	64	1	1	2	-	1	1	74	44	118	Lancaster : Lancaster.
21	28	49	1	-	1	4	1	5	10	8	18	„ Rainhill.
36	73	109	-	-	-	9	1	10	50	67	117	„ Prestwich.
13	28	41	-	-	-	2	-	2	126	97	223	„ Whittingham.
15	10	25	-	-	-	6	1	7	4	1	5	Leicester and Rutland.

COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGHES.	TOTAL NUMBER of PATIENTS, 1st January 1885.						Total Number of Lunatics.
	PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
Lincoln - - - - -	3	1	4	330	320	650	654
Middlesex : Banstead - - - - -	1	-	1	711	1,294	2,005	2,006
" Colney Hatch - - - - -	10	4	14	908	1,325	2,233	2,247
" Hanwell - - - - -	6	1	7	745	1,140	1,885	1,892
Monmouth, Brecon, and Radnor - - - - -	4	6	10	352	430	782	792
Norfolk - - - - -	6	12	18	294	434	728	746
Northampton - - - - -	21	19	40	301	332	633	673
Northumberland - - - - -	4	1	5	220	200	420	425
Nottingham - - - - -	1	4	5	161	178	339	344
Oxford (Abingdon, Oxford City, and Windsor). - - - - -	1	-	1	225	283	508	509
Salop and Montgomery (Shrewsbury, Bridgnorth, and Wenlock). - - - - -	6	2	8	279	352	631	639
Somerset - - - - -	8	5	13	320	441	761	774
Stafford : Stafford - - - - -	1	3	4	420	311	731	735
" Burntwood - - - - -	-	-	-	307	266	573	573
Suffolk - - - - -	-	-	-	146	209	355	355
Surrey : Wandsworth - - - - -	1	-	1	443	626	1,069	1,070
" Brookwood - - - - -	-	-	-	421	562	983	983
" Cane Hill - - - - -	-	-	-	420	579	999	999
Sussex - - - - -	9	14	23	346	463	809	832
Warwick - - - - -	8	12	20	275	365	640	660
Wilts - - - - -	-	2	2	285	355	640	642
Worcester - - - - -	19	32	51	324	413	737	788
York, N. Riding - - - - -	23	20	43	268	285	553	596
" W. Riding : Wakefield - - - - -	3	-	3	709	692	1,401	1,404
" " Wadsley - - - - -	12	29	41	615	782	1,397	1,438
" E. Riding - - - - -	19	17	36	134	115	249	285
BOROUGHES :							
Birmingham : Winson Green - - - - -	17	25	42	252	258	510	552
" Rubery Hill - - - - -	2	6	8	221	254	475	483
Bristol - - - - -	4	4	8	207	205	412	420
Hull - - - - -	1	1	2	116	115	231	233
Ipswich - - - - -	5	13	18	108	127	235	253
Leicester - - - - -	-	1	1	236	241	477	478
London (City of) - - - - -	-	1	1	166	222	388	389
Newcastle-on-Tyne - - - - -	1	4	5	133	135	268	273
Norwich - - - - -	2	1	3	116	137	253	256
Nottingham - - - - -	-	-	-	141	138	279	279
Portsmouth - - - - -	20	11	31	218	224	442	473
TOTAL - - - - -	473	429	902	21,066	25,781	46,847	47,749

OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st January 1885,

Deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to County or Borough Rates.			Counties, United Counties, and Boroughs.
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
8	11	19	-	-	-	3	1	4	13	-	13	Lincoln.
23	70	93	-	-	-	1	-	1	40	122	162	Middlesex : Banstead.
40	23	63	1	-	1	10	4	14	67	63	130	„ Colney Hatch.
26	60	86	-	-	-	6	1	7	70	94	164	„ Hanwell.
35	49	84	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	5	15	Monmouth, &c.
27	37	64	-	-	-	2	1	3	7	1	8	Norfolk.
9	12	21	-	-	-	4	-	4	17	3	20	Northampton.
35	41	76	-	-	-	1	-	1	12	4	16	Northumberland.
1	5	6	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	-	1	Nottingham.
3	8	11	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	1	4	Oxford, &c.
11	24	35	-	-	-	6	2	8	8	3	11	Salop and Montgomery.
30	54	84	1	-	1	2	1	3	-	1	1	Somerset.
39	25	64	-	-	-	-	3	3	10	4	14	Stafford : Stafford.
14	13	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	„ Burntwood.
5	8	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Suffolk.
24	36	60	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	2	Surrey : Wandsworth.
33	38	71	-	-	-	-	-	-	62	67	129	„ Brookwood.
25	22	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	„ Cane Hill.
22	50	72	-	-	-	4	-	4	5	1	6	Sussex.
15	30	45	-	-	-	4	1	5	2	5	7	Warwick.
16	24	40	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	2	5	Wilts.
26	55	81	3	2	5	-	1	1	4	1	5	Worcester.
16	22	38	-	-	-	1	-	1	8	3	11	York, N. Riding.
33	45	78	-	-	-	3	-	3	15	9	24	„ W. Riding : Wakefield.
17	30	47	-	-	-	2	-	2	33	20	53	„ „ Wadsley.
6	4	10	-	-	-	4	-	4	3	1	4	„ E. Riding.
BOROUGHS :												
20	28	48	-	-	-	-	3	3	4	-	4	Birmingham : Winson Gr.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	„ Rubery Hl.
17	18	35	1	-	1	1	-	1	11	4	15	Bristol.
11	15	26	-	-	-	1	1	2	8	6	14	Hull.
13	14	27	1	-	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	Ipswich.
12	13	25	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	Leicester.
8	10	18	-	-	-	-	1	1	29	17	46	London (City of).
12	11	23	1	2	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	Newcastle-on-Tyne.
6	4	10	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	Norwich.
16	17	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	Nottingham.
15	12	27	-	-	-	4	1	5	2	-	2	Portsmouth.
1,188	1,631	2,819	17	10	27	139	38	177	891	751	1,642	TOTAL.

REGISTERED HOSPITALS, NAVAL AND

COUNTY.	REGISTERED HOSPITALS, NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND STATE ASYLUMS.	TOTAL NUMBER of PATIENTS, 1st January 1885.						Total Number of Lunatics.
		PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
	REGISTERED HOSPITALS :							
Chester - -	Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital, Cheadle.	86	128	214	-	-	-	214
Devon - -	Wonford House, Exeter - -	62	80	142	-	-	-	142
Gloucester - -	Barnwood House, Gloucester - -	70	80	150	-	-	-	150
Lincoln - -	Lincoln Lunatic Hospital - -	24	35	59	-	-	-	59
Middlesex - -	St. Luke's Hospital, Old- street.	61	136	197	-	-	-	197
Norfolk - -	Bethel Hospital, Norwich - -	32	49	81	-	1	1	82
Northampton - -	St. Andrew's Hospital, Billing- road, Northampton.	151	164	315	-	-	-	315
Notts - -	Nottingham Lunatic Hospital, The Coppice, Nottingham.	42	39	81	-	-	-	81
Oxford - -	Warneford Asylum, Heading- ton-hill, Oxford.	31	46	77	-	-	-	77
Stafford - -	Charitable Institution for the Insane, Coton-hill, Stafford.	58	71	129	1	-	1	130
Surrey - -	Bethlehem Hospital, Lambeth- road, S.E.	118	134	252	-	-	-	252
York - -	York Lunatic Hospital, Bootham	57	48	105	21	26	47	152
" - -	The Retreat, York - -	64	94	158	-	-	-	158
	IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS :							
Lancaster - -	Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots, Lancaster.	283	143	426	77	24	101	527
Surrey - -	Asylum for Idiots, Earlswood, Redhill.	393	189	582	-	-	-	582
	TOTAL - - -	1,532	1,436	2,968	99	51	150	3,118
	NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND INDIA ASYLUM :							
Hants - -	Royal Military Hospital, Net- ley, Southampton.	31	-	31	-	-	-	31
Middlesex - -	Royal India Lunatic Asylum, Ealing, London, W.	81	19	100	-	-	-	100
Norfolk - -	Royal Naval Hospital, Yar- mouth.	158	-	158	-	-	-	158
	TOTAL - - -	270	19	289	-	-	-	289
	CRIMINAL ASYLUM :							
Berks - -	Criminal Lunatic Asylum, Broadmoor, Wokingham.	406	143	549	-	-	-	549

MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND STATE ASYLUMS.

OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st January 1885,

Deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to County or Borough Rates.			REGISTERED HOSPITALS, NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND STATE ASYLUMS.
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
15	21	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	REGISTERED HOSPITALS :
5	11	16	13	6	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital.
6	12	18	23	12	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	Wonford House.
3	4	7	4	6	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	Barnwood House.
9	30	39	4	5	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lincoln Lunatic Hospital.
4	5	9	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	St. Luke's Hospital.
15	15	30	29	30	59	1	-	1	-	-	-	Bethel Hospital.
3	6	9	11	3	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	St. Andrew's Hospital.
3	6	9	5	2	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nottingham Lunatic Hospital.
3	8	11	9	10	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	Warneford Asylum.
99	106	205	3	-	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	Charitable Institution, Cotton-hill.
8	9	17	11	4	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bethlehem Hospital.
11	7	18	8	9	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	York Lunatic Hospital.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	The Retreat, York.
-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS :
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots.
184	240	424	123	87	210	2	-	2	-	-	-	Earlswood Asylum.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	TOTAL.
8	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND INDIA ASYLUM :
-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	Royal Military Hospital.
10	-	10	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Royal India Lunatic Asylum.
18	-	18	6	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	Royal Naval Hospital.
51	46	97	2	-	2	406	143	549	-	-	-	TOTAL.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	CRIMINAL ASYLUM :
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Criminal Lunatic Asylum.

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES. - - - -

H O U S E S.		TOTAL NUMBER of PATIENTS, 1st January 1885.						Total Number of Lunatics.
		P R I V A T E (including all Criminal Patients).			P A U P E R.			
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
Bethnal Green, E. -	Bethnal House, Cambridge-road -	61	75	136	79	155	234	370
Bow, E. -	Grove Hall, Fairfield-road -	312	-	312	10	-	10	322
Camberwell, S.E. -	Camberwell House - - -	110	207	317	41	89	130	447
Hoxton, N. -	Hoxton House - - -	15	22	37	31	107	138	175
Peckham, S.E. -	Peckham House - - -	85	166	251	12	13	25	276
Chiswick -	Manor House - - -	19	15	34	-	-	-	34
Clapton, Upper, E. -	Brooke House - - -	30	45	75	-	-	-	75
Finsbury Park, N. -	Northumberland House - -	35	36	71	-	-	-	71
Hammersmith, W. -	Sussex and Brandenburgh Houses	24	13	37	-	-	-	37
Isleworth -	Wyke House - - -	21	10	31	-	-	-	31
Roehampton, S.W. -	The Priory - - -	26	26	52	-	-	-	52
Sunbury -	Halliford House - - -	8	11	19	-	-	-	19
Brook Green, W. -	Montague House - - -	6	-	6	-	-	-	6
Chelsea, S.W. -	Blacklands House, King's-road -	15	-	15	-	-	-	15
Fulham, S.W. -	Munster House - - -	23	-	23	-	-	-	23
Hillingdon -	Moorcroft House - - -	42	-	42	-	-	-	42
Brompton, West, S.W.	Earl's Court House - - -	-	26	26	-	-	-	26
Hammersmith, S.W.	Otto House, North End - -	-	29	29	-	-	-	29
" W. -	Upper Mall House - - -	-	6	6	-	-	-	6
Hanwell, W. -	Lawn House - - -	-	8	8	-	-	-	8
Hayes -	Hayes Park - - -	-	14	14	-	-	-	14
" -	Wood End House - - -	-	16	16	-	-	-	16
Hendon, N.W. -	Hendon Grove - - -	-	11	11	-	-	-	11
Leyton -	Great House - - -	-	8	8	-	-	-	8
Peckham Rye, S.E.	Silverton House, 26, Linden- grove.	-	5	5	-	-	-	5
Southall -	The Shrubbery - - -	-	7	7	-	-	-	7
" -	Vine Cottage, Norwood-green -	-	13	13	-	-	-	13
Twickenham -	Twickenham House - - -	-	17	17	-	-	-	17
Wandsworth, S.W. -	The Huguenots, East Hill -	-	10	10	-	-	-	10
Brixton, S.W. -	1, Knowle-road - - -	1	1	2	-	-	-	2
Notting Hill, W. -	24, Royal-crescent - - -	-	2	2	-	-	-	2
Tooting, Upper, S.W.	Ivy Lodge - - -	2	-	2	-	-	-	2
IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS :								
Hampton Wick -	Normansfield - - -	98	51	149	-	-	-	149
Norwood, Lower, S.E.	Colville, Thurlow Park-road -	4	-	4	-	-	-	4
TOTAL - - -		937	850	1,787	173	364	537	2,324

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st January 1885,

Deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to County or Borough Rates.			HOUSE S.
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
30	35	65	9	6	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bethnal House.
2	-	2	3	-	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	Grove Hall.
12	15	27	11	29	40	-	-	-	1	2	3	Camberwell House.
20	50	70	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	2	Hoxton House.
17	36	53	12	14	26	-	-	-	-	1	1	Peckham House.
6	8	14	5	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	Manor House.
9	14	23	14	14	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	Brooke House.
6	6	12	9	4	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	Northumberland House.
1	2	3	7	4	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sussex, &c. Houses.
1	1	2	6	2	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	Wyke House.
4	5	9	13	6	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	The Priory.
1	3	4	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	Halliford House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Montague House.
1	-	1	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	Blacklands House.
-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	Munster House.
4	-	4	19	-	19	1	-	1	-	-	-	Moorcroft House.
-	4	4	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	Earl's Court House.
-	2	2	-	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	Otto House.
-	1	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Upper Mall House.
-	1	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lawn House.
-	-	-	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	Hayes Park.
-	1	1	-	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	Wood End House.
-	2	2	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	Hendon Grove.
-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Great House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Silverton House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	The Shrubbery.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Vine Cottage.
-	1	1	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	Twickenham House.
-	1	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	The Huguenots,
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1, Knowle-road.
-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	24, Royal-crescent.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ivy Lodge.
-	-	-	3	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	Normansfield.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Colville.
114	188	302	122	124	246	3	-	3	1	5	6	TOTAL.

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES. - - -

COUNTY.	H O U S E S.	TOTAL NUMBER of PATIENTS, 1st January 1885						Total Number of Lunatics.
		P R I V A T E (including all Criminal Patients).			P A U P E R.			
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
Beds -	Bishopstone House, Bedford -	-	9	9	-	-	-	9
"	Springfield House, Bedford -	19	25	44	-	-	-	44
Derby -	Wye House, Buxton -	19	20	39	-	-	-	39
Devon -	Court Hall, Kenton, Exeter -	-	7	7	-	-	-	7
"	74, Lissen-grove, Plymouth -	-	2	2	-	-	-	2
"	Plympton House, Plympton -	11	21	32	-	-	-	32
Durham -	Dinsdale Park, Darlington -	13	17	30	-	-	-	30
"	Dunston Lodge, Gateshead -	22	17	39	-	-	-	39
Essex -	Witham -	8	11	19	-	-	-	19
Glamorgan -	Vernon House, Briton Ferry -	14	14	28	-	41	41	69
Gloucester -	Northwoods, Winterbourne, Bristol.	21	21	42	-	-	-	42
"	Fairford House, Fairford -	15	17	32	-	-	-	32
"	The Croft House, Fairford -	-	2	2	-	-	-	2
Hants -	Westbrook House, Alton -	7	13	20	-	-	-	20
"	The Briars, Sandown, Isle of Wight.	-	3	3	-	-	-	3
Herts -	Harpenden Hall, St. Albans -	2	1	3	-	-	-	3
"	Hadham Palace, Much Hadham	5	4	9	-	-	-	9
Kent -	North Grove House, Hawkhurst	15	16	31	-	-	-	31
"	Springcroft, Beckenham -	-	2	2	-	-	-	2
"	Tattlebury House, Goudhurst -	3	1	4	-	-	-	4
"	West Malling-place, Maidstone	13	16	29	-	-	-	29
Lancaster -	Marsden Hall, Burnley -	11	11	22	-	-	-	22
"	Clifton Hall, Manchester -	11	8	19	-	-	-	19
"	Haydock Lodge, Ashton, New- ton-le-Willows.	52	55	107	15	18	33	140
"	Tue Brook Villa, Liverpool -	14	18	32	-	-	-	32
"	Westdale House, Wavertree, Liverpool.	-	8	8	-	-	-	8
Norfolk -	Heigham Hall, Norwich -	30	45	75	-	-	-	75
"	The Grove, Catton, Norwich -	2	3	5	-	-	-	5
Northampton -	Abington Abbey Retreat, Northampton.	4	12	16	-	-	-	16
Salop -	Stretton House, Church Stretton.	32	-	32	-	-	-	32
"	Grove House, All Stretton -	-	33	33	-	-	-	33
"	St. Mary's House, Whitchurch	1	1	2	-	-	-	2
"	Boreatton Park, Baschurch, near Shrewsbury.	7	11	18	-	-	-	18
Somerset -	Brislington House, Bristol -	45	42	87	-	-	-	87
"	Bailbrook House, Bath Easton	11	11	22	-	-	-	22
"	13 and 14, Adelaide-terrace, Portishead.	-	2	2	-	-	-	2

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st January 1885,

Deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to County or Borough Rates.			H O U S E S.
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
-	2	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bishopstone House.
4	6	10	3	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	Springfield House.
6	10	16	4	3	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	Wye House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Court Hall.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lisson-grove, Plymouth.
-	2	2	4	4	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	Plympton House.
1	2	3	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dinsdale Park.
7	5	12	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dunston Lodge.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Witham.
3	3	6	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	Vernon House.
3	2	5	4	5	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	Northwoods.
-	2	2	4	3	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	Fairford House.
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	The Croft House.
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Westbrook House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	The Briars.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Harpenden Hall.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Hadham Palace.
2	5	7	4	3	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	North Grove House.
-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Springcroft.
-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Tattlebury House.
1	1	2	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	West Malling-place.
4	6	10	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Marsden Hall.
-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	Clifton Hall.
9	8	17	3	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	Haydock Lodge.
4	3	7	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	Tue Brook Villa.
-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Westdale House.
4	10	14	3	5	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	Heigham Hall.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	The Grove.
-	2	2	1	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	Abington Abbey.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Stretton House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Grove House.
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	St. Mary's House.
-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	Boreatton Park.
6	10	16	16	14	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	Brislington House.
2	3	5	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bailbrook House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13 & 14, Adelaide-terrace.

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES—continued.

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	TOTAL NUMBER of PATIENTS, 1st January 1885.						
		PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
Stafford	- - Ashwood House, Kingswinford, Dudley.	8	18	26	-	-	-	26
"	- - Moat House, Tamworth	-	3	3	-	-	-	3
"	- - The Green Hall, Stafford	1	-	1	-	-	-	1
Suffolk	- - The Glebe House, Aspall, Debenham.	2	-	2	-	-	-	2
Surrey	- - Church Street, Epsom	-	8	8	-	-	-	8
"	- - The Croshams, Sutton	-	2	2	-	-	-	2
Sussex	- - Ticehurst Asylum	38	35	73	-	-	-	73
"	- - St. George's Retreat, Ditch- ling, Burgess Hill.	10	41	51	-	-	-	51
"	- - Periteau, Winchelsea, Rye	-	2	2	-	-	-	2
Warwick	- - Glendossil, and Hurst House, Henley-in-Arden.	17	17	34	-	-	-	34
Wilts	- - Laverstock House, Salisbury	26	22	48	-	-	-	48
"	- - Fisherton House, Salisbury	48	59	107	139	206	345	452
"	- - Fiddington House, Market Lavington, Devizes.	14	10	24	-	-	-	24
"	- - Kingsdown House, Box	11	18	29	-	-	-	29
York, E. R.	- - Craven-street Retreat, Scul- coates, Hull.	-	8	8	-	-	-	8
York, W. R.	- - Greta Bank, Barnoldswick, Bentham.	4	-	4	-	-	-	4
"	- - Grove House, Acomb, York	5	10	15	-	-	-	15
"	- - Lime Tree House, Acomb, York.	4	2	6	-	-	-	6
"	- - The Grange, Kimberworth, Rotherham.	-	15	15	-	-	-	15
York, N.R.	- - Osbaldwick Hall, near York	-	4	4	-	-	-	4
York, City	- - Lawrence House, York	4	12	16	-	-	-	16
IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS :								
Devon	- - Western Counties Idiot Asylum, Starcross.	6	7	13	47	37	84	97
Essex	- - Essex Hall, Colchester	68	31	99	-	-	-	99
Somerset	- - Downside Lodge, Chilcompton, Bath.	-	4	4	-	-	-	4
Warwick	- - Midland Counties Idiot Asylum, Dorridge Grove, Knowle Common.	26	23	49	-	-	-	49
TOTAL		699	850	1,549	201	302	503	2,052

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES—continued.

OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st January 1885,												H O U S E S.
Deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to County or Borough Rates.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
2	3	5	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ashwood House.
-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	Moat House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	The Green Hall.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	The Glebe House.
-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Church Street.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	The Croshams.
7	4	11	12	14	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ticehurst Asylum.
-	2	2	5	4	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	St. George's Retreat.
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Periteau.
-	1	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Glendossil and Hurst House.
13	9	22	2	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	Laverstock House.
16	58	74	10	6	16	6	1	7	14	8	22	Fisherton House.
2	1	3	4	4	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	Fiddington House.
-	2	2	1	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	Kingsdown House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Craven-street Retreat.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Greta Bank.
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Grove House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lime Tree House.
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	The Grange.
-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Osaldwick Hall.
1	3	4	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lawrence House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Western Counties Idiot Asylum.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Essex Hall.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Downside Lodge.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Midland Counties Idiot Asylum.
97	175	272	101	102	203	6	1	7	14	8	22	TOTAL.

S U M M A R Y. - - - -

	TOTAL NUMBER of PATIENTS, 1st January 1885.						Total Number of Lunatics.
	PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS -	473	429	902	21,066	25,781	46,847	47,749
REGISTERED HOSPITALS - -	1,532	1,436	2,968	99	51	150	3,118
METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES	937	850	1,787	173	364	537	2,324
PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES -	699	850	1,549	201	302	503	2,052
TOTAL - - -	3,641	3,565	7,206	21,539	26,498	48,037	55,243
NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS AND INDIA ASYLUM.	270	19	289	-	-	-	289
CRIMINAL ASYLUM - - -	406	143	549	-	-	-	549
PRIVATE SINGLE PATIENTS - -	189	256	445	-	-	-	445
GRAND TOTAL -	4,506	3,983	8,489	21,539	26,498	48,037	56,526

- - - - - S U M M A R Y .

OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st January 1885,

Deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to County or Borough Rates.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
1,188	1,631	2,819	17	10	27	139	38	177	891	751	1,642	COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.
184	240	424	123	87	210	2	-	2	-	-	-	REGISTERED HOSPITALS.
114	188	302	122	124	246	3	-	3	1	5	6	METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.
97	175	272	101	102	203	6	1	7	14	8	22	PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.
1,583	2,234	3,817	363	323	686	150	39	189	906	764	1,670	TOTAL.
18	-	18	6	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS AND INDIA ASYLUM.
51	46	97	2	-	2	406	143	549	-	-	-	CRIMINAL ASYLUM.
-	-	-	56	76	132	-	-	-	-	-	-	PRIVATE SINGLE PATIENTS.
1,652	2,280	3,932	427	399	826	556	182	738	906	764	1,670	GRAND TOTAL.

Appendix (C.)

Appendix (C.)

ENTRIES BY COMMISSIONERS AT COUNTY AND
BOROUGH ASYLUMS.BEDS, HERTS, AND HUNTS (THREE COUNTIES)
ASYLUM.

14 November 1884.

Beds, Herts,
and Hunts
Asylum.

WE have yesterday and this day paid the usual annual official visit to this Asylum, and have in the course of our inspection gone over the whole of the Asylum in which the patients are placed, and have also seen the detached hospital, shops, and other places in which patients are employed, and can give on the whole a satisfactory report both of the state of the Asylum and condition and behaviour of the patients.

Statistics.

Since the last visit on 30th March 1883, the following changes have taken place :—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - - -	184	201	385
Discharged "recovered" - -	58	78	136
" "relieved" - -	9	7	16
" "not improved" - -	69	68	137
Died - - - - -	72	61	133

The present number of patients on the books is 986; 454 in the male, and 532 in the female division, all of whom, with the exception of 9 men and 7 women absent on trial, were seen by us. There are 2 patients in the private class, and one patient from the same class has been since the last visit discharged on recovery. Including the 2 patients above mentioned, there are 65 out-county patients, the majority of whom are chargeable to Essex or Hackney, and for these the charge is 14 s. and 15 s. per week. The private patients pay 20 s. a week, and the cost of maintenance for the rest of the patients is 7 s. 6 d. per week. Out of the 137 discharged hence as not improved, 125 were Surrey patients, who are now boarded in one of their own county Asylums.

The

The causes of the 133 deaths present no features calling for comment, except that in 24 cases death is ascribed to senile decay, and 9 were due to general paralysis; 96 of the deaths were the subject of post-mortem examination, and the coroner held one inquest on the body of a woman who was found dead in her bed, her death being unexpected, and no one being present at the time. The verdict was that she died of fatty degeneration of the heart.

Appendix (C.)
Beds, Herts,
and Hunts
Asylum.
Post-mortem
examinations.
Inquest.

The Asylum has been free from any contagious or infectious disorder, and but one case of erysipelas has occurred. The health of the patients is at this time satisfactory; 7 men and 9 women were seen by us yesterday in bed, and 32 men and 25 women are registered as under medical treatment last week.

We gave every patient the opportunity of speaking to us, and we must notice the fact that complaints were very rare; none of ill-treatment or insufficient food. One patient asked for a private interview with a view to obtaining his discharge. When at the interview, we told him that his discharge rested with the Committee and that we were powerless to aid him, he appeared quite satisfied, and we feel sure that much of the contentment evinced by the patients arises from the fact that they can and do see one at least of the Committee every week. One woman made a complaint about her treatment at Brentwood, four years ago. It is a fact that this woman made the complaint to one of us at that time at Brentwood, when it was investigated and found to be groundless. One patient employed in very unpleasant work asked if he could have more tobacco, and we think that the request might be well complied with in his case, and those employed with him. The above are all the subjects which were urged upon us with a view to amelioration, excepting the undue detention and distance from friends, and on neither of these heads could we properly interfere, though the hardship of sending patients into places far removed from their families and friends is a real grievance which should be made as little as possible, and we think that often a more judicious selection might be made of the patients to be sent away than is done by some of those in charge.

The staff of attendants, including 5 night on either side, is 91; 41 males, and 50 females. The duration of the service for the men is proportionally better than for the women, as no less than 17 women have not yet lived here 12 months, whilst it is only 6 men who count less than that service. With regard to their dress, we must repeat our Colleagues' suggestion, that uniform be supplied to both nurses and attendants. We also advise that the mess-room be made more comfortable and means of amusement provided suitable for each sex when the evening work is done, *e. g.*, a piano for the women and a billiard table for the men. We may add, that we did not observe a billiard table anywhere in the Asylum, and that the means of amusement are not too amply provided.

Staff of
attendants.

We saw dinner served both yesterday and to-day, and we could not find any ground to complain of either quantity or quality.

Dietary.

Appendix (C.)
Beds, Herts,
and Hunts
Asylum.

Precautions
against fire.

The quantity of meat in the pie has been increased in accordance with the recommendations at the last visit, and the food seemed generally liked.

A fire has taken place here since the last visit, and we learn that it was put out by the brigade, who worked actively and zealously, but we must notice that several of the dormitories have only one exit. If stairs cannot be readily made available, we advise trap doors and steps as affording a tolerably safe means of exit. We think that the fire buckets should always be kept filled with water, and not as now, only filled at night. There is an element of safety arising from the fact that a charge night-attendant patrols the Asylum throughout the night, one in each division, who ought to be able to give an early alarm in the event of an outbreak of fire.

We regret to find that there is no proper place for drying the soiled mattresses, which are often replaced on the bed without being unpicked and thoroughly cleaned, and we see that the bath-rooms are still used as a receptacle for these soiled mattresses. We hope this matter will receive early attention. All the baths are not of ware, but we trust when the metal baths still in use become worn out they will be replaced by Rufford's baths, or of some similar sort. Much appears to be attempted to render the wards cheerful, but the state of the walls is most unfavourable for painting thereon, and they are not as bright as we should like to see them. The beds and bedding were in proper order, clean, and sufficient. The dress of the patients was tidy and suitable to the season.

Employment.

Yesterday, according to the daily returns, we find that 327 men and 302 women were employed, and we are of opinion that, deducting the ward cleaners, only 65 men and 81 women, the total is satisfactory, and there are not a large proportion of patients left who are able to work.

Restraint.

Two men and 4 women were wearing strong exceptional dresses, but no seclusion is recorded, and only one instance of restraint occurs; a man has worn a jacket with sewn sleeves for three weeks for surgical reasons.

Trees have been planted in some of the airing courts, but we should like to see the courts wearing more the appearance of a garden than a yard. A walk round the estate to give the more excited patients extended exercise is much needed here. We notice that the patients are still employed in the drying-closet, and we have again to repeat the remarks made in previous entries respecting this matter. Mr. Evans has succeeded Mr. De Lisle, who has been promoted to the post of senior assistant medical officer, owing to Mr. Rogers having been appointed superintendent of the Cambridge Asylum. The case-books are well kept.

BERKS ASYLUM.

9 December 1884.

SINCE this Asylum was visited by our Colleagues in 1883 the number of patients has fallen from 508 to 464. This decrease is chiefly attributable to the discharge of 30 Surrey cases, for whom proper provision had been recently made in their own County. Berks Asylum.

The admissions have been 105, the discharges 88, including 50 recoveries, and the deaths of 35 males and 26 females are also recorded. There is no detached hospital here, but empty wards on each side for 32 beds could be set apart for infectious cases; excluding those wards the vacant beds appear to be 56 for men, 22 for women. No patient is away on leave, so we saw every one whose name is on the books. The males are 193, the females number 271. There are at present no out-county cases among them, but 6 private patients, 3 of each sex. The weekly charge for paupers has been reduced to 8 s. 6 d. We have as usual inspected all the wards, offices, and workshops.

We cannot speak too highly of the cleanliness of the day-rooms, dormitories, and single rooms, in which also there is a fair amount of comfort, and no where did we notice any foul smells.

New and improved water-closets with flushing tanks are to be introduced. We saw two of them, which promise well. All lead soil pipes, where encrusted internally or corroded, are also to be renewed, with proper ventilation. The waste pipes from all baths, lavatories, and sinks, have already been disconnected, and deliver outside upon open gratings.

The bedding which we examined in several wards was as it should be; and the bath-rooms were in an orderly state; screens between the baths in the women's division would be, we think, proper on grounds of decency.

Men and women alike were quiet during inspection, and no complaints made to us call for special mention.

We found in bed 12 women and 4 men. The mortality of 1883 was 10·3 per cent. for both sexes, and for the last 14 months it has been at a slightly higher rate per annum. This may be accounted for by the prevalence of diarrhœa and typhoid fever, five deaths among the patients having been due to the former, and one to the latter disorder. Independently of many trifling cases of diarrhœa, and of the five cases of that malady which proved fatal, 13 others of a serious character occurred, but the patients recovered.

As regards typhoid, two cases of that fever took place, both of females, one of whom died; the other is still in bed, but recovering. Careful observation and inquiry were made by Dr. Gilland and the Visitors' architect to discover the cause of these disorders. The water was analysed and found pure, but defects in the sanitary arrangements of the old building, through obstruction and imperfect ventilation of soil pipes, were discovered, hence originated the proceedings above referred to in regard to

Appendix (C.) better ventilation and improvement of water-closets and free
Berks Asylum. delivery of waste water in such a way as to exclude inlet of
sewer gas. A vote of 600 *l.* has been obtained from the county
and boroughs in union, to enable the works to be carried out, and
these works will, we feel sure (having regard to their influence
in improving the health of the Establishment), be carried out
without delay.

Only one staircase exists for first and second floor dormitories
of No. 1 Ward in each division. A second exit should be con-
structed for the emergency of fire. One way in which this can
be provided was pointed out by us to Dr. Gilland.

On our visit to the laundry we noticed that the boxing off of
the wheel and straps of the Bradford steam washing machine
scarcely guards against accident to patients at work. This is a
matter which should receive attention.

Dietary. The dietary is unchanged and appears to be sufficiently good.
All the patients have beer at dinner. The soup on table we
tasted; it was of excellent quality, though many women refused
it. We think that earthenware basins would be more cleanly
and more attractive for the soup than the tin vessels in which it
is now served.

Staff of attendants. The staff of attendants is numerically sufficient for day duty.
The maximum wages on each side has been raised 5 *l.*; that is to
say, to 40 *l.* and 25 *l.* for charge. This advance and the supply
of uniforms we consider to be very proper, though they have
not yet had much effect in preventing the departure of attendants
after a short service. There are but two attendants at night on
duty on each side of the Asylum, one sitting up in the epileptic
and suicidal dormitory, the other patrolling. We think that the
usual arrangement in an Asylum of this size is preferable, viz.,
that there should be three attendants, placing one with the sick
in the infirmary of each division, he or she to assist the patrol in
visiting violent cases. The nightly visitation of the wards every
hour is very proper, but more or less frequent visits to particular
dormitories or single rooms should be prescribed from time to
time in writing by the medical superintendent. The gas lighting
of the Asylum has been improved by the addition of a larger
main.

Precautions against fire. To instruct the attendants how to act in the case of an out-
break of fire, general rules have been drawn up and circulated
among them. These are very good and practical.

Divine Service. The attendance at divine service on Sundays appears to be
about 220, in the proportion of 95 males, and 125 females. The
services in the chapel are, during the summer, morning and
evening. For the latter another in the hall is substituted during
the winter. There are also daily morning prayers in that room
which the chaplain reads. No organ has yet been provided for
the chapel.

Amusement. The patients at the associated entertainment in last week were
175 of both sexes. Last night an amateur party from Walling-
ford kindly performed in the Asylum before an audience includ-
ing as many patients and gave much satisfaction. The scenery
of

of the Asylum theatre was yesterday shown to us. It is chiefly the work of one of the Asylum officers, and is very effective. Appendix (C.)

The remarks and recommendations made by our Colleagues at the last visit as to the insufficiency of exercise beyond the airing-courts, have led to the construction of a gravel walk round a paddock, which walk is used daily by females successively from various wards; 225 altogether have this exercise, and Dr. Gilland reports that it has had a tranquilising effect. We should be glad if these numbers could use the walk daily for at least an hour. About 160 men go beyond the airing-courts, and 72 men and 90 women once a week walk into the country. Those reported to be so feeble and helpless as never to go beyond the airing-courts are about 80 of both sexes.

Berks Asylum.

The returns of employment in the male division show very satisfactory results, inasmuch as, not reckoning 28 patients who are ward cleaners only, 121 out of 193 are otherwise usefully employed, a proportion of 63 per cent. of these 81 work on the land and 16 in various shops. On the women's side the record is not so good: not including 41, who are ward cleaners only, the proportion otherwise usefully employed is 43 per cent., of whom 65 do needlework, and 52 assist in the laundry department, kitchen, and offices.

Employment.

There has been no fatal casualty, and but few slight accidents to patients.

One inquest only has taken place, and that was upon the death of a woman found dead, the cause of death being heart disease. Of 61 deaths, 45 were the subject of post-mortem examinations.

Inquest.

Post-mortem examinations.

There is no entry in the medical records of any resort to mechanical restraint, but from that source we learn that 5 men upon five occasions have been secluded for an aggregate period of 110 hours, and 8 women on 14 occasions for 325½ hours. The patients last registered as being under medical treatment are 23, and the epileptics are 59.

Seclusion.

No land has been recently acquired by the Committee of Visitors of this Asylum. The total quantity held by them is 164 acres, 83 being freehold, 84 leasehold. That under sewage irrigation appears to be nearly 5 acres. The farming appears lately to have been very profitable.

BUCKS ASYLUM.

13 June 1884.

IN the wards of this Asylum are now detained 431 patients, and one of each sex is absent on leave; the males are 174, the females are 258, including the cases absent. Beds are vacant for 35 men and 11 women; of the total number of patients, 400 are chargeable to Bucks and its unions, 17 are out-county cases, chiefly metropolitan; the private patients are 16. Bucks Asylum.

Appendix (C.)

Bucks Asylum.
Statistics.Post-mortem
examinations.

Inquests.

Condition of
patients.Staff of
Attendants.Precautions
against fire.

The Asylum was visited last by Commissioners on the 24th January 1883; since that date 168 persons have been admitted, of whom 17 had been previously inmates; 77 have been discharged on recovery, 13 relieved, 17 not improved, and 38 males and 29 females have died, the deaths having been 67; the post-mortem examinations have been 36. Two deaths were the subject of inquests, having been sudden, but the juries attributed the deaths to natural causes. In 1883 the rate of mortality for both sexes was 9·6 per cent. per annum, calculated on the daily number resident; this rate has been but slightly exceeded in the 17 months which have elapsed since the last inspection by Commissioners; there has been no suicide or indeed serious accident, and no epidemic or exceptional disorder.

During our stay in the wards the patients (who were mustered from employment), behaved in an orderly way and presented an appearance creditable to the attendants and nurses, they include 76 epileptics and a few general paralytics. Ten women and 3 men were in bed. No one was under mechanical restraint or in seclusion. In the infirmaries are warded at present 21 men and 25 women.

The staff of attendants is full, and it has been slightly increased; two men being now on duty in No. 11, where are 27 patients, and four nurses being in No. 6, where 44 women of the troublesome sort are warded; in No. 5, however, of the male division, there are still only three men in charge of 41 patients, of whom 21 are, it seems, epileptic. Having regard to the proper oversight and control of the patients, their exercise and employment, and to the necessity for occasional leaves of absence to the staff, we still think that the number for day duty is inadequate. The night attendants are three on the men's side, four on the women's; this number appears to be sufficient, but we are glad to hear that the Committee have under consideration the erection of cottages for married attendants in proximity to the Asylum, which will make the rescue of patients in the event of a fire at night more easy than it could be, when half the male staff sleeps, as it does now, outside the Asylum, and some of the men at a considerable distance. Provision of such cottages has other advantages also to which we need not here refer. We can report highly of the order and cleanliness of the wards, and all the bedding which we examined was in a very proper state. The several recommendations for improvement of the Asylum which were made at the Commissioners' last visit have received the attention of the Committee; much has been done and more is contemplated to obviate defects in the ventilation of the drains, and the sewage tanks have been reduced in size. Such of the drains as pass under wards are, we understand, laid in the rock, safely jointed and well covered with earth.

A fire brigade has been organised, and alternative exits have been provided for the patients in the event of a fire. On looking at the returns of exercise, employment, and attendance at divine service,

service, we notice higher figures under each head, and we trust that they will be continued. Appendix (C.)

We, however, observe that no patient is employed in the tailors' shop, 44 men work on the land, 70 women do needlework, 28 assist in the laundry. Bucks Asylum.
Employment.

The weekly indoor entertainments are suspended during the summer ; cricket and walking are then substituted. Amusement.

There is no entry in the medical records of any resort to restraint. The patients secluded appear to have been 7 men and 2 women for an aggregate period of 335 hours. The register of admissions has been kept much better since the observations made by the Members of our Board upon that statutory duty, but we cannot yet say that the entries of the case book are regular. The medical superintendent is now single-handed, his assistant having recently left, but he informs us that a successor has been obtained from the Carlisle Asylum, and when that gentleman arrives we trust that Mr. Humphry will impress upon him the urgent necessity for his wiping off all arrears in the medical books, which we may state are chiefly in regard to old cases. Upon the general condition of the Asylum and upon the excellent state of its airing courts, which are indeed very ornamental, we can congratulate the Committee and the medical superintendent. Seclusion.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE AND ISLE OF ELY ASYLUM.

13 November 1884.

THREE hundred and ninety-four patients are to-day on the books of this Asylum, of whom 5 are absent on trial. The males here are 177, the females number 212. The cases which should be accommodated in this Asylum, but for whom there is no room, are 7 men and 15 women, now temporarily cared for in the Northampton Asylum. The necessity for early provision for the increase of lunacy (to which reference was made in our Colleagues' entry in 1883), has not yet led to any steps, it seems, in that direction by the Committee ; we hope that action will not be long delayed. Nearly all the recent recommendations of the Commissioners at their visits have received attention, we are glad to say. Additional exits from the dormitories, in the event of an outbreak of fire, have been provided ; the fire buckets are now within easy reach of the attendants, and the engine power seems to be fairly sufficient to extinguish flames in the roof, though we should be more satisfied if the smaller pump were replaced by a larger. The cesspools in the centre of the building have been abolished, and considerable progress has been made in ventilating soil pipes and cutting off all waste pipes from the sewers. On looking at the Asylum drainage plans we observe that several drains pass under wards and corridors ; these should be iron pipes properly jointed and laid in concrete. We trust that they are such. The female dining hall will, we hear, probably be opened for

Appendix (C.)
 ———
 Cambridgeshire
 and Isle of Ely
 Asylum.

for use at Christmas. Matters which still are under consideration, include the decoration of the recreation hall, the enclosing of the laundry drying ground, and the supply of uniform to the attendants and nurses. We must not omit to mention that a cottage close to the Asylum has been built for the head male attendant, and will soon be occupied by him.

Attendants.

The staff of nurses has been increased by adding a sixth for day duty in No. 2, and there are now three attendants and three nurses on duty at night, so that the infirmaries and observation dormitories are under continuous supervision during that period. We recommend the visits at the stations to be recorded hourly, instead of every two hours, and each night attendant to have his own clock. No electric or telephonic communication has yet been provided between the wards and medical officers' quarters, as it should be, though there are about the Asylum speaking tubes. The wards on each side are kept clean and comfortable, and only in one of them, No. 2 in the female division, did we notice any closeness in the atmosphere, though the windows are not well constructed for the admission of fresh air. Several new water-closets have been provided; they were much wanted. In the wards some addition has been made to the means of amusement, in the shape of more newspapers.

Dietary.

We saw some of the women at dinner; the fare was meat pie. Fish is now given once a week. Complaints were made by some patients as to the quality and quantity of the meat, and the lack of melted butter with the fish. In every Asylum there are patients whom nothing will satisfy. We think, however, that butter should be provided with the fish, and that it would be well to keep scales in the dining halls to weigh any ration complained of as to quantity. Such of the stores as we tasted were satisfactory.

In both divisions there was quiet and order during our inspection, but we doubt the sufficiency in number of male attendants, having regard to leaves out. The minor casualties appear to us to be numerous, after perusal of the medical records, and the fact that so many bruises have happened from "causes unknown," points to rough treatment, or to neglect by the attendants, if they be sufficiently numerous. One complaint against a male attendant in the infirmary we investigated, but it was not substantiated, and we believe that it was groundless.

Epileptic and
 suicidal
 patients.

The epileptics are 16 men and 27 women; the actively suicidal are reported as 15. There are 4 subjects of general paralysis in the male and in the female wards. We found 2 men and 1 woman in bed. Stoves have recently been placed in the infirmaries to raise the temperature. Five men and 15 women are registered as being under medical treatment. There has been no epidemic; the erection of a detached hospital has not yet been undertaken. For daily exercise of the patients a boundary walk has been all but finished, and Dr. Rogers will so soon as it is completed organise such daily exercise. We went over the shops, and some
 of

of the offices. The laundry would be improved by more machinery, which should be steam driven. A new bakehouse is being built; also a shed for the fire escape. Appendix (C.)
Cambridgeshire
and Isle of Ely
Asylum.

Employment appears to be found for 120 men and 137 women; of the former 32 work on the land, 49 in the shops and offices, of the latter 52 do needlework, 24 help in the laundry, and 5 in the kitchen. Employment.

Last Sunday 101 men and 89 women attended divine service in the Chapel; there is still but one Sunday service. Divine Service.

The associated entertainments are, as a rule, weekly. The last entertainment drew together 109 men and 114 women. Twice a week 53 females and 25 males walk beyond the estate. There has been no change in the medical staff. Amusements.

There has been no seclusion, and there has been no instance of restraint, except that of a man, by gloves to prevent his biting his own fingers. There is no padded room in the Asylum. We consider this to be a grave defect, as apart from the treatment of violent cases, the restless feeble should be considered. We hope that when walking exercise is further developed, the airing courts may not be much used by many. Restraint.

From the statutory books we learn that 38 men and 55 women have been admitted, 16 males and 39 females have been discharged. Eighteen deaths in the men's division, and 12 in the women's, have also been recorded. Statistics.

The only fatal casualty has been the death of an epileptic man, through swallowing yew leaves, according to the verdict of the coroner's jury. There has been no other inquest, and no death but that mentioned, which was due to other than a natural cause; there has been no epidemic of any kind. The case books are well kept, and the knowledge of the patients manifested both by Dr. Rogers and Dr. Crallan is very satisfactory. Inquest.

JOINT COUNTIES ASYLUM, CARMARTHEN.

1 April 1884.

IN the main and other buildings here there are now 558 patients; of these, 58 are out-county cases, and there are 41 vacant beds, so that the requirements of the counties in union are prospectively met for a considerable period. There are also in the wards 12 private patients. The males under care and treatment are 258, the females 280; no one is absent, and we have seen every patient; one or two women were noisy; but the general behaviour of both sexes was very good, and the complaining were few; none have, so far as we could ascertain, real grievances. Carmarthen
Asylum.

Clothing is good and warm enough, and personal cleanliness receives proper attention. No one was under restraint, manual or mechanical, during our inspection, and no one was in seclusion; six men were in bed for bodily illness or infirmity, and a woman; another man easily excited lay in bed at his own wish. Condition of
patients.

Appendix (C.)

Carmarthen
Asylum.

Dietary.

There has been no change in the diet. The table of diet set forth only the weight of meat "uncooked with bone," which is served at dinner. It is therefore difficult to affirm that the eatable quantity is sufficient, but we had no complaints made to us as to quantity. The bread, 2 ounces, at dinner is, we think, scarcely sufficient. The soup on table yesterday, which we tasted, was savoury and nutritious, and such of the stores as we examined are fairly satisfactory. Water is the beverage, and no milk is provided in its place to the workers, as is elsewhere given, and, we think, properly given. We found the wards clean and well ventilated, though they might be made more cheerful perhaps by some further inexpensive decorations.

The prevailing feature of insanity in this as in the other Asylums of Wales, seems to be morbid depression of spirits connected with religious views.

Suicidal and
epileptic
patients.

Seven men and 14 women are returned to us as being actively suicidal; there are only 3 general paralytics; the epileptics of both sexes number 50. These are under continuous night supervision. The others are visited hourly through the night.

Employment.

The average number of patients employed is 150 men and 190 women. This represents a ratio of 58 and 68 per cent. respectively, but of these employed 56 men and 50 women are ward cleaners only. The males employed on the land are 54, and in the various shops 27 only. The construction of the new range of workshops approaching completion will facilitate a considerable increase in the number of men employed. Of the women, 106 do needlework, and 35 are engaged in the laundry and kitchen department. We should be very glad to hear that the Committee had acquired more land; it would be useful for more employment of men and for the proper exercise of the women, whose walks beyond the estate are stopped by the misconduct of men in the roads.

Seclusion.

There has been no authorised seclusion or restraint since the Commissioners' last visit in June 1883, but communicating with No. 5 Ward on the female side (where are the more turbulent women) a small closet might be used by attendants for unauthorised seclusion, without the knowledge of the medical staff; we strongly recommend that this closet should be abolished, or so fitted up with shelves that its use for seclusion of patients would be impossible.

The patients last week upon extra diet were 30 men and 72 women. Dr. Hearder very rarely gives stimulants to any, and appears to rely much upon eggs as an extra. During last year 27,901 eggs were consumed, he informs us, in the Asylum, and 9,324 quarts of milk.

The chief structural works which demand notice are the conversion of the old workshop block and the erection of the new shops. The former block is now occupied as an infirmary by male patients, and is very comfortably fitted up; the latter has made considerable progress, is roofed in, and the flooring of the upper storey is laid. The digging out of the soil for the foundations of the new chapel has commenced; the plans of the chapel

chapel have, much to our satisfaction, been recently approved by the Secretary of State. Appendix (C.)

Making inquiry as to the arrangements in the event of an outbreak of fire, we observe in the draft rules for the guidance of the fire brigade and attendants, that, very properly, stress is laid upon the immediate removal of patients to a place of safety, as the first duty. From most of the dormitories in the main building double exits, by separate stairs, are available, and for those having one outlet only, a fire escape and ladders have been ordered; we ourselves have not much confidence in the efficiency of fire escapes and ladders, thinking it probable that many patients could not be rescued by such means; we, therefore, recommend that, wherever practicable, a second staircase, internal or external, should be provided. This course should certainly be taken at Rhydygors, where there are 48 men under the care of two males and one female, and where there is no night attendant; we also recommend that a communication be made between the upper dormitory floor of Job's Well (which is approached by a single staircase) and the adjoining gardener's house. It would be a wise precaution, also, to provide a fire bell at both houses, to summon outside aid. Every ward in the main building is supplied with an internal hydrant and hose. We advise that the latter be always kept attached and occasionally tested by turning on the water. This should be done by the female as well as the male attendants. The fire brigade are, we hear, practised once a month. Carmarthen
Asylum.
Precautions
against fire.

Among the patients the following changes have occurred since our Colleagues were here. Thirty-nine of each sex have been admitted, all with one exception (a man) being paupers from unions in one or other of the counties of Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke. Sixty men and women have been discharged, of whom 38 had recovered, and 40 others have died. The recovery rate, as compared with the admissions of 1883, was 29·2 per cent. for males and 42·3 for females, or 36·0 per cent. for both sexes. The mortality upon the average daily number resident throughout the year was 10·0 per cent. for males, 7·5 for females, or 8·7 per cent. for both sexes, and this has been, within a fraction, the death rate per annum since our Colleagues visited in June last year. Statistics.

Post-mortem examinations were made in 34 of the 40 deaths. Diseases of the lungs and heart have been the most fatal disorders; with one exception, all deaths were due to natural causes. Post-mortem
examinations.

The exception was that of a man who committed suicide by hanging himself in a water-closet. A correspondence with our Board took place, in the course of which the Commissioners recommended that full and specific directions, in writing, should be given to attendants in charge of suicidal patients as to the continuous supervision of such cases. Coroner's inquests were held upon this death and upon another, that of a male patient, who died from brain disease, but who had a fractured rib of old standing; this fracture did not, however, accelerate the death. Inquests.

Appendix (C.)
Carmarthen
Asylum.

One woman was admitted in the desquamative stage of scarlet fever, but she was at once isolated in a portion of the detached hospital, and recovered; the disease was not communicated to any other patient or attendant. This has been the only exceptional disorder. The only serious casualty has been the fracture of the rib of the male patient, who was the subject of the inquest last referred to; the date of the fracture and the mode of its occurrence were not ascertained.

Dr. Hearder is assisted by two other medical gentlemen, and we are very glad to hear that his services have been recognised by the Committee, in the shape of an increase of his salary.

The case-books are duly kept up.

CHESHIRE ASYLUMS.—I. CHESTER.

18 April 1884.

Cheshire
Asylums.
(Chester.)

YESTERDAY and this day we inspected the Asylum, which was last visited by two members of our Board on 28th July 1883, at which date there were 572 patients on the books. There are now 564; 276 males, and 288 females; and the vacant beds are 38 in the male, and 45 in the female division.

Statistics.

The changes which have taken place since last July have been the following:—

	MALES	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - - -	51	47	98
Discharged "recovered" - -	22	26	48
" "relieved" and "not improved."	5	-	5

Only one patient does not belong to Cheshire or Chester, and for this patient the charge is 14 s. per week. For the 97 patients chargeable to the City of Chester the rate is 10 s. 4 d., and for the remaining patients, 7 s. 7 d.

Post-mortem
examinations.

The deaths have been 31 on the male, and 22 on the female side. The causes of the 53 deaths call for no special notice, but we must express our regret that it has not been found possible to verify by autopsy the assigned cause in more than 22 instances. The value of such examination is almost universally acknowledged, and we feel sure that Dr. Davidson will make every effort to increase largely this proportion. No coroner's inquest was held.

Seclusion.

Seclusion was employed in the cases of 5 men and 2 women on six and two occasions respectively, and for a total of 31 and 6 hours. No entry is recorded of the use of mechanical restraint. With the exception of one woman absent on leave, we have seen every patient on the books, and can give a favourable report of the condition of the patients as to dress and behaviour. The wards were in very good order, bright and cheerful, but we have again
to

to urge that attempts be made to render the airing-courts more attractive. We were told it was impossible to prevent the patients destroying what is planted therein; but when we state that on the female side, where the airing-court is the more bare, the patients were not put into it for exercise from 1st January to 8th March, we think that the opportunity of injuring the plants therein afforded to the patients is slight. Small parties had been taken beyond the airing-courts at rare intervals, and on 9th March, 43 women were in the airing-courts. We are of opinion that the whole system of extended exercise outside the airing-courts and of regular daily exercise within these courts requires remodelling. During last year the mortality was 13·4 per cent., according to the medical superintendent's report. This is nearly 4 per cent. higher than the average in county asylums, and may, we think, partly be due to insufficient exercise. Another reason which may prevent large numbers of patients being taken for walks is the smallness of the staff. No wards are too strong in this respect, and we think that 3 Ward, male side, decidedly too weak. This ward is used by the more turbulent patients. There are 47 patients therein, with nominally four attendants, but during the busier time in the morning one attendant is absent superintending the removal of the soil baskets.

Appendix (C.)
Cheshire
Asylums.
(Chester.)
Exercise.

The head attendants' daily report books show that 135 men and 203 women are employed, including 32 men and 38 women, who are ward cleaners. These figures show that 50 per cent. only of the men, but 70 per cent. of the women, are usefully employed: 47 men work on the land, and 48 in various shops; of the women, 108 do needlework, and 38 are engaged in the laundry. We think persistent efforts ought to be made to give employment to more men, especially on the land. Dr. Davidson informs us that the Committee have under consideration the purchase of about 30 acres of land, adjoining the Asylum property; the quantity of land is at present inadequate to the number of patients, and we strongly recommend an increase, which would afford means of occupation for more men, and would, we trust, lead to a daily system of outdoor exercise round the estate for the female patients.

Employment.

The means of amusements within the wards are scanty; books are too few, and not of a sufficiently secular character. In one ward we found, except Bibles, prayer and hymn-books, only two secular books, and these have not been changed for over 12 months. A patient told us he was only allowed to use the billiard table for one hour during the day. In wet weather we think that the patients should be able to make use of all the means of amusement provided, as soon as the day-rooms are in proper order.

Amusement.

We had no complaints calling for remark, but a patient now discharged wrote to our Board, telling us that the male patients were wiped after bathing with sheets taken from the beds. This on investigation we found to be true, and we are glad to be informed by Dr. Davidson that the practice shall be discontinued. The supply of towels in some of the wards is insufficient, and we do

Appendix (C.)

Cheshire
Asylums.
(Chester.)

Amusements.

not approve of working patients wearing the same shirt day and night for a whole week. In several of the dormitories we found patients were sleeping without any attendant in the room, and the gas could be turned on or off by the patients at will. Dr. Davidson told us that no patient could secrete matches at night, but we feel sure that there are patients whose cunning, mischievous propensities enable them to evade the vigilance of even the most trustworthy attendants. The closets in the airing-courts have bars above the doorways, which appear to us to be needless, and suggestive of a means of suicide. The patients employed in preparing the vegetables for dinner are put in a cold and draughty place; we think some other locality should be chosen. The upholsterers' shop has been enlarged, and affords a means of employment to many demented patients; but the floor is tiled. This is not good for patients whose circulation is feeble. It is curious to notice that the adjoining shop, the plumbers' and painters', has a boarded floor, most unsuitable in a place where highly inflammable stores are placed. In places occupied by patients, we observed hung up on the walls, so as to be read by them, the rules for the housekeeper, head attendants, and regulations in case of fire. We think that the regulations for the housekeeper and head attendants are no concern of the patients, and that the regulations in case of fire ought to be hung up only in the attendants' rooms.

Dietary.

We saw the dinners provided yesterday and this day. They were good and sufficient. No complaint was made to us on the subject of diet. The beverage provided at dinner is buttermilk.

Precautions
against fire.

Making inquiries as to the arrangement in the event of fire, we learn there are external hydrants which can be worked by the steam-pump, and there is also telephonic communication with Chester, but the wards on the first and second floors are not, as is desirable, provided in most instances with exits at either end. No. 6, in both divisions, wherein sleep upwards of 100 patients on either side, is approached by one staircase only. Additional means of egress should be provided, and the night attendants should pay visits every hour to every corridor. The vigilance of the night attendants is tested by Bailey's electric clock, but we explained to Dr. Davidson that we did not consider the system of pushes satisfactory, and advise him to adopt some more efficient mode of securing the thorough performance by the night attendants of their duties. These attendants are still only two on each side, but three ought, as we consider, to be the regular staff in both divisions. Dr. Davidson tells us that it is in contemplation to build a workroom for the women over the shed in the airing-court at the corner of No. 6 Ward. Before the plans are sent to our office, we hope an additional exit will be shown thereon from the first floor of No. 6 to the staircase leading to the proposed workroom. Every ward should be provided with hand-pumps and fire-buckets. Some wards are not as yet supplied with them, and they should be kept filled with water both by day and night, and not, as at present, only at night.

CHESHIRE ASYLUMS.—2. MACCLESFIELD.

8 November 1884.

The patients here have increased in number since the visit of our Colleagues in March of last year. Then the number was 531, to-day it is 586, of whom 246 are males, and 340 females. But there are included in the total of 586, 125 out-county patients, viz., 95 from the Salop Asylum, and 30 from other places. There are also included 32 private patients. The rates of charge for maintenance are, Cheshire patients, 10 s. 6 d.; for out-county patients, 14 s.; and for private patients, 15 s. to 20 s. a week. The female division is full at present, but there would appear to be room in the male division for some 90 patients.

Cheshire
Asylums.
(Macclesfield.)

Since the date of the last visit 122 males and 160 females have been admitted, 64 males and 73 females discharged, 50 and 61 respectively having recovered, and 40 males and 50 females died. A male and 3 female patients are now absent on trial.

Statistics.

The 90 deaths represent a rate of mortality of 9.6 per cent. per annum, which is rather less than the rate for the year 1883 alone. One death was a suicide, whilst the patient, a young woman, was on trial at her own home. Another death was from inflammation of the lungs, and in this case the patient had sustained scalds from being bathed by another patient without the knowledge of the attendant. A coroner's inquest was held in this case, and in another in which the death resulted from natural causes. The case of scalding was inquired into by the Committee, but apparently without their being able to ascertain the facts very clearly. It seems to us that the attendant in charge of the patients at the time must have been to some extent in fault, and no doubt a careful watch will be kept on his future conduct.

Inquests.

A death from typhus fever occurred in June 1883, but it was the only case in which that disease appeared. The causes of the remaining deaths were of an ordinary character.

Post-mortem examinations were made in 70 instances.

Post-mortem
examinations.

All the patients in residence were seen by us yesterday. With a solitary exception, that of a woman, who became excited at our visit, all behaved quietly, and appeared on the whole to be contented. The state of their dress and their personal condition was satisfactory.

We have examined the dietary table, which appears generally to be adequate; but yesterday's dinner, which was of fish, did not seem to be quite satisfactory. The amount allowed, 13 ounces uncooked for males, and 10 for females, is scarcely sufficient, and the quality and cooking of the fish were not of the best. The fish is given on alternate Fridays, but we learn that it is sent from Grimsby on the Wednesday, arriving here on the Thursday. We think it might be possible to receive Thursday's fish on Friday morning in time for cooking, and are certainly of opinion that a more liberal ration should be allowed, the cost,

Dietary.

Appendix (C.) delivered at the Asylum, being, we understand, only $2\frac{1}{4}$ *d.* per pound, and further that greater care and neatness in cooking and serving the fish should be aimed at.

Cheshire
Asylums.

(Macclesfield.)

Employment.

The numbers of the patients usefully employed show some advance upon the return at the last visit of the Commissioners; and, including 56 men and 83 women who are ward cleaners, give a proportion of 60 per cent. of the former, and 55 per cent. of the latter so employed. We hope for further improvement, and we trust that additional means of employment will be supplied by the establishment of a tailors' shop, as so often recommended.

Divine Service.

Amusement,
&c.

We have as usual inquired as to the religious instruction, amusements, and exercise of the patients, but do not find anything under these heads which calls for special notice.

As regards the health of the patients at present, we observe that there are 6 men and 3 women who are general paralytics, and 103 of both sexes who are epileptic. Yesterday no male, and only six women were confined to bed. A woman was in seclusion, but no one was under restraint.

Seclusion and
restraint.

Since the last visit three patients have been restrained by the jacket, and two by jacket and gloves, to prevent self-injury, for a total duration of 671 hours, and another patient has worn the jacket for 144 hours for surgical reasons. Six men were secluded on 21 occasions for 189 hours, and 21 women on 596 occasions for 1,365 hours. One woman, a violent deaf mute, accounts for 1,094 of the 1,365 hours.

Epileptics.

All the men but one, and seven of the women secluded were epileptics. About 81 of the 103 of this class are under continuous night supervision.

Staff of
attendants.

The staff of attendants now consists (not including the chiefs) of 17 men and a woman on the male side, and 26 women on the female side, for day duty, and 3 men and 4 women for the night. Of the latter, however, one man and two of the women, are unprovided with tell-tale clocks. We hope these means of testing their vigilance will be supplied. We consider the staff adequate in number, and the duration of service is satisfactory.

Condition of
wards, &c.

The wards are very clean and cheerful, and the state of the beds and bedding is good. We are not quite satisfied that the system of disconnection of bath and sink waste pipes from the drains is the best that can be devised. We did not, however, notice any bad smells. The day-rooms should, we think, be provided with clocks. The rollers for towels in the lavatories should be locked in position so as to prevent their being made use of as weapons.

Precautions
against fire.

The arrangements for dealing with an outbreak of fire are, on the whole, satisfactory. A fire brigade exists, and is regularly drilled. The three-storied blocks, however, have each but a single staircase. The system of night watching which is in operation should ensure the early discovery of an outbreak of fire at night, should one occur; nevertheless these blocks would be safer if a second internal means of escape from the dormitories could be provided.

Dr.

Dr. Deas, who had been superintendent of this Asylum from its opening, left in June last, on his appointment to the post of Superintendent of Wonford House Lunatic Hospital, Exeter, and he was succeeded here by Dr. Sheldon, who was favourably known to the Visiting Commissioners as senior assistant medical officer of the Wells Asylum.

Appendix (C.)
Cheshire
Asylums.
(Macclesfield.)

CORNWALL ASYLUM.

16 February 1884.

CIRCUMSTANCES have made it expedient to visit this Asylum early this year. It was last visited by members of our Board in October. The New Buildings have made considerable progress, but they will scarcely be ready for occupation till the middle of summer. All the floors are not yet laid. As far as we could do we went over the works. The earliest occupants will be male patients, transferred from the Long Building, whose accommodation will then be given up to women. The additional beds provided will be about 170. We learn that at Fisherton House and elsewhere are now 18 Cornwall cases under care and treatment as lunatics; these, of course, will be called in. The new hall is a very useful adjunct to the Asylum. So soon as the New Buildings are opened for occupation we trust that the Committee may appoint a third resident medical officer. Electrical communications or telephones are also much needed between the various parts of this Asylum. We are glad to report that an additional night-nurse is now employed; her patrol is the High Building. We are inclined to think that the recording stations for the Dent's clocks in use might be increased in number with advantage.

Cornwall
Asylum.

The epileptic cases are about 70, of both sexes; the males cannot be brought under continuous night observation till the new dormitory for them is completed; 29 women, including patients epileptic and suicidally-disposed females, have now that supervision; 11 men and 5 women suffering from fits occupy single rooms at night; the general paralytics are six, all patients in the male division. The number of patients in bed yesterday was somewhat large, 12 on the men's, 21 on the women's side. The rate of mortality is, however, low, and no serious mischief has yet resulted from the overcrowding at night in some parts of the Asylum. There has been no death from any but natural causes, and no inquest has been held.

Epileptics.

The deaths have been six, and two post-mortem examinations are recorded. A fracture of a male pauper's leg has been the only severe casualty; this man was thrown down by a fellow-patient. The injured man and two other men were subjected to restraint by gloves for surgical reasons; one of them by jacket afterwards to prevent self-destruction; he subsequently died from exhaustion.

Post-mortem
examinations.

Restraint.

A man and two women have been secluded, each for a few hours only. During our tour of the wards no one was under mechanical restraint or in seclusion; one or two cases were in

Seclusion.

Appendix (C.) single rooms, the open doors guarded simply by attendants. Many men were seen by us in the airing courts, also some of the women were there identified as patients; very little excitement was displayed by either sex, and there were no complaints to which it is necessary here to refer.

Cornwall
Asylum.

Dietary.

The dietary is good. We saw a satisfactory stew of meat and potatoes for the paupers' dinner. Fish is occasionally given, and it appears to be relished. Beer is given to some only of the pauper patients.

Employment.

The returns made to us of employment are these: women in needlework 76, knitting 24, kitchen 20, laundry 26, housework 84. About the same number of men as of women assist in ward cleaning; the workers on the land and in piggery and stables number 72, and 23 help as artizans and in the offices and stores; altogether 182 men and 280 women are usefully occupied. The post of chief nurse is at present vacant; this will be, doubtless, filled up without delay. Among the male attendants there are but three single men.

Precautions
against fire.

Mr. Adams is satisfied that a sufficient number of men sleep in the Asylum to meet the emergency of an outbreak of fire. Not long since a fire did break out in the laundry and was soon extinguished. A set of drying closets were, however, destroyed and some roofing. The fire broke out during an evening entertainment in the Asylum, and arose, it is believed, from the over-heating of an iron door of a flue, which door was close to a wooden linen-horse in the closet. Mr. Adams has a fire brigade, but proposes to drill the whole male staff to some extent in the use of hydrants, hose, &c. Exits for the escape of patients in the event of fire are considered to be sufficient, and there is a constant high pressure of water for the hose by gravitation. In the Carew Building are 49 patients of the private class; of these, 23 are gentlemen, 26 are ladies, most of them chronic cases; we found them, as usual, in a very comfortable state and receiving all necessary care and attention. From 18 to 20 of both sexes dine together, and the indoor supply of amusements is liberal. If finances permit we, however, recommend some renovation of the billiard table. Everywhere in the paupers' and private patients' quarters in the Asylum and annexes the bedding was clean, sufficient, and of proper quality.

Divine Service.

The chapel accommodates 200 patients at each service, and two services are held on Sundays there. A third service is performed on Sundays in one of the mess-rooms for the invalids and others who cannot go to the chapel. The library stock is kept up; a fresh grant for its increase has just been made, so we are informed by the Chaplain.

Statistics.

Mr. Adams has now under his care 590 patients; two are absent on leave. Since our Colleagues' visit in 1883 the admissions have been, 15 of paupers, two of private cases; the discharges have been 11, including one private patient, all recovered. The weekly charges for private patients still range from 12s. 6d. to 63s. The case books are well kept up.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND ASYLUM.

7 May 1884.

IT is nearly 14 months since this Asylum was last officially inspected by two members of our Board. At our visit this day we find the following changes have taken place:—

Cumberland
and Westmor-
land Asylum.
Statistics.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted first time - - -	89	70	159
Re-admitted - - - -	17	30	47
Total Admissions - - -	106	100	206
Discharged "recovered" - -	33	44	77
" "relieved" and "not improved."	4	8	12
Died - - - - -	37	31	68

We have seen all the patients this day upon the books, 537 in all, 276 of whom are in the male and 261 in the female division. The charge for the county patients is 8 s. 2 d. per week, for the out-county and private cases, of whom there are 29, 14 s. and 17 s. 6 d. per week ; sixteen of the cases belong to Northumberland unions or to the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, and, we may here remark, that we paid particular attention to the patients received here chargeable to Berwick, and we were of opinion that almost without exception their cases were such as might be properly treated in the workhouse. We need not dilate here upon the hardship of sending patients here who can be properly cared for near their own homes, but we hope that the guardians will see their way to remove all those patients for whom asylum care is not absolutely needed.

We gave to every patient opportunity of telling us their grievances or wishes, and we had no complaint to notice in this entry, except to state that the patients all seem to be impressed with the idea that the power of discharge in pauper asylums rests with the Commissioners, but we carefully explained to all patients who demanded their discharge that the power of such discharge was vested in the magistrates, to whom alone would it be of use to apply, if they were proper subjects for discharge.

The dinner we saw served to-day was rhubarb tart, milk, and bread and cheese; we had no complaints on the score of insufficiency of food, but, except for a change, we hope similar dinners will not be given, as it does not appear to be as substantial a meal as potato-pie, which is the dinner provided for Wednesdays, according to the dietary sheet.

Dietary.

Appendix (C.)

Cumberland
and Westmor-
land Asylum.Condition of
patients.Staff of
attendants.

We were well satisfied with the dress of the patients; the wards were bright and clean, and in a state creditable to the attendants, as were also the dormitories.

We consider the staff in some of the wards hardly equal to the duties placed on them; for instance, on the female side in the infirmary there were 21 patients, 19 in bed, and only 2 nurses; and in No. 8 in the same division 20 patients, 5 in bed, and only one nurse. In the male infirmary, 40 patients, 14 of whom were in bed and in charge of two attendants. We are of opinion that (though the staff may be numerically sufficient if the proportion of attendants to patients is looked at) an extra attendant is required in each of the three wards above referred to. There are this day 17 male and 17 female attendants for day duty, 34 in all, of whom almost half, viz., 16, have not yet lived here a year, whilst but 10 (five of each sex) have been here for over two years. There are three night attendants on either side; one additional attendant has been appointed in each division for night duty, in accordance with our Colleagues' recommendations at the last visit.

High
Mortality.

The mortality for 1883 was 11.5 per cent. on the daily average numbers resident, and at the rate of about 12 per cent. per annum for the interval since our Colleagues' visit. This is considerably above the average rate both here and in county asylums generally.

Inquests.

No exceptional disorder has prevailed, but a large proportion of the deaths were those of patients above 70 years of age. Coroner's inquests were held on four patients, all of the male sex. One died of cut throat, self-inflicted before admission, and another died of erysipelas of the head and face following an injury inflicted by another patient. The two other inquests were held on patients, both old residents, who made their escape and died from exposure, though one was found alive and taken to the workhouse, where he died. The health of the patients at the present time is not satisfactory. We find no less than 20 men and 38 women in bed; many of the latter are aged, bedridden persons, but many others are suffering from weak bodily health, and several suffering or recovering from skin eruptions of a non-contagious character, but indicating low vital power. In these instances and with the present number of patients, we are glad to report that the recommendation of our Colleagues as to the appointment of a second assistant medical officer has been carried into effect, and Dr. Grant entered on his duties some months ago. The patients under medical treatment last week were, 47 men and 31 women.

Health.

Restraint.
Seclusion.

No patient was restrained or in seclusion when we visited the wards, and their behaviour was decidedly satisfactory. One male and 4 females have been restrained by sleeved polka for a total of 550 hours for surgical reasons, and 4 men and a woman have been secluded 38 times in all, and for a total of 292 hours.

Precautions
against fire.

We have gone over the building with the object of seeing how the safety of the patients is secured in case of fire, and except in the top storey of the extreme blocks in either division, a second staircase

staircase is available for every dormitory; some additional means of exit is required for the dormitories above referred to in the extreme blocks. The doors of both dormitories and single rooms are now made to open by an ordinary handle from the outside. There are internal hydrants in various places, but the hose is not, as it should be, kept screwed on to the hydrant.

The return of employment is very satisfactory, and shows that 74 per cent. of the men and 63 per cent. of the women do useful work; of the males 204, and the females 166, are employed; 148 men work on the land, and 21 are engaged in various trades, whilst 21 are ward cleaners; 46 women do similar work in their division, 30 are employed at the laundry, 12 help the cook and in the stores, &c., and 78 knit and sew. About 250 patients attend Divine Service, and 87 were present at the last weekly entertainment. The laundry block for females, and the workshop block for males, are finished and occupied. We thought the bar over the doors in the water-closet blocks should be removed or altered so as not to offer any easy and suggestive mode of suicide. The female junction building is making progress. The recent additions and alterations will prove valuable, and greatly promote the comfort of the patients and the good management of the Asylum. We wish to call attention to the want of any electric or similar communication between the various parts of the Asylum shops and medical officers' quarters, and we also desire to notice that no means exists (a defect mentioned in previous reports) of testing the watchfulness of the night attendants. The airing-courts have been thrown together, forming one large garden for each division. These are well planted, well kept, and will, we learn, soon be asphalted. They are chiefly used by the sick, and those, who we are glad to find are few, not trusted beyond the walls. We learn with satisfaction that the Committee intend to increase the acreage of the Asylum estate, and to provide additional farm buildings. Amongst other matters awaiting early attention, are (1) the erection of a detached hospital for infectious disorders, and (2) the provision of a mess-room for the attendants of each sex, in which they can also meet in the evenings for amusement and recreation.

Appendix (C.)
Cumberland
and West-
morland
Asylum.

Employment.

DENBIGH ASYLUM.

20 May 1884.

THE inspection of this Asylum, which occupied us also yesterday, we brought to a close to-day.

Denbigh
Asylum.

There are 499 patients, thus classified: of the private class, 16 male and 10 female, total 26; and of the paupers 223 males and 250 females, total 473. Of both classes there are 239 males and 260 females. The former number is 4 less, and the latter 13 in excess of the corresponding numbers at the Commissioners' visit last year, so that the pressure upon the accommodation of the female division is much greater, and increasing rapidly. It is to

Appendix (C.) this subject that we must more particularly direct our remarks on the present occasion.

Denbigh
Asylum.
Crowding.

In last year's entry it was pointed out that beds were too many in some of the female dormitories. The number has not been diminished. We learn that an eight-bedded room has been taken from the male side, and it is estimated that there are now vacancies for 19 more female patients. At our request Mr. Cox has measured most of the day-rooms and dormitories in the female division, and we find the following results:—

First as to day space: Wards No. 1 (the private patients ward), 2, and 6 have sufficient floor area per patient; No. 4 Ward affords only $25\frac{1}{2}$ superficial feet per patient, and No. 5 only 31 feet, the minimum required by our Board in all new buildings being 40 feet.

Secondly as to dormitories: the cubic space per patient which we require in associated dormitories is 600 feet. Here in No. 5 Dormitories there is only 430, in the special observation dormitories 453, in No. 4 Dormitory (the "red room") 381, in the Hospital Ward 507, in the so-called church dormitories 444, and in No. 4 Dormitories 532 cubic feet. From the above figures it will be obvious that the female division of this Asylum is much over-crowded; and as there is evidently a strong tendency to increase in the number of females to be provided for, the question of extension cannot be postponed.

In the entry made last year it was suggested that a ward for epileptics and suicidal patients should be built, and we desire to repeat that recommendation. There has been some thought, we understand, of building over No. 5, but we hardly think the result would be satisfactory, or indeed, that our Board would approve of the scheme. An evident objection is that no additional day space would be obtained.

The deficiency of inside water-closets in some of the female wards has been before noticed. There are enough in the airing-courts; but No. 2, with 56 patients, has only two, No. 4, with 86 patients, has only one, and No. 5, with 101, only two closets accessible without going out of doors. The position, too, of the closet in No. 4, not having any external ventilation, is objectionable. There is also a want of an inside closet in No. 3 male, and of a bath-room for this ward.

Among other smaller requirements, we should mention the following: steam coils to warm the male dining-hall; a sunshade for the female airing-court; a good cricket-ground, for which an excellent site can be found in the field east of the female side; more extensive walks in the Asylum grounds so as to facilitate exercise more extended than can be obtained in the airing-courts; repainting and decoration of several of the wards which begin to look shabby; and the provision of a more liberal supply of decorative objects for the day-rooms, some cages of birds, &c., all of which have a decidedly beneficial effect on the patients.

Precautions
against fire.

As regards protection against fire, we observe that a large firemain (4-inch diameter instead of 2-inch), has been laid round the Asylum, with a pressure of water from the town system sufficient

cient to play over the roof, and that several additional exits in case of danger have been provided. The dormitories generally are safe; but we think that for the security of the patients in No. 4 female dormitory (the "red room"), doors should be made so as to allow of passing through the nurses' room (No. 62) into the next dormitory; also that a door should be opened from No. 4 male (upper) room to the lobby of the stairs of the new block; and that in the other upper dormitory in this block some form of fire-escape should be kept. These two rooms are dependent on one staircase.

Appendix (C.)
Denbigh
Asylum.

Rules and instructions for attendants and others are in course of preparation. These should be as simple as possible, and great prominence should be given to instructions as to removing the patients to a place of safety. This should be the primary and immediate duty of the senior attendant in the quarter where a fire occurs.

With reference to the night supervision of epileptics, we find that still the night attendants are assisted by patients; not a very desirable plan. The clocks for testing watchfulness which are in use are very inefficient, and we would suggest the introduction of an electric system with recording clock, the expense of which would not exceed 60 *l.* to 70 *l.*

Epileptic
patients.

Except in the particulars we have noticed in the foregoing remarks we think the Asylum is in a satisfactory condition. It is clean, and the sanitary state is good. The patients appear to be kindly treated, and they are not discontented.

Their dress is on the whole satisfactory, but there are several among the men who are clothed in exceptionally strong dresses. We hope that efforts will not be wanting to improve the habits of such patients, and so to dispense with the necessity or such clothing.

Condition of
patients.

Amusements are provided with the usual frequency, and there is to be an important associated entertainment to-night. Parties of patients of both sexes are taken for walking exercise beyond the grounds twice a week. A great number, of course, are unfit for this; but they might be exercised within the Asylum boundary were there suitable walks as we have suggested above.

Amusement.

Since the last visit 59 males and 89 females have been admitted; 32 males and 56 females discharged; and 31 males and 20 females have died; 26 males and 41 females had recovered, being 45 per cent. of the admissions. There was nothing exceptional in the causes of the deaths, which in 20 instances only were followed by autopsy. It is stated to be difficult to obtain the relatives' permission for this. No coroner's inquest has been held.

Statistics.

Post-mortem
examinations.

Among the serious casualties was the fracture of a patient's rib in a struggle with an attendant, who attempted, single-handed, to deal with the patient when excited. The circumstance was inquired into by the Committee, and the attendant reprimanded.

Appendix (C.)

Denbigh
Asylum.

Seclusion.

Restraint.

Seclusion has been resorted to, since the last visit, in the case of 20 males on 39 occasions, and for a total of 2,331 hours, and of 23 females on 44 occasions, and for 1,147 hours in all, and a man was in restraint for surgical reasons for 66 days, and another man has been largely restrained by the sleeves to prevent self-injury, though this restraint has not, under a misapprehension, been entered.

Several structural improvements of a various character, in addition to those noticed, have been effected, and others are in contemplation; and we feel assured that both in the Committee and in the Superintendent there is the strongest disposition to maintain and increase the efficiency of the Asylum.

DERBYSHIRE ASYLUM.

30 September 1884.

Derbyshire
Asylum.

THE numbers on the books of this Asylum are to-day 432, being 1 only in excess of those at the date of the Commissioners last visit on the 13th day of March 1883. The males are as many as the females. All are chargeable to unions in the county, or to the county. There are no private patients. Every individual was produced to us, except 3 of each sex away on trial. Complaints were limited to detention, and these seemed groundless, as far as we could judge. Contentment was very general. The health of the patients is satisfactory. Three men and 1 woman only were in bed. According to the records 8 men and 18 women are under medical treatment for various reasons.

Condition of
patients.

During our inspection the patients were quiet and orderly; the women's personal cleanliness and neatness of dress are most creditable to all who have a responsibility in the matter.

Employment.

As many as 88 men appear to work on the land, so that so much neatness can scarcely be expected from them. In shops and house work 64 other male patients assist. In sewing, cleaning, &c. 56 women are induced to be useful; 46 work in the wards, and 32 help in the laundry.

State of wards,
&c.

The wards are kept very clean; they exhibit much comfort, are properly decorated, and nowhere did we notice any offensive smells. The new ward for men has been occupied since the 25th June, and it is very suitably furnished. Such of the bedding as we examined in each division is of good quality, and in a proper condition. In the bath rules hung up we think that the omission in some instances of the temperature of a bath, and in other instances of the minimum temperature, should be rectified, and a few towel rollers yet unsecured should be made safe.

Epileptic and
suicidal
patients.

The night supervision of the epileptic and suicidally disposed is perhaps as effectual as the structure of the Asylum will permit, but is not what it should be. There are under treatment here 43 male and 37 female epileptics, and we are informed that
the

the actively suicidal cases are 14 in the male division, 41 in the women's. The worst are at night, associated in dormitories in the infirmaries which are thus made inadequate for the accommodation of those who have the first claim to beds there for curative treatment. We think that preventible deaths should be guarded against by special dormitories for the suicidal and those suffering from fits, and that in a County Asylum there should be sufficient accommodation for the sick, and that outlay in these directions is only proper. The fact that there is no detached hospital here for infectious cases is another grave blot in the provision for the patients' welfare. An eligible site for such a hospital was shown to us by Dr. Lindsay, and we trust that this matter will receive from the Committee the earliest possible attention as delay may involve very serious responsibility on their part. We do not advocate any but a small hospital, and for a few patients of each sex.

Appendix (C.)
Derbyshire
Asylum.

We hear that some funds charitably left to the Asylum for the patients' benefit are now applicable. These might perhaps be applied in their means of amusement, which amusement is by no means an insignificant agent in mental recovery. A good piano is very much needed in the Entertainment Hall.

Amusement.

The number of attendants in charge of the more troublesome of the male patients is barely sufficient, and it is worthy of remark that in the men's division the refractory class is associated in larger numbers than any other class, which is not generally considered wise. Fifteen attendants cannot yet count 12 months' service, the staff on the male side is in the proportion of one man to 10 patients, and of one woman to 11 cases.

Staff of
attendants.

There is no record of any serious casualty, other than those which were the subjects of coroners' inquests. These inquests were four, one held at Nottingham upon a patient who burnt herself to death while on leave. Another was upon a male who died very shortly after admission, having been brought in a moribund condition. The verdict was death from exhaustion. The third inquest resulted in a finding of death from cerebral, cardiac, and pulmonary mischief, which death was accelerated by an accidental fall. The death of a woman from suffocation by the accumulation of food in the pharynx was the subject of inquiry in the fourth inquest. She was a general paralytic, and the jury acquitted all of blame. In the treatment of his patients Dr. Lindsay has been able to avoid seclusion.

Inquests

The record of restraint shows that one patient has had his arms placed in long sleeves for 15 nights for surgical reasons, and for the same reasons another has had his hands slightly restrained for two days.

Restraint.

There have been frequent and varied associated entertainments, including theatrical and musical entertainments, pic-nic excursions, cricket matches, and weekly dances.

The chapel attendance on Sundays may be stated as 120 or thereabouts of each sex. About 10 male and 10 female patients go to the village church services.

Divine Service.

Appendix (C.)

Derbyshire
Asylum.

Dietary.

Precautions
against fire.

We saw the men who dine in the hall partaking of good rations of beef with two vegetables. Water is still the beverage of the patients at that meal, and no complaints as to the withdrawal of beer were made to us. The dietary has been altered by the substitution of rice pudding, made with milk and molasses, for dinner on Mondays, in the place of soup which was greatly disliked, and not consumed by many patients. The structural improvements in and about the Asylum since the Commissioners' last visit are connected chiefly with sanitary arrangements, the fixing of additional urinals, and the supply of additional hydrants. An organ has also been placed in the chapel. We saw several persons descend an escape shoot from the female division, and we were told that such descent is often practised. Dr. Horton resigned office here in 1883, and in June of that year Dr. Legge succeeded him as assistant medical officer. In him Dr. Lindsay has evidently a valuable colleague. The present chief nurse is Miss Giessler, of whom the Medical Superintendent speaks very highly.

DEVON ASYLUM.

9 February 1884.

Devon Asylum.

THIS Asylum is now more than full, some day space having been appropriated for the purpose of a dormitory. Notice was given in 1882, we understand, that patients could only be admitted as vacancies occurred by death or discharge, and the Committee will this week, it seems, consider the question of additional accommodation for patients. Although the population of the county does not increase, the cases which require to be admitted multiply, and so long as the 4s. subsidy is given indiscriminately to those who want Asylum treatment, and those who only need workhouse care, they will probably continue to rise yearly in number. In any increase of Asylum accommodation for the county, this fact must be borne in mind. Besides space for more patients, proper provision should be considered for such as are epileptic and suicidal and sick. The infirmary is only a make-shift on the female side. For the males there is no proper infirmary. The observation dormitories are inadequate, and there appear to be no cottages at the disposal of the Committee for married attendants, a grave defect.

Appointment
of assistant
medical officer.

The insufficiency of the medical staff has been rectified by the appointment of a second assistant; three duly qualified medical gentlemen are certainly not too many for this Asylum; we could, however, wish that at night they were stationed in various parts of the Asylum, especially since there are no telephonic or electric means of communication between the several buildings or between wards and officers' quarters. The women are 498, of whom 229 are at the detached block; the men are 336; of these, 47 are at the male house, 20 at the farm. The epileptic class numbers 52 males, 35 females; the general paralytics are also numerous, 23 men,

men, 16 women. The actively suicidal to-day are reported to us as being not less than 15 of both sexes. Appendix (C.)

As to diet, clothing, and general attention, the patients fare well, and are, on the whole, contented, but the staff of attendants and nurses is still below the number we should think necessary to avert preventible accidents, and there are now two vacancies among the nurses; no night attendant is employed to visit the Male House, and there is only one night male attendant on the men who occupy the main building, and who are not in the observation dormitory. We cannot but think that the male staff for day and night duty should be strengthened, and no vacancies should be allowed to exist among the nurses. Devon Asylum.
Staff of attendants.

The wards are in fair order, and the new drainage has been very beneficial in keeping them free from any offensive smell.

The rate of mortality has been, during the past year, very low, and since the last visit of Commissioners as low as 6·11 for both sexes. There has been no epidemic, but the Hospital is very wisely kept empty for such a contingency. Among the 36 deaths which have occurred, 2 have been suicides. In regard to both, correspondence took place with our office; the earlier was in a water-closet; the man strangled himself; he was admitted after an attempt at self-destruction on the 15th November, and destroyed himself on the 3rd December. An attendant last saw him a few minutes before the fatal act. Since this occurrence Dr. Saunders has told the attendants to keep up their supervision over the suicidally disposed even in closets, and, we believe, at the suggestion of our Board. The second suicide was after escape and on a railway line. Both suicides were the subjects of inquest by a coroner and jury. Visiting yesterday the Ward No. 1 where the suicide in water-closet occurred, we thought the gallery insufficiently lighted by gas in the evening. For more effectual supervision of the patients after dark, we are disposed to think that more gas-burners should be placed in many galleries. Health.
Suicides.

The laundry enlargement will, we trust, be accelerated; it has been too long delayed. The changes of linen for male and female patients are far too infrequent, but at present the laundry cannot, it seems, meet the demands of the Asylum. From the returns made to us the employed patients appear to be 149 men, 285 women; of the former 60, of the latter 130 are ward-cleaners only. About 43 males work on the land, and as many women in the wash-house. We think that the numbers of each sex confined to the airing-courts is large, if they be, as we are informed, as high as 100, especially 100 out of 336 in the male division. In bed during our inspection were 13 women and 8 men. There have been no serious casualties other than the suicides, and the other causes of death have been ordinary. Employment.

Post-mortem examinations have been made in less than half the deaths. Now that the medical staff is adequate in number for the work of the Asylum, we trust that more autopsies will take place. Post-mortem examinations.

Appendix (C.)
 ———
 Devon Asylum.
 Statistics.

The admissions since our Colleagues were here have been 129; the discharges 82, including 55 recoveries. Several cases have been admitted which exhibited no insanity here. From the patients' demeanour we are satisfied that the medical officers are no strangers in the wards, and that they are much liked; we still are not altogether satisfied with the entries in the case books. Between admission and discharge we could find but slight mention in these records of several cases. We are glad to notice that works are in progress to facilitate the escape of the patients in the event of an outbreak of fire.

DORSET ASYLUMS.

20 and 21 August 1884.

Dorset
 Asylums.
 Statistics.

IT is about ten months since two members of our Board last visited these Asylums, since which time the changes that have taken place have been the following:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - -	25	36	61
Discharged "recovered" - -	8	14	22
„ "relieved" and "not improved."	17	1	18
Died - - - -	12	15	27

The number of patients on the books is 468; 212 males and 256 females; 62 of the former and 75 of the latter are at Forston; the remainder, excepting one patient of each sex absent on trial, are at Charminster. Thirteen males and 11 females are private patients for whose maintenance from 10 s. to 14 s. per week is paid. The rate for patients belonging to the county is 8 s. 2 d.

There are now 14 vacant beds on the male, and 10 on the female side. At the time of our Colleagues' visit 15 men were boarded in these Asylums belonging to Surrey, who have since been transferred to their own county, but there are here now 5 more women than there were last year, and our Colleagues then reported the Asylums full on the female side. Accommodation has been found for the women by appropriating a male ward at Forston to female patients, but we desire to repeat the remark made in the last entry, that "this cannot be regarded as a satisfactory arrangement or as other than a temporary expedient;" and we must express a hope that the question of providing increased accommodation for the insane pauper lunatics belonging to the county of Dorset will receive early attention at the hands of the Committee.

Some of the floors at Forston are much worn, and if the Asylum there be continued much renovation will be required.

During

During the course of our inspection we saw every one of the patients in residence, gave to all an opportunity of speaking with us, and listened to their complaints, which were exclusively confined to alleged undue detention.

Appendix (C.)
Dorset
Asylums.

The wards were clean, the bedding good and sufficient, and the patients themselves were properly dressed.

State of wards,
&c.

The dinner served was of good quality, and seemed generally liked. The behaviour of the patients was, with very few exceptions, quiet and orderly. Nowhere did we detect the presence of sewer gas, and the ventilation of the wards and dormitories was good.

Dietary.

We examined the various rooms with the view of ascertaining whether alternative exits were everywhere available in the event of fire, and except in one dormitory, which we pointed out to Mr. Symes, we were satisfied that the escape of the patients was fairly assured.

Precautions
against fire.

The attendants seemed to us to be well selected and up to their duties. They were neatly clothed, but we have to remark that to neither sex is uniform given, and we think this should be supplied to them. There are 27 men and 24 women engaged as attendants; these numbers include two head attendants in either division, three night attendants on each side, and six artizan and three laundry attendants. Only three of each sex have been less than a year in the Asylums, whilst 18 men and 14 women have lived many years in the Asylum service.

Staff of
attendants.

The health of the patients continues satisfactory; we saw 4 men and 6 women in bed, and 8 and 11 respectively were registered last week as being under medical treatment.

The epileptics are 25 men and 20 women, who are under the charge of a night attendant in each division, whose exclusive duty it is to watch them throughout the night, and though the supervision is not, strictly speaking, continuous, it is as good as the structural arrangements of the Asylum will permit.

Epileptics.

Seclusion has only been required in the case of 2 patients of each sex on three and two occasions, and for a total of 33 and 15 hours. Restraint was found necessary by the jacket for surgical reasons for one man and one woman for 48 and 42 hours.

Seclusion and
restraint.

No death appeared to the coroner to require an inquest to be held thereon, but autopsy verified the assigned cause of death in 22 out of the 29 cases. There is nothing to notice in the various causes of death, which are all ascribed to diseases ordinary in Asylums.

Post-mortem
examinations.

We have no important structural improvements to notice as having been completed or commenced since the last visit, except that filtering tanks for the sewage have been provided at Forston. In some of the wards the staff did not appear to us to be too strong, and we think that No. 2 male and 2 and 4 female wards should never be left with less than two attendants actually on duty in the wards. In the first ward mentioned there are 25 epileptics, in the second 20 epileptics, and in the last 48 patients, with only two attendants assigned to each ward. It is obvious

that

Appendix (C.) that with this staff the wards must sometimes be left in the care of one attendant only, which does not seem to us to be sufficient for the class of patients warded in these three wards.

Dorset
Asylums.

Divine Service.

We see from the returns furnished us that 138 patients were present at Divine Service at Charminster last Sunday morning, and 42 at the evening service at Forston. The same number of patients attend the week-day prayers at Charminster, and rather a smaller number than on Sundays join in the prayers at Forston on week-days. The men who walk beyond the grounds are 79 in number, and the women are 67.

Employment.

The men who are in some way useful are 104 in all, 49 of whom work on the land, and 38 are ward cleaners only, the rest being engaged in various trades, whilst 34 of the women work in the laundry; 17 help the cook or are employed in the offices; 25 clean the wards, and the remainder knit or sew. Mr. Peacock, who was in charge at Forston, has left, and is about to take up the position of Medical Superintendent of a licensed house in the Midland Counties, and Mr. Davis, who was formerly at Bethnal House, has been appointed in his place. The rest of the principal officers of the staff here remain as at the last visit.

DURHAM ASYLUM.

13 March 1884.

Durham
Asylum.

WE have this day concluded our inspection of the Asylum, and have to express general approval of the condition in which we found the patients, and the state of the wards and dormitories.

We have seen all the patients on the books with the exception of 2 absent on leave, and gave to every one full opportunity of speaking to us. The general grievance brought to our notice was alleged undue detention. To all the patients thus complaining we could only state that the power of discharge rested with the Committee and with the Committee alone, and that we were absolutely without power in the matter; on our telling them this, the patients, particularly the workers, said, "We never see the Committee;" whilst the patients at Winterton said, "They do not come here above three or four times a year." We, of course, have no means of knowing whether the Committee do see all the patients at each visit, but it does appear to us that it is quite possible that the patients engaged on the land or at various trades may not have such full opportunity of seeing the Committee as the feeble, lazy, or demented, who remain in the wards.

Health.

During our visit we found in bed 35 males, and 38 females, but the health of the patients has been, on the whole, satisfactory. One case of small-pox occurred in the summer last year; a male patient was attacked and recovered, and the disease did not spread. We are sorry, however, to report that at present

present there is no detached hospital for infectious disorders, but we hope that it will not be long before this want is supplied. The water-closet accommodation has been increased in accordance with our Colleagues' suggestions, and we are glad to report that there are no earth-closets within the buildings. A room has been fitted up at the mortuary for the relatives of those patients who die here. The male epileptic, so-called, temporary dormitory, remains as at the last report. It is an unsuitable building, over-crowded, and should be replaced by a substantial building. The pipes still empty direct into the drains, and do not discharge, as they should do, on open gratings properly trapped. The lavatory suggested by our Colleagues for the male side has not yet been fitted up. The baths at the Winterton building require new wood-work. We were glad to hear that curtains to separate the bathers in the general bath-room are to be put up.

The means of escape in case of fire seems to be sufficiently secured in most parts of the Asylum, but in male dormitory 5 there is but one means of egress. We hear, however, that it is proposed to make a door through into the matron's store-room; this we think a very desirable improvement, and hope it will be carried out. We gave a fire alarm yesterday, and in very creditable time the brigade had the water playing over the roof, the ladder placed against a window on the second storey, the sash removed and a canvas shoot fixed inside, down which some persons came. A policeman patrols the outside of the Asylum by night to give an alarm in case of need, and in the main building there are five night attendants in each division on constant duty through the nights. We think it would be desirable were one of these night attendants in each division to hold the position of a head attendant, and be responsible for the vigilance of the rest. In the interior of the building there is not a hydrant with hose attached in every ward, and the buckets are at present placed too high to be readily used in an emergency. The floor in the dining hall needs attention. When the chapel is finished, which it is hoped will be the case in June, the old chapel will then be available for a dining hall and recreation room. A bigger room than the present one for these purposes has long been needed. We are sorry to learn that there is still 150 *l.* needed for the organ for the new chapel. We trust this sum may soon be subscribed. We thought the stoves in the long corridor needed some protection to prevent injury to any patient accidentally falling against them.

We were, on the whole, well pleased with the appearance of the attendants in both divisions. There are 44 male attendants and six married couples on the male side, and 43 nurses in the female division. The nurses' recreation room is not very cheerful, and the furniture not too comfortable.

Since the last visit the following changes have to be noticed:—

Appendix (C.)						MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Durham Asylum.								
Statistics.								
	Admitted	-	-	-	-	145	133	278
	Re-admitted	-	-	-	-	17	22	39
	Discharged	"recovered"		-	-	48	60	108
	"	"relieved"		-	-	7	2	9
	Died	-	-	-	-	46	43	89

The present number on the books is 1,128, of whom 619 are males. There are 19 men and 6 women out-county patients, and 7 men and 9 women private patients. No death occurred from other than causes ordinary in Asylums, and the only fact we need notice is that no less than 29, 18 men and 11 women, died from general paralysis. There are a very large number of this class here at present, 64 on the men's and 23 on the women's side. Two of the last cases admitted of general paralysis came from Durham Gaol. It is a pity that with regard to one of these cases the insanity was not detected earlier, as he served out his sentence before being sent for treatment to the Asylum.

Epileptic and suicidal patients.

The epileptics are 75 men and 39 women, and the actively suicidal are 10 males and 13 females. No serious or fatal casualty has occurred, and no coroner's inquest has been held.

Post-mortem examinations.

Post-mortem examinations were made in 75 instances. We saw the dinners served both in the main building and at Winterton, and were satisfied with quantity and quality. The behaviour of the patients everywhere was quiet. The refractory wards are small and have a strong staff of attendants.

Condition of patients.

We saw very few black eyes or bruises, and investigated the only complaint of harsh treatment brought to our notice, and feel satisfied that the charge against the nurses was unfounded. The bedding was in good order, clean and sufficient, and we note with approval here that the patients have a night dress, and are not obliged to wear the same underclothing day and night, which is too often the case, particularly on the male side, in Asylums. The large rooms in the Winterton building are admirably adapted for the chronic harmless class at present warded there, but they are not suitable, either in respect to day or night accommodation, nor is the staff sufficient, for recent and acute cases.

Employment.

The returns furnished us show that 631 patients are in some way or other employed in useful work; 500 being engaged in some other way than ward cleaning, 195 men work in the garden or on the farm, 25 are employed at various trades, 12 work in the laundry, and 9 in the kitchen, stores, and offices; whilst in the same departments 19 women work, 29 assist the laundress, 116 do needlework, and 37 knit.

Amusement.

The amusements take place once a week and are of the usual varied character. There are in general about 350 attending these associated meetings.

Divine Service.

Nearly 450, on an average, are present at the church services, and about 150 attend daily prayers. The Roman Catholics, who here

here number 169, have frequent opportunities of attending mass and receiving visits from their priest. One or two patients professing this faith asked us for a few religious works; we think, if none are provided, that their request is reasonable and might be granted. We think that there is not a sufficient supply of newspapers, books, illustrated periodicals, &c. We saw on an average about five books for a ward, newspapers were very rare, and we learn that the books are only changed once a month. In these circumstances we were glad to find that the monotony of the patients' lives is varied by walks beyond the airing courts, and 463 are not exclusively confined to their yards for exercise. We are able to report that the walk round the grounds is approaching completion. The cost per head last year was 9s. 1d. for Durham patients, 14s. for out-county, and from 12s. to 20s. for private patients.

Appendix (C.)

Durham
Asylum.

ESSEX ASYLUM.

12 June 1884.

ON the books of this Asylum are now the names of 931 patients, 413 being males and 518 females; 55 of the former are on leave at Lea Hall, 50 of the latter are on leave at Mistley. It appears from returns made to us that 57 men and 106 women, chargeable as lunatics to unions in Essex, are accommodated in other Asylums and Licensed Houses. The vacant beds here are 15 in the male department, 24 on the female side. No one is absent on leave elsewhere than at Lea Hall or Mistley. We saw all in residence, some yesterday, the rest to-day. The weekly charge during the current year has been 10s.

Essex Asylum.

Since the last visit of the Commissioners, which was on the 30th and 31st August 1883, there have been, we are informed, 88 admissions of males, 80 of females; of these respectively eight and 10 were of patients previously in the Asylum. The discharges have been 125, of which 84 were on recovery.

Statistics.

Sixty-seven patients have died, 37 were males, 30 were females; 48 cases were subjects of post-mortem examination.

Post-mortem
examinations.

The only inquest held was upon the death of an epileptic girl, from suffocation in a fit one morning, at 3.15 a.m., between the visits of the nurse on duty to the single room in which the patient was placed. This death was the subject of correspondence in December between the Asylum and our Office, and it has led to the appointment of another (the fifth) nurse on duty at night. The night supervision of the epileptic and suicidal class is, we think, now as good, perhaps, as can be arranged in this Asylum, but it is by no means perfect, and we trust that better provision on this head will be included in the plans now in course of preparation for a new block upon the Asylum estate for men.

Inquest.

The epileptics here are now 59 men and 67 women. A joint attack by three male patients upon the night attendant on his round has induced the Committee to provide a further attendant

Epileptics

Appendix (C.) on the male side, that the patrol may be no longer by a single man. In this way the night staff in that division has been increased.

Essex Asylum. Suicidal cases. Thirty-six suicidal cases have continuous night supervision, but this is not extended to all the epileptics of either sex.

Mortality. The mortality for 1883 was 11·3 per cent. upon the daily average number resident; it has been below 10 per cent. per annum for the period elapsed since the Commissioners' last visit.

Typhoid fever. There have been amongst the causes of death a case of erysipelas and a case of typhoid fever. The fever made its appearance in April last, and attacked four male patients, of whom one died and three recovered. The cases occurred in various wards and one in a detached block. They were isolated in C. Block, emptied for that purpose. Owing to the dryness of spring weather the drains of the male division had not been flushed as much as usual by storm-water, and this, Dr. Amsden thinks, may have contributed to produce the disorder. When the outbreak took place every sanitary step possible was taken, the drains were thoroughly flushed and disinfected, and the water in use was analysed; this analysis showed that the water, though it might be considered to be fairly good, was not altogether satisfactory, so the Committee judiciously obtained at once from the public works a supply for drinking and cooking purposes. These proceedings have had good results; the last fever case occurred on the 28th April, and the patient is now convalescent. It is important, however, that the fact should be borne in mind that the Asylum drains, which are of brick (as was common when the institution was built, 30 years ago), pass underneath the wards at three points, and that probably there is, through the burrowing of rats, some escape of sewer-gas into the Asylum. This matter will, doubtless, receive careful attention from the Committee in view to remedy any defect. One case of scarlet fever occurred in March; the person attacked was a nurse who had visited a relative whose children had the disorder. The nurse was promptly isolated, and has recovered, and no other individual became affected. In bed we found 13 of each sex, and one man and two women in seclusion. According to the registry, 79 cases in all are under medical treatment.

During our inspection there was much noise and excitement amongst the more troublesome women; the men were more orderly. As to clothing and personal appearance we think that the attendants in each division should give more heed to the patients' bad habits, and that the result would be a considerable improvement in the direction of neatness and tidiness. We listened to all complaints, even those for discharge (which it is not our province to deal with), but could not detect substantial ground for any. The two or three black eyes which patients exhibited were satisfactorily explained.

Dietary. We saw dinner in several wards, and had no reason to find any fault with the fare or the service, but we think that probangs, for the use of the medical officers, should be kept handy to wards where paralytics take their meals, and that attendants should be taught

taught how to deal with a choking patient. Dr. Amsden is, we are glad to mention, giving attention to this matter. Appendix (C.)

Since August last 26 patients have been secluded for an aggregate of 1,882 hours on 35 occasions. Two of the 14 women were epileptics; no one of the 12 men. Essex Asylum.
Seclusion.

To five patients mechanical restraint has been applied; four of these wore sleeves or gloves, one was dry-packed only; she suffered from mania with a suicidal tendency; the others were so treated for surgical reasons. Restraint.

Under the head of employment we do not find any improvement since last inspection; we would repeat our Colleagues' recommendations that the working patients should be increased in number; we also desire that more attention should be given to extended exercise of the patients in the main building; far too many are, we think, confined to the airing courts; such daily exercise has, we have reason to believe, most beneficial results, being very conducive to health, tranquillity, and general contentment. Recreation indoors is not overlooked. Employment.

The chapel services are three on Sundays and once daily during the week. The enlargement of the Asylum now under consideration will entail a corresponding addition to the size of the chapel. The laundry is manifestly too small. In going over the wards we noticed no bad smells, though the position of the water-closets is not such as would be chosen in more modern Asylums than this, and the furniture and fittings of the interior are reasonably good. The bedding, such as we examined, is good, and the exits from the wards and dormitories are now so multiplied as to facilitate escape in case of fire; the hose, however, is not, on the male side, in every case close or attached to the hydrants, and we are disposed to think that the iron spanners, which are for use in connection with the hydrants, should be kept quite beyond the reach of the patients passing to and fro. As to the water supply of the Asylum and its proposed enlargement, we are informed that by well-sinking and boring to a depth of 705 feet good water from chalk has at length been tapped, which rises in the well to within 210 feet of the surface. The actual yield of water has not been tested, but so much confidence is felt that it will be ample, that the Committee have employed an engineer to prepare plans for the permanent pumps, and the county surveyor is again engaged on plans for the enlargement of the Asylum, a proceeding which was sometime since suspended until the water question could be settled. Divine Service.

Precautions
against fire.

Dr. Amsden is acting with great zeal and ability as Medical Superintendent; we are sorry to find that Dr. Campbell's health has been such that he has been unable to visit the wards since September last; he is now, we regret to learn, very ill and away on leave; a third Assistant Medical Officer has been temporarily appointed, a step very necessary considering the size of the Asylum and the number and dispersion of the patients on its books.

Appendix (C.)

ESSEX ASYLUM.—LEA HALL, LEYTON.

30 June 1884.

Essex Asylum.
(Lea Hall.)

FIFTY-FIVE patients are on the books here, all of whom we have seen, including 2 men in bed. A man complained to us that a truss which he was wearing for hernia did not fit; he was examined by Dr. Southey, and the special attention of the visiting medical attendant is by us requested, although this is not the first truss which has been supplied to the patient. The truss maker should be asked to come and fit the man. Among those detained here there was to-day more groundless discontent than usual; we attribute this feeling to the grumblings of a patient named T. S., whose insanity is not very patent, but who, sane or insane, is not fit to be here, and we recommend that he be taken back to the Brentwood Asylum, and be there placed under special observation. Four men are registered as being under medical treatment.

There has been no restraint or seclusion. Very few patients can be induced to work. The staff of attendants consists of 3 men. There has been one death; the cause is stated to be phthisis. Seven patients have been received, as many removed. The medical attendant, Dr. Davey, visits daily, and the patients are also visited from the Asylum monthly or thereabouts. The house is kept very clean and tidy.

ESSEX ASYLUM.—MISTLEY.

2 May 1884.

Essex Asylum.
(Mistley.)

VISITING here to-day we find 50 female patients in residence. Two have quite lately exhibited epilepsy, and will, we understand, be taken back to Brentwood. One of them is the only patient in bed. On our arrival we found the women about to take tea, which was properly served with bread and butter. All were quiet and neatly dressed. The washing is done at Brentwood, and all have a weekly change of linen. There has been a recent case of erysipelas, the only case of that malady. Fifteen, or thereabouts, attend the parish church; about 30 exercise beyond the grounds. The rooms are in proper order. Two additional exits have been made, to carry out our Colleagues' recommendation, and a hand-pump and eight buckets, charged with water, have been provided since their inspection. No patient made any complaint. The general health is good; there has been no seclusion or restraint; two women are registered as being under medical treatment. The attendants are three, besides the gardener and his wife.

GLAMORGAN ASYLUM.

27 March 1884.

WE have given two days, as usual, to the inspection of this Glamorgan Asylum. Asylum; its condition and that of the patients are highly creditable to those who manage and superintend the establishment. In Dr. Pringle we believe that the Committee have a very competent officer; his medical assistants are recent appointments, and therefore new to us, but he reports favourably of them. The case-books will now, we trust, be well kept. Scarcely 10 months have elapsed since our Colleagues were here. On the books there are now 361 men, 291 women; patients are drafted hence from time to time to other Asylums, to obviate overcrowding here, and the county, we understand, pays one-fourth of the difference in weekly maintenance charge between this Asylum and those. At Carmarthen Asylum are 19 men and 38 women chargeable to unions of Glamorganshire. At Abergavenny Asylum are 20 women, at Briton Ferry, 40, so chargeable. The new Asylum at Parc Gwylt is not far advanced in construction; the foundations for the blocks to be in the first instance, erected, are put in; but it seems that the quarry from which stone has hitherto been got has failed to yield proper material, and work is delayed. Arrangements will, we hope, overcome this difficulty very soon, as the accommodation for the lunatic paupers of the county is certainly not what it should be, and this evil grows.

As we have above stated in other words, the accommodation here is very good, but only for the numbers now in the wards, which in fact fill the Asylum. Among the improvements effected recently here are the supply of several dozens of Tobin's tubes for ventilation of the dormitories, the better ventilation of the dining-hall through its roof, the erection of a foul-linen washhouse, and the provision of additional hydrants inside the building. A staircase has also been Fire precautions. constructed to give an alternative exit from No. 5 male dormitory, and a fire-escape with a shoot is being obtained for an additional exit from certain female and male dormitories. Such escapes may be useful for some patients, but there are others whom it would be very difficult, if not impossible, for a few attendants to lower, and for such cases we regard stairs to be almost indispensable. Wherever hydrants may be placed, the hose should, we think, be in juxtaposition. The early detection of an outbreak of fire in an Asylum, and the rescue of the patients, is, we think, best secured by the visits of a night watch to every part of the building; these should be more frequent than is the practice here. We recommend that the rounds should be hourly instead of thrice in the night, and, of course, recorded as often.

The staff of attendants and nurses appears sufficient numerically, and of the total number, 63, 12 only have been in the Staff of attendants. Asylum service less than 12 months. Dr. Pringle has properly

Appendix (C.) studied the comfort of the staff in providing a reading-room for their use in the evening, and in reducing their hours of day employment.

Glamorgan
Asylum.

Statistics.

The changes among the patients since the Commissioners' last visit are represented by 138 admissions, 86 discharges, and 50 deaths. The discharges include 21 cases, transferred to other Asylums, all women. The recoveries have been 46. The mortality of the year 1883, calculated upon the average daily number resident was, 14·1 per cent. for males, and 6·7 per cent. for females, or 10·5 per cent. for both sexes; the death rate for men being somewhat higher than the average of county asylums. For the interval, since our Colleagues' visit, the mortality for both sexes has been at the rate of 8·5 per cent. per annum. There has been no suicide or fatal casualty.

Post-mortem
examinations.

The deaths have all been natural, and the causes have been verified in 40 of the 50 cases. No coroner's inquest has been held. The general health has been good; no infectious or contagious disorder has occurred. The detached hospital is still occupied by 26 gardening patients. Casualties have been very few, all ending favourably. The patients under medical treatment last week, 46 males and 35 females; but 39 of the former and 26 of the latter, were so treated for epilepsy.

Dietary.

The dietary is the same as at last visit; it does not provide beer; that beverage is not kept in the Asylum for patients or attendants; working patients are allowed milk. Stimulants are given as medical extras; last week, 13 women and 26 men were ordered wine or spirits. During our inspection we saw 16 men and 7 women in bed, the majority of each sex being in the excellent infirmary dormitories, where every hospital comfort is provided. No one was under mechanical restraint or in seclusion, and we find from the medical records that it has not been considered necessary to resort to either of these expedients during the past 10 months.

Epileptic
and suicidal
patients.

The epileptic patients are 39 men and 26 women; the males actively suicidal are reported to be 30, and the females 10. All these are under special night supervision, those of each sex having two night attendants, while they sleep in contiguous dormitories. The vigilance of these attendants is tested by the half-hourly record of an electric apparatus. In the wards occupied by the patients whom we inspected, orderly conduct was general, and elsewhere we were quite satisfied with their behaviour.

Condition of
patients.

With the clothing of each sex, as regards material and condition, we were fully contented, proper attention is given to cleanliness and neatness, and the attendants deserve their share of praise in this matter. The bedding, which we examined, was clean, sufficient in quantity, and good in quality. In the bath rooms the rules should, we think, not only state the maximum of temperature of the hot water, it should also state the minimum, if the exact degree be not prescribed. On the female side as well as the male the towel-roller pins should be secured from

from the patients, and in all the dormitories as well as in the infirmary, drinking water should be accessible to patients, the water vessels being fixed so as to be safe. In the day-rooms of other asylums locked letter-boxes, to be opened by the head attendants only, are in use; they might perhaps be useful here. Ventilation was nowhere defective in any part of the Asylum which we visited. We are, however, glad to hear that Dr. Pringle is, whenever occasion offers, severing the connections between sinks and the sewer drains. Some wards have been re-painted and re-papered since our Colleagues were here, and others are now in the workmen's hands. The chapel organ chamber is still empty, but we hear with much satisfaction that the purchase of an organ is not likely to be delayed.

The last returns give a slight increase in the patients' attendance at Divine Service.

Associated amusements are not overlooked by any means; 282 patients walk daily beyond the airing courts. During the winter none go beyond the grounds of the Asylum.

It seems from the returns of last week that 163 men and 245 women are more or less usefully employed; that is to say, a proportion of 45 per cent. of the males, and 73 per cent. of the females; but of these, 55 men and 30 women are ward cleaners only. The number of women employed is highly creditable, but we should be glad if some kind of work could be devised for a larger proportion of the men. The males employed on the land and at the farm are 77; in the shops and offices, 31 only. Plans have recently been passed for the construction of a new carpenter's shop; when this is built a re-arrangement of the existing shops will take place, and we are pleased to learn that this will include a considerable enlargement of the upholsterer's shop, and afford the means for employment of more men. Our attention was given to the case of a man, E. H., who works as a shoemaker, and who is believed to have homicidal intentions against Dr. Pringle; we had some conversation with Dr. Pringle regarding this patient, and advised that the man should be employed where he has not access to knives or dangerous weapons. When visiting the kitchen, we observed that there is no proper scullery for the peeling of potatoes and cleaning of vegetables. This work is now done, as we saw yesterday, by women, out of doors, not without risk to their health. The proper remedy seems to us to be the erection of a new store for the steward, of adequate size (having regard to the fact that such a store will be, in most respects, a central dépôt for the present Asylum, and for that at Parc Gwylt), and the appropriation of the present store-room as a kitchen office, where the vegetables may be properly prepared. We looked, with Dr. Pringle, at a convenient site for such new store-room, and our Board will, we know, give immediate attention to any plan for so necessary a building.

Appendix (C.)

GLOUCESTER ASYLUM.

18 March 1884.

Gloucester
Asylum.
Statistics.

WE have during yesterday and to-day inspected this Asylum. Upon the books are 774 patients; of these 98 are at the annexe and cottages. The males are 352, the females are 422; but 8 of the former and 6 of the latter are absent on trial. Of the total number 9 are private cases, the others, with 3 exceptions, are chargeable to the county or unions in the county.

Appointment
of assistant
medical officer.

The medical staff has been strengthened by the appointment, in September last, of a third assistant. The senior assistant resides at the annexe. To obviate meetings at night of attendants from the male and female division in the old buildings, we think it very desirable that an Assistant Medical Officer should sleep in each division; such an arrangement does not appear to us to be impracticable. Medical aid could then be summoned without any chance of such meetings. The admissions have been 184 since our Colleagues' visit in June of last year; the discharges have been 81, and 59 patients have died, of whom 46 were the subjects of post-mortem examinations.

Mortality of
patients.

The mortality for 1883, calculated on the average daily number resident throughout the year, was 9.3 per cent. for men, and 9 per cent. for women, or 9.1 for both sexes. For the interval since our Colleagues' visit it has been somewhat below this rate. There have been some cases of severe diarrhœa, attributed to overcrowding, but no one died of the disorder, and all but two deaths were due to ordinary causes. The exceptional cases were the death of a woman of 80 years of age, from shock and heart disease two days after a fall in a ward, and a suicide of a man who hung himself in a dormitory. These cases were duly reported to our office, and in each a coroner's inquest was held.

Casualties.

The only grave casualties have been two instances of ribs fractured, neither of them reflecting on the staff. We are happy to add that during our inspection we saw but few black eyes or bruises, and these were exhibited by epileptics, and almost all of them the result of falls in fits. One woman was secluded while we were inspecting, and several of each sex were in bed on account of excitement, but we saw no person in mechanical restraint. A few men and women were also in bed on account of bodily ailments. According to the last registry 26 males and 28 females are under medical treatment, 26 males and 50 females are on extra diet, including wine, spirits, or porter. The number of general paralytics is reported to us as 16 men and 2 women.

Epileptics.

The epileptics in each division appear to be 47, the suicidally disposed 15. A night attendant sits up among 58 male epileptics and suicidals; two night nurses among the women similarly afflicted. The sleeping accommodation for these patients cannot be improved in the old building; we hope, therefore, that their removal to the annexe may be possible at no distant date. To check laxity on the part of the night attendants (three in each division)

division) there is now in use electric apparatus; the stations for recording visits are, however, far too few to secure the certainty of visits, and these visits should be nowhere less frequent than hourly. At present, except in the special dormitories, they are only required to be once in every two hours.

Appendix (C.)
 ———
 Gloucester
 Asylum.

In the old building there is still much overcrowding; space is deficient in day-rooms and dormitories, and in various directions beds occupy corridors never intended to be so blocked up. The fact that there is no general dinner for either sex in the old building of course makes it more difficult than it otherwise would be to keep the atmosphere sweet in the wards; the wards are, however, greatly benefited by the substitution of water-closets for earth-closets in several directions on the women's side; five closets have been so altered, four others are in hand, and we have good reason to believe that the good work will be extended to both divisions. Deficiency in supply of water to closets has also been rectified. Some closets, however, still require better means of ventilation, and in this respect some single rooms are also faulty.

Wards, &c.

All the bedding which we examined was in proper order, and there was no want of cleanliness in any of the wards. The bathing is regular, but the want of a general bath-room appears to be much felt. The towels, combs, and brushes called for no unfavourable comment, but the rollers should be secured from patients' interference, as they have proved elsewhere dangerous weapons. All pokers, likewise, should be out of the reach of patients; blind strings in the suicidal dormitories are also to be avoided.

The means of indoor amusements, so far as they depend on books, are scanty; the newspapers and magazines are sufficient in number, if care be taken that they shall be properly circulated.

Amusements.

The patients' clothing and their general tidiness are satisfactory, if we except a few cases in wards 2 and lower 14. We are positively assured by Mr. Craddock that no patient is employed here in dressing or cleaning another patient. We satisfied ourselves by inquiry and examination that in the attendants' cupboards for medicine are no large quantities of medicine. We are sorry that the access of artizans to the female wards has not yet been placed on a safer footing. We would urge that the keys of such wards should not be entrusted to them even temporarily, and that the artizans should only be admitted upon ringing a bell at the entrance of the wards, and be, when admitted, always kept in view of a nurse. This practice has been adopted in other Asylums, to obviate mischief to the patients. The objectionable practice of giving shower-baths without the express sanction in each case of the Medical Superintendent, and of substituting bread and water for ordinary diet as a punishment has been abolished, and we further recommend that in every instance the shower-bath should be recorded as therapeutical treatment in the Medical Journal. During our inspection the patients created no disturbance, and the complaints as to food were few, and these few manifestly the outcome of

Personal
 condition of
 patients.

Appendix (C.) insanity. The complaint of an ex-patient brought by the Home Secretary to the notice of our Board, we went into, but could not find that it was sustainable.

Gloucester
Asylum.
Dietary.

The dietary has been slightly improved as regards the soup, and bread and butter is now given in lieu of bread and cheese for the evening meal. On four days of the week meat in some form is given for dinner; 13 ounces of fish (uncooked weight), is the dinner on another day; soup is a sixth-day dinner, and another is pudding or bacon, alternately. We tasted the tea, bread, butter, and cheese, and made enquiry as to other stores, and could not condemn any. At the entertainments cider and cake are given to the patients; the workers have beer daily; many have milk in place of beer which has so been reduced in consumption nearly one-third. The substitution of milk for beer is, of course, not an economy.

Employment
of patients.

The returns given to us show that 237 men, and 232 women are employed. Of the former, 98 work on the land and at the farm, 36 in various shops, 32 in the wash-house, kitchen, and offices, and 71 as ward cleaners only. Of the women, 83 do needlework, 52 are engaged in the laundry departments, 6 in the kitchen and offices, whilst 91 are chiefly ward-cleaning. Besides those who are ward cleaners only, the proportion usefully employed is 48 per cent. of the men, but not more than 31 per cent. of the women. The responsible post of porter at the entrance gate is not yet very satisfactorily filled.

Exercise of
patients.

As to the patients' out-door exercise, about 70 men go round the boundary, it seems, three days a week always, and 80 women twice a week, but in the summer only, and about 70 men, and as many women go weekly for walks beyond the Asylum estate; but there is no daily exercise beyond the airing-courts, excepting the men's who work on the land.

Seclusion and
restraint.

If extended exercise were more regular and universal, we think that there would be less necessity for seclusion, and the benefit to the patients' health would be considerable. According to the Medical Journal 2 males and 1 female have, since the Commissioners' last visit, had their hands restrained, the men to prevent the removal of surgical dressings, for a total period of 69 hours, the women for nine hours to prevent self-injury. During the same interval 27 men and 22 women appear to have been secluded, the former on 104 occasions, and a total of 975 hours, the latter on 118 occasions and for an aggregate of 1,038 hours. We observe that there are no daily prayers here, but the patients attend Divine Service on Sundays in the Chapel, 179 men, 217 women.

Entertain-
ments.

The associated entertainments are weekly, and about 150 of both sexes are then assembled from the wards.

Attendants.

The staff of attendants is full on the male side, but there are three vacancies for nurses, that number having been recently dismissed, and the female head attendant is leaving, to better herself. The changes in the staff, the usual result of a change in the Medical Superintendent of an Asylum, coupled with the works at the annexe in course of construction, have, we can fully understand,

understand, been a strain upon Mr. Craddock, but in many directions there is evidence of his zeal and ability, and he deserves much credit for the improvements which have followed his accession to office. The missing case book has not yet been found, but the names of the patients whose history was there recorded have been entered in another book, and proper notes of their cases will in future be recorded.

Appendix (C.)

Gloucester
Asylum.

Attendants.

As regards the arrangements in the event of fire, the exits from the old building appear to us to be sufficient in number, and suitably placed. We learn that the fire brigade is from time to time practised in the use of the hose and hydrants. There are several extincteurs, but two hand pumps only inside that building, and very few fire buckets. Additional hand pumps and a good supply of buckets are needed. Among the improvements since our Colleagues' visit are a relaying of the floors of two day-rooms, the removal of all corded sackings from bedsteads, and the substitution of wooden laths, the general adoption of sea-grass in the place of coir for the beds of patients of dirty habits, the fixing of hand-rails on certain difficult staircases, and the closing of cottage No. 2 that it may be at any time available for the reception of any patients suffering from infectious disorders. Telephonic communication now exists between the old building and the new; this is found to be most convenient.

Fire precau-
tions.

Considerable progress has been made with the new Asylum, which we yesterday visited in company with the Chairman and Medical Superintendent. The laundry block has been finished, and it is occupied by 28 female patients. The "Middle House" has been also adapted as a temporary residence for 27 other female patients. The kitchen and bake-house are in working order. All cooking for the new Asylum, and all baking for the two establishments are there accomplished. The male workshop block will it is expected be completed in another month, and handed over for occupation by the 43 patients now living at the four cottages on the estate, and the two infirmary blocks will be finished by the end of the year. We did not observe that any arrangements are in contemplation for heating these infirmaries excepting by open fires, and we stated to the Chairman our opinion that, as some additional means of warming would no doubt be found necessary, the question should be considered and determined before proceeding farther with the buildings. The wood, brick, and stone work, as far as executed, appeared to us to have been done in a very workmanlike manner. For some of the dormitories the glass window panes are too large to be quite safe for all classes of patients, and may require to be reduced in size. The whole of the heat needed for cooking, baking, and clothes-drying, as well as the motive power for pumping water and driving the laundry machinery is from Dowson's water gas; it works well at present, and the Chairman is very sanguine that it will prove efficient and economical. Some experiments have been made in electric lighting, but these have not been very satisfactory, and an arrangement has therefore been made to light the Asylum from the City Gasworks. On the conclusion of the present building

Auxiliary
Asylum.

Appendix (C.) building contracts, we should be glad to hear that the epileptic blocks were to be proceeded with, so that the whole of the epileptics in the old Asylum (who are now very imperfectly cared for at night, their supervision not being continuous) could be brought to the wards designed for them in the new blocks, and well arranged for that class of patients.

Gloucester
Asylum.

HANTS ASYLUM.

16 February 1884.

Hants Asylum. THERE are at present under treatment here (including 6 women out on trial) 885 patients, of whom 422 are males, and 469 females. All in residence have been seen by us during the course of our inspection. Generally speaking, the behaviour of the patients was good, and they were orderly in their demeanour; but we must except H ward on the female side, occupied by 58 female patients of the more excitable class. Here there was a good deal of noise. No doubt the women are of a very unfavourable type, and most irritable; one excites the other, and we would recommend the dispersion, as far as possible, of these patients among quieter wards. We have seen elsewhere the best results follow from the adoption of this practice.

Condition of
patients.

The personal condition as regards clothing and neatness of the patients of both sexes, is satisfactory. The white cord garments of the men, of which they have a clean suit weekly, have a very good appearance; and the print dresses of the women look very neat, though rather monotonous, and lack the brightness and variety we sometimes find.

Dietary.

Yesterday we saw the large dining hall well filled with patients of both sexes. The dinner was of fish, with a sauce, potatoes, bread and beer. It was well served, but we thought the allowance of 12 ounces, uncooked, somewhat scanty for many of the patients. We are informed that the price of the fish, delivered at the Asylum, is but $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ per pound, and we suggest that the ration be increased.

We have found the wards clean and in good order, and though the position and construction of the water-closets are not free from objection, according to present ideas, they were free from bad smells, which is due, no doubt, to the effectual ventilation of the soil pipes. We, however, noticed that in many cases the flushing, which is effected by the action of the seat, was defective. The floors in many of the male wards are much worn, and will soon require renewing. They should be laid with deck flooring of good thickness. With regard to the water-closets, we think that the high doors should be lowered, so as to make concealment less easy.

Precautions
against fire.

Since the last visit the new block has been completed, and is now occupied on the female side as well as the male, but one ward is still empty. Internal hydrants, supplied with water from a high cistern in this block, have been fixed at many points in

in both old and new buildings ; and an electric tell-tale apparatus and clock, telephones, and fire alarms, have been provided and fixed. We think that the electric buttons for the epileptic dormitories, which are placed in the corridors, should be in the dormitories themselves, which should not be left by the night attendants.

Appendix (C)
Hants Asylum.

The numerical changes in the patients, since 11th April 1883, the date of our Colleagues' visit, are these: 63 male and 79 female patients have been admitted, making a total of 142; 24 males and 27 females have been discharged, 20 and 25 respectively having recovered, and 47 males and 20 females died.

Statistics.

The recoveries, as compared with the above admissions, have been 31.6 per cent., and the mortality at the rate of 8.4 per cent. per annum upon the average daily numbers resident. All the deaths appear to have been due to ordinary causes. Post-mortem examinations were made in 36 instances. No coroner's inquest has been held.

Post-mortem
examinations.

The serious casualties have been limited to three cases of fracture, which we saw yesterday, viz.: a man with a broken leg, one woman with a broken arm, and another with a broken collar bone, all accidental. In bed yesterday were 16 men and 19 women, many from feebleness. Forty-seven males and 55 females are under medical treatment. The general paralytics are 12 men and 5 women; and the epileptic, 78 men and 56 women. Of the latter, 44 men and 34 women only are under continuous night supervision, but 29 men and 32 women, who are deemed to be actively suicidal, are also continuously watched at night.

Epileptics.

Suicidal
patients.

We have, as usual, inquired into the employments, and other matters connected with the general treatment of the patients. In two respects this Asylum is somewhat behind other similar institutions, namely, the proportion of patients usefully employed, and of those who take frequent exercise beyond their airing-courts. The returns show us that this week only 125 men, or 32 per cent. of the whole number, are on the working list, and that only 29 work on the land, 18 in the shops, and 18 in the offices, the remainder being ward cleaners only. Of the women, 266, or 58 per cent. of the whole number, are usefully employed, a better proportion, and 56 are returned as ward cleaners, the rest being engaged in the various domestic work of the Asylum. We hope it may be found practicable to materially increase the number of male patients usefully employed, and especially of those who work on the land; and also that a system of daily extended exercise beyond the airing-courts may be established. Such exercise is found to have a very beneficial effect upon the health and conduct of the patients, and to conduce to their mental recovery.

Employment.

We think further that there is room for improvement in the numbers attending Divine Service, and the associated entertainments. Last Sunday there were 286 patients at the morning Service; and at the last entertainment 185 were present.

Divine Service.

Three cases of mechanical restraint are recorded since the last visit. One is the case referred to in the last entry, of an idiot girl,

Restraint.

Appendix (C.)
Hants Asylum.
Seclusion.

girl, restrained to prevent self-injury; another is that of the man with the broken leg, restrained for surgical reasons; and the third is a man who for a long period has had his hands fastened to a strap around his waist, owing to homicidal violence. He had attacked and injured more than one attendant. A special attendant is also placed in charge of this patient. We also find that 3 males on 26 occasions, and for a total of 232 hours; and 16 females on 89 occasions, and for 670 hours, have been secluded.

Staff of
attendants.

We think that generally the staff is of sufficient strength; but two wards on the female side, H with 58 patients and four nurses, and I with 46 and three nurses, struck us as rather underhanded, having regard to the character of the patients, and we also are disposed to think three night attendants for each division insufficient for the number of patients to be watched.

The record of service of the attendants, as regards duration, is very good.

We are glad to hear that a third assistant medical officer is likely soon to be appointed.

It is estimated that there are vacant beds for 67 patients. Part of this accommodation can be given to either sex as required.

The present weekly cost for county patients is 9 s. 11 d.

HEREFORD ASYLUM.

14 March 1884.

Hereford
Asylum.

THE patients on the books of this Asylum are to-day 379. These consist of 188 males and 191 females. There are no vacant beds in the male division; but the Committee do not propose to renew the contract with Tiverton, which expires within a short period. The Tiverton cases are 10 men; there are also included in the 379 patients 24 private cases. The weekly charge for maintenance is now 8 s. 4 d. to unions in the county and city of Hereford. No paupers have been sent back to workhouses for detention there, since our Colleagues visited this Asylum on the 5th June 1882. The available surplus accommodation here cannot long meet the requirements of the locality, as many of the private cases, if discharged, would return as paupers.

Statistics.

Since the 5th of June 49 pauper cases have been admitted, 10 being re-admissions, and the admission of a private patient is recorded. The discharges have been 29; of these, 3 were of private cases. Seventeen recoveries are claimed. The deaths have been 22. The average annual rate of mortality at this Asylum has, for many years, not exceeded 7 per cent. upon the daily number resident. For the interval since the Commissioners' last visit, it has been at the rate of 7.5 per cent. per annum. The only exceptional deaths during this period have been 3, viz.: that of a male general paralytic, who was choked in trying to swallow

swallow a piece of meat which he had secreted, and those of 2 men who have recently died of enteritis and diarrhœa. Appendix (C.)

A coroner's inquest was held in the first mentioned case, but in no other. An outbreak of severe diarrhœa occurred in No. 2 male infirmary ward, about a month ago. Since that date 9 cases altogether (some in each division) have been treated; 2 proved fatal. The cause of this outbreak was, in Dr. Chapman's opinion, the leakage of sink water into the basement, by which the air of bed-rooms became contaminated. This leakage has now been remedied, but the drains of the Asylum have been found in more than one situation in a defective state, and are in course of being improved. We are of opinion that the whole Asylum drainage should, without delay, be examined and reported upon, by a competent sanitary engineer, in order that the Committee may know where, and to what extent, remedy is necessary. The drinking water, we hear, has recently been analysed, and has been found to be satisfactory in quality. With the general state of the wards in regard to cleanliness and order, we are satisfied; but we think that those on the female side might be made more cheerful and comfortable without much outlay, and that such improvement is desirable; the walls are somewhat bare, the furniture is rather scant, and in some directions there is need of fresh paint. The bedding is good, and we found it both clean and sufficient in quantity. In the women's lavatories there should be a better supply of towels on the rollers, and a more frequent change. The store closets should have more shelves, and the cupboards for medicine should not be used for the stowage of other necessaries.

Hereford
Asylum.
Inquest.

In the female division, the nurses do not keep the patients sufficiently tidy; they should aim at a higher standard of neatness. With the men's appearance we were better satisfied. Condition of patients.

The staff of attendants comprises 18 men and 20 women for day duty, excluding the chiefs, in each division. At night the attendants are two to each side; a larger allowance of leave of absence has been lately accorded to the staff. The wages of the ordinary attendants range from 28 *l.* to 36 *l.* 5 *s.* for men, 19 *l.* to 23 *l.* 12 *s.* for women. Twenty-nine attendants cannot yet count two years service. Staff of attendants.

There has been no change in the patients' dietary. We saw the hall dinner, at which about 200 patients met. The fare was good corned beef with vegetables; about 20 patients had pancakes; these seem to be popular as an occasional change for meat. Fish is given once a fortnight. Milk is supplied in place of beer. Dietary.

We learn that the morning and afternoon Sunday attendances of patients in chapel are satisfactory to the chaplain; the patients then muster over 200, and as many almost at daily prayers. Divine Service.

The same numbers are reported as joining in the weekly associated entertainments. About 150, two-thirds being women, go daily beyond the airing-courts for exercise (these figures exclude the men working beyond the wards), and 100 men and 70 women or thereabouts, walk weekly beyond the Asylum grounds. Amusement.

Appendix (C.) grounds. Dr. Chapman feels that extended exercise of the patients daily along the boundary walk contributes materially to promote health and contentment, and also aids in the recovery of the curable. Neither mechanical restraint nor seclusion has been resorted to since the Commissioners' last visit.

Hereford
Asylum.

Amusement.

Employment.

The records of employment show that a good proportion of the patients is usefully occupied. Without reckoning those who are only ward cleaners, the employed are 56 per cent. of men and 51 per cent. of women. Of the former, 82 work on the land, and 23 in various shops; of the latter, 60 are engaged in needle-work, and 31 in the laundry and kitchen. The number of patients in bed to-day is 6 males, 15 females; 11 men and 15 women are at present registered as being under medical treatment. The general paralytics in the Asylum, are reported to be 8 men and 1 woman.

Epileptic and
suicidal
patients.

The epileptics appear to be 49, of both sexes, and of each sex there are 4 deemed to be actively suicidal. Thirty-three men and 24 women, viz., all those immediately referred to, have special night supervision.

Precautions
against fire.

As regards the arrangements in the event of an outbreak of fire, we have to report that the nurses, as well as male attendants, are taught to attach the hose to the hydrants and that the appliances for extinction of fire are tested once a month. In the manual of regulations prominence is properly given to the first and principal duty of attendants in the event of fire, viz.: the removal of the patients to a place of safety. Escape in the event of fire from a second floor of this Asylum would be difficult, if the only staircase thereto were on fire. To give a second exit, the construction of another staircase thence to the floor beneath is, we understand, under consideration. Such additional security is, in our opinion, necessary, and we have explained our views upon the subject to Dr. Chapman.

KENT ASYLUMS.—I. BARMING HEATH.

11, 12, and 13 June 1884.

Kent Asylum
(Barming
Heath.)

Statistics.

WE have been occupied during these three days in the annual official inspection of this Asylum. It is rather more than six months since our Colleagues were here last year, and during that interval the changes have taken place as follows:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - -	100	110	210
Discharged "Recovered" -	45	43	88
" "Relieved" and	32	7	39
"not improved."			
Died - - - -	43	40	83

The

The present number of patients on the books is 1,343, 527 males and 816 females; 4 of the former sex and 1 of the latter were not seen by us during our visit as 2 males and 1 female are absent on trial, and the other 2 males are criminal patients who have escaped long since. There are 5 patients who belong to other counties, and 24 who are private patients; the charge for the former is 14 s., and for the latter 17 s. per week. Not many structural alterations have taken place since the last visit, but one important improvement is in progress, viz., the alteration of the old building so as to provide suitable accommodation for epileptic, suicidal, and paralytic male patients, similar to what is now in use on the female side. We hope that the improvements will be carried out precisely as has been done on the female side, and the single rooms which are now on both sides of the passage removed from one side, and the whole space thrown into the day-room, and the flagged floor taken up and a boarded floor substituted. We also express an earnest desire that this work may be speedily carried out as at present the patients are much overcrowded and discomfort occasioned thereby. We gave to each patient on the books ample opportunity of addressing us; we had few complaints except on the score of undue detention, and we referred the makers of all such complaints to the magistrates, as being alone able to grant discharges in County Asylums. A large number of the patients here are, however, too demented to make complaints should they have any ground for so doing. The patients were, on the whole, quiet and well behaved, but we saw several black eyes, which gave us the impression that the attendants ought by the exercise of greater vigilance to check quarrels between the patients at earlier stages.

Appendix (C.)
Kent Asylums.
(Barming
Heath.)
Statistics.

We were not satisfied with the dress of the male patients, particularly in the two first wards we entered, and we think it ought to have been neater and cleaner. The women's dress was of much too warm a substance for this time of year. The thermometer which we looked at in those wards averaged 67°, and yet the women were wearing dresses and shawls suitable for wintry weather.

Condition of
patients.

The bedding was in proper order. Much painting and decorating is needed, particularly on the male side, to render the wards less dull than they are at present. Books and illustrated papers are not supplied too liberally. We saw the Chaplain, who acts as Librarian, and he told us that he gave on an average about eight books to a ward, and changed them once a month. We ought also to call attention to the fact that the works provided for the amusement of the patients partake too largely of a religious character, and are published by religious societies. We observed in one ward besides Bibles, prayer-books, and hymn-books, no other works except one imperfect copy of "Lothair" and two "Companions to the Altar."

Some of the closets in the old building require attention and alteration. The airing-courts still need much labour bestowed on them to bring them into a satisfactory state. The airing-court used by the refractory and epileptic patients is not cheerful,

Airing-courts.

- Appendix (C.) and there is no attempt at planting flowers therein. We feel sure that vigilance on the part of the nurses would prevent destruction of the flowers. No. 11 airing-court on the male side is not in use, but it should be attended to and made fit for the patients to exercise therein. We observed about the courts and yards much litter, rags, dust, &c. lying about; in fact, we thought more neatness was required throughout the Asylum. We may mention that the patients' shoes were in many cases in a bad condition and unfit for wear.
- Kent Asylums.
(Barming Heath.)
- Want of Cleanliness.
- Dietary. We saw the dinner provided each day; on the 11th it was good; on the 12th the meat pudding was good, but the potatoes were very bad, rejected by nearly every patient. and ought never to have been passed by the steward. On the last day of our visit the fish was good and generally liked, but the potatoes, though not as bad as on the previous day, were decidedly inferior. They are served in their skins, so that many a potato is put on the table which could not be sent up if the potatoes were peeled. We observed the butter in the stores, which did not seem to us to be of sufficiently good quality. The necessity of the food being of good quality and able to be relished by the patients is, in our opinion, of paramount importance in an institution in which stimulants do not form part of the daily beverage supplied to the patients. We saw in bed 7 men and 17 women, and under medical treatment last week were 16 men and 42 women.
- Post-mortem examinations. The causes of the 83 deaths need no remark from us, except that we have to notice with satisfaction that Dr. Davies has been enabled to make a post-mortem examination in every instance in the case of the patients who have died in the Asylum.
- Epileptic and suicidal patients. The epileptic patients number 180, the general paralytics 53, and the actively suicidal 37. The whole of this last class sleep under continuous supervision by night, and all but 14 of the epileptics. Some of the epileptics we observed with severe marks of bruises, caused, as we were told, by falling in fits; the rough state of the airing-courts in some places already mentioned may be one reason, but we also think that better covering on the floor might prevent some of these marks of injury, and would certainly improve the appearance of the wards.
- Divine Service. The patients attending Divine Service are few, too few we think. In an Asylum containing nearly 1,350 patients there ought to be found more than 285 patients able to attend the Church Services on Trinity Sunday; whilst 20 women is a very low average out of 816 to be fit and willing to join in the daily prayers.
- Amusement. The associated entertainments bring together about 300 patients. We were pleased to see a large number of patients of both sexes watching with some apparent interest a match between the Asylum team and an eleven from Maidstone. The returns furnished us show that over 900 patients walk daily beyond the airing-courts, and nearly 600 are taken for walks in the country.
- Employment. Including ward cleaners, who are 99 men and 200 women, 420 males and 488 females are in some way made useful, but we may here

here remark that though the male patients have decreased in number since the last visit by 14, the number described as ward cleaners has increased by 31; but still, 320 is a good proportion of patients to be able to set to work in other ways, more especially considering the present class of patient under treatment here.

Appendix (C.)
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 Kent Asylums.
 (Barming
 Heath.)
 Staff of
 attendants.

The staff of attendants seems to us to be sufficiently numerous, but we thought in male No. 10 and female No. 2 an additional attendant might be appointed taken from some other ward. The staff consists of two head male attendants, a matron, and three assistant matrons; on the male side there are 66 day and 7 night, and on the female side 70 day and 11 night attendants. The vigilance of the night attendants is tested by electric clocks, but with this staff we think a head night attendant in each division desirable.

In the detached Hospital 20 idiot boys are at this time residing in charge of two men. For children we think females prove better attendants than males. We have every reason to be satisfied that the attendants employed at this Hospital do their best for the children and treat them kindly, but we think they need a woman's rather than a man's care. The system of supervising the nurses by ladies holding the position of Assistant Matrons still continues here. We find that changes amongst the attendants are not infrequent; 20 of each sex have not yet lived here six months, and over one-third of the whole staff have less than one year's experience in Asylum service here, whilst considerably more than one-half are under two years' service. It is of great advantage both for the welfare of the patients and also as tending to aid their recovery, that they should be in contact with suitable persons who know their idiosyncracies or delusions, and are able to deal with each case separately; and this can only be done by securing the services of a good class of attendants and keeping them when secured. We gave an unexpected alarm of fire in the female side, and the brigade was at work and the water playing over the roof in eight minutes after we gave the signal. The medical staff remains as at the last visit, and a word of praise is due to them for the case books, which are well kept. The post-mortem book contains much valuable information well compiled.

KENT ASYLUMS.--2. CHARTHAM.

18 June 1884.

WE find upon the books of this Asylum the names of 784 patients, 329 in the male and 455 in the female division; 19 of the former and 4 of the latter are private patients. The charge for these is 16 s. and 17 s. weekly. The rate for the ordinary pauper patients is 9 s. 11 d., and for the patients not belonging to the county or to non-contributing boroughs within the county, is 14 s. per week. There is at this date vacant sleeping accommodation for 111 males, but only 9 females, and we may remark

Appendix (C). that in dormitories 5 and 6 on the female side the beds are placed very near together. During the interval which has elapsed since our Colleagues were here last year (just 12 months ago), 10 female patients have been sent to the workhouse as fit for treatment therein, but unless this can be done to a much larger extent the question of providing adequate accommodation for the insane female paupers of this country will have to be speedily considered.

Kent Asylums.
(Chartham.)

No patient is at this time absent on trial, and we have during yesterday and this day seen and given opportunity of speaking with us to every patient here. Many availed themselves of the occasion of our visit to bring forward complaints of undue detention, and all the patients so doing were referred by us to the Committee, and we told them that with the Committee alone rested the power of discharge. To the patients desiring it we gave separate interviews, and we are glad to state that we had no complaints other than that of too prolonged detention, which on investigation proved to have any foundation, and many of the patients spoke gratefully of the care and kindness they received here. The behaviour of all was quiet, and the day-rooms and dormitories were clean and in proper order. We noticed several children here; some of whom seemed to us might derive benefit from some attempt at education, and we recommend these cases to the consideration of the Committee.

We cannot say that we consider the clothing satisfactory, and winter garments are still generally worn. The airing-courts might be made brighter, and some flowers planted therein would have a good effect.

Amusement.

The means of amusement within the wards is not very great; some of the bagatelle tables need re-covering, and a larger supply of books of a secular character should be provided. The associated entertainments seemed to be varied in character and given with sufficient frequency.

Dietary.

The dinner provided was good and abundant, but some of the attendants are but inexperienced carvers.

Precautions
against fire.

We paid attention to the arrangements for the extinction of a fire and gave an alarm with the following result. After the alarm was rung the nurses got out the hose and attaching it to the hydrant turned on the water in fairly good time. In a short time up came the porter to the ward, but why it was not easy to see, as he had given no alarm to any one. He was sent to tell the head of the fire brigade, who arrived in due course, but no directions seem to have been given that the rest of the brigade were to come to the spot with hose, &c. When the hose came, the stand-pipe had to be fetched, so that it was quite 25 minutes before the full pressure was on and water playing on the roof. We are of opinion that, till the arrangements are perfected, the drill should be more frequent, and at irregular as well as stated times. At the extreme top storey in the end blocks, the access is by one staircase only. In the event of a fire taking place in any of the tower rooms, this staircase would in all probability become impracticable, owing to the smoke, and then it is difficult

to

to see how the patients could be removed in safety. The question of an additional means of egress will we doubt not receive early attention.

Appendix (C.)
Kent Asylums.
(Chartham.)

The number of attendants is 75; four are head attendants, and eight are night attendants, and the remainder, 29 males and 34 females, are ordinary day attendants. Twenty-three have not yet completed one year's service here, and there are no less than 42 who have not been here two years as yet. No doubt this place must be dull for attendants, as owing to the distance from Canterbury it is difficult to get to any place of amusement; means of locomotion is expensive, and the road leading to the Asylum is not convenient for persons coming from Canterbury, either returning from their afternoon leave, or coming to visit patients. It would be a great advantage if the present existing cart track were made into a good road and an entrance lodge placed at the end of it. We feel sure the Committee agree with us that frequent changes of attendants is very undesirable, and all reasonable efforts should be made to render them contented and willing to remain in the Asylum service. The attendants seemed to us to be on good terms with the patients, and it may not be out of place here to notice that bruises, black eyes, and cut faces, were very rare amongst the patients. The health of the patients is satisfactory; 2 men and 6 women were seen by us in bed yesterday, and 23 men and 45 women were last week registered as under medical treatment. The deaths have been 61, but we regret to find that the assigned cause was ascertained by post-mortem examination in 23 instances only.

Staff of attendants.

Post-mortem examinations.

One inquest was held by the coroner, in which case the verdict was "accidentally choked." The patient, a male, died from food getting impacted in his windpipe; the medical officer was immediately upon the spot, but his efforts were unsuccessful. No blame seems to attach to any one in this case. The most frequent causes of death were general paralysis and apoplexy, from which two causes nearly a quarter of the deaths occurred.

Inquest.

No patient was secluded or restrained at the time of our visit; the former mode of treatment was employed in the case of 3 males and 4 females on seven and ten occasions, and for a total of 41 and 68½ hours respectively, and the latter in the cases of 2 men and 3 women, once only in each instance, and for 23½ hours. The means used was the wet pack, and the reason assigned on account of maniacal violence.

Seclusion.

Restraint.

Out of the patients under care here 60 men and 50 women are epileptics, 20 men and 5 women are general paralytics, and 22 men and 30 women are considered actively suicidal. Ninety-two of the epileptic patients and all the suicidal patients sleep under continuous supervision by night.

Epileptic and suicidal patients.

The following changes have taken place since two members of our Board were here:—

Statistics.

Appendix (C.)		MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Kent Asylums. (Chartham.) Statistics.	Admitted - - - - -	92	84	176
	Discharged "recovered" - -	26	30	56
	" " "relieved" and "not improved" - -	82	40	122

The majority of those discharged "relieved" and "not improved" were patients belonging to Surrey, and transferred to their own county upon the opening of the new Asylum at Cane Hill.

Divine Service. We gather from the returns furnished us, that there were at church last Sunday, 315 at the morning, and 354 at the evening service, whilst about 176, of whom 120 are females, attend the daily prayers. The number joining in the associated amusements is about 370. No patient not working on the land walks daily in the grounds, and 135 are returned to us as going for exercise into the country every week, but 400 patients, or more than half the insane population of the Asylum, are confined to the airing-courts for exercise. We think this is too large a proportion, and more might be sent beyond the courts if parties were made up, small in number, and with a strong staff. As we have pointed out, the airing-courts are not cheerful, and we therefore think they should be used habitually only by the weak and infirm, whose age or bodily condition prevents extended exercise.

Employment. Last year during the season 46 men and 44 women were employed as hop-pickers, and this year 6 women have been engaged hop-tying. Excluding 52 men and 122 women who are returned as ward cleaners, 120 men and 121 women are engaged in useful work; 52 of the men are employed on the land, 24 in the kitchen, stores, &c., 3 in the laundry, 7 with the shoemaker, 6 with the tailor, 3 in the bakehouse, and the rest at various trades; and of the women 29 are useful in the laundry, and 92 knit and sew.

In conclusion, we have to report that the principal officers of the staff, who were here at the last visit, are still on duty, and evidently work cordially under Dr. Spencer, ably seconding his efforts in improving the Asylum, and ameliorating the condition of the inmates; and, as the above entry shows, we are on the whole satisfied with the condition in which we found the Asylum and the patients.

LANCASHIRE ASYLUMS.—1. LANCASTER MOOR.

3 May 1884.

Lancashire
Asylums.
1. Lancaster
Moor.

Two members of our Board visited this Asylum in August last year, and their report commenced by stating that they felt it to be their "duty to make inquiries as to the deaths which had lately occurred from diarrhoea and enteric fever." They, in consequence

consequence of the result of their inquiries, recommended that some civil engineer of eminence, such as Mr. Rogers Field, should be called in to report upon the drainage system, and that his report should be acted upon. Mr. Rogers Field was called in, and, as far as we can learn, reported that the whole system of drainage throughout the Asylum, both main building and annexe, required re-doing, but we were not able to obtain a copy of the report furnished by him. After this report had been obtained, the Committee determined to reconstruct the drains, &c., where necessary, throughout the Asylum, and to begin the work of reconstruction at the annexe. A vote of 8,000 *l.* was taken at the Epiphany Sessions, and Mr. Mansergh, C.E., was instructed to execute the works. These works are now in progress, but it will be, as far as we can ascertain, some considerable time before even the annexe can be reported to be in a satisfactory state with respect to the sanitary arrangements. It appears that since the last visit 18 deaths have occurred from typhoid fever, or were complicated with erysipelas or diarrhœa. We are unable to give the number of cases of these disorders which have not terminated fatally, as the Medical Journal merely gives the names of the patients under medical treatment, but it does not record, as it should do, for what disorder. It is sufficient, however, for us to report that we found two patients of each sex at present suffering from typhoid fever, one nurse and one servant laid up with the same disease, ten men and nine women attacked with diarrhœa, and one man with erysipelas. We were shown several patients and attendants as having recovered from typhoid fever, and in these circumstances we feel words are not required from us to urge the Committee to direct that the sanitary works in progress be carried out with the utmost expedition, and that the system employed be thorough, comprehensive, and efficient.

The rate of mortality for the year 1883 was 12·87 per cent. on the average daily number resident, or 4 per cent. above the average of the preceding 10 years. In the 8½ months which have elapsed since the last visit of the Commissioners it has been at the rate of 18 per cent. for males and 12 per cent. for females per annum. This large increase is not altogether due to the fevers mentioned above, for out of the 171 deaths which are recorded, 105 in the male and 66 in the female side, no less than 60 are due to general paralysis. The other causes of death call for no special remark, except that 22 patients died from pulmonary consumption.

No coroner's inquest was held, and post-mortem examinations were made in 73 instances only. The patients under medical treatment last week were 95 men and 71 women. There is at this time a fourth assistant medical officer on temporary duty, during the leave season, but we are of opinion that the time has arrived when this appointment should be permanent, and if this were done, we trust it would be found practicable to make autopsies far more frequently.

There are now 41 men and 17 women suffering from general paralysis; 128 men and 121 women who are subject to epileptic attacks,

Appendix (C.)
Lancashire
Asylums,
(Lancaster
Moor.)

Post-mortem
examinations.

Epileptic
patients.

Appendix (C.) attacks, and of these, all but nine of the men and two of the women sleep at night under continuous supervision.

Lancashire
Asylums.
(Lancaster
Moor.)

Seclusion.

Statistics.

No entry occurs of the use of mechanical restraint, but seclusion has been found necessary in the case of 24 men and 68 women, on 388 and 437 occasions, and for a total of 2,873 and 2,552 hours.

The changes which have taken place since the last visit have been as follows:

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - - -	185	174	359
Discharged "recovered" - -	67	71	138
" "relieved" - -	36	16	52
" "not improved" - -	4	1	5
Died - - - - -	105	66	171

We have, during the course of our three days' inspection, seen all the patients on the books, with the exception of three men and one woman absent on trial. The patients on the male side are 719, and 767 in the female division, and we can give, on the whole, a fair report of the behaviour of both sexes during our visit. On the female side, in one or two of the wards, some disturbance existed, and a certain amount of turbulence was exhibited, but the majority were quiet and orderly.

Staff of
attendants.

In no ward is the staff of attendants too strong; in No. 15, female side, 31 patients are in charge of one nurse. We were told it was so because the nurse liked being single-handed, but we think her wishes in this matter ought not to be consulted. In 4 and 6, on the same side, 29 and 28 patients are under the care of but one nurse in each ward. In these wards also we think an additional nurse is necessary. No. 1 ward, female side, accommodates 27 patients of the refractory class, and they are too many to be adequately looked after by three nurses; another nurse should be added to the staff in this ward.

Condition of
patients.

The dress of the patients was good, and the state of the wards, dormitories, beds, and bedding creditable to the attendants. Overcrowding still exists in the main building on both sides, and from several dormitories some more beds ought to be removed. We hope it will be possible before long to remove the whole of the old iron beds, of which many are still in use in the old building. In none of the wards in the old building is there any proper slop sink, and in consequence the water-closets are used for this purpose, a mode of using the closets which must tend to the discomfort of the patients. We hope that when the alterations are undertaken here, this want of accommodation will be remedied, and at the same time the water-closets themselves be altered and well ventilated. No. 14, on the female side, remains unaltered since the last report; the water-closet accommodation is as before stated, and though the room is principally occupied by epileptics, the floors of the day-rooms and dormitories alike are of stone.

We

We had no complaints calling for notice, except from working patients, of the difficulty of getting speech with the Committee. Many of the patients were not aware that we had no power of discharging them, but that they ought to apply to the visiting justices. On the first day of our visit some of the patients complained to us of the meat, which was not good in one or two of the wards, and ought not to have been served out.

Appendix (C.)

Lancashire Asylums. (Lancaster Moor.)

Complaints.

The means of amusement in the wards seems, on the whole, sufficient, but we did not see many amusing books available for the patients in bed, of whom there were 45 on the male and 51 on the female side. We have made inquiries into the various matters commented upon in the last report, and find that now each patient, when bathed, is supplied with clean water for the bath, and two changes of under-linen are given to both sexes weekly.

Amusements.

With regard to the escape of patients in the event of an outbreak of fire, some of the dormitories have not adequate means of exit should the staircase be cut off. This, we feel sure, only requires to be mentioned and a remedy will be found. No experienced person, as superintendent of the fire brigade, is yet appointed, but the services of such a man have been sought. No fire alarm signal has been instituted, nor has any code of rules been at present drawn up; but all these matters are, we are told by Dr. Cassidy, under consideration. The annexe is furnished with hydrants internally and externally, but the hose within the building is not, as it should be, attached to the hydrant ready for use. At the old building the hydrants are all external, and the only means of extinguishing a fire commencing within the building is by extincteurs, which however are few in number, and should be increased. There is no telegraphic or telephonic communication between the town and Asylum. There is another source of danger, viz., the supply of water might be cut off without the knowledge of the Asylum authorities. This has been done on more than one occasion, but without any disaster following such a measure. The principal reliance Dr. Cassidy feels against the occurrence of an outbreak of fire at night, is in the number of attendants on duty at that time. They are, including one head in the male division, 20 in all, 9 in the male and 11 on the female side.

Precautions against fire.

The total staff of attendants, including head, day and night, are 164; seven are head, and 138 are day attendants; of these last 67 have not yet been here a year, and of the whole ordinary attendants 96 have not yet been for two years in the Asylum service. We had no complaints of harsh treatment at the hands of attendants, but we thought some of them, especially amongst the women, looked young, fagged, and wanting in physique. In the annexe the attendants have been removed from the rooms which were intended for their occupation, and placed to sleep in dormitories which will be occupied by patients when the sanitary condition of the building allows the attendants to re-occupy the rooms allotted to them. With so much disease and infectious disorder in the Asylum, it is to us a matter of grave regret that

Staff of attendants.

Appendix (C.)

Asylums.
Lancashire
(Lancaster
Moor.)

no steps have up to this time been taken to supply what is to our mind one of the chief wants of this place, a detached hospital. This has been noticed in various reports, and the subject brought before the attention of the Committee with more or less persistency in many recent entries, but nothing has been done. There has been no provision made by which the waterproof sheets can be dried elsewhere than in the airing-courts, and we desire again to call attention to this matter. Electric means of testing the wakefulness of the night attendants exists in the annexe, and this being so we think the expense of adding the same system to the old building need not be great, and opportunity might be taken at the same time of placing the Asylum in communication with the town. A new cricket-ground has been constructed, but the season will be well advanced before the play can be commenced thereon. The distance from the homes of the patients continues to be a subject mentioned by many, and the complaint is certainly worthy of attention. If chronic cases require other than workhouse care, we hope every effort will be made to make a selection of the patients, and those who have friends and relatives be sent to the Asylum nearest their residence. There are many patients in the Lancashire Asylums to whom it is of no moment in which Asylum they may be placed, and by a judicious selection much comfort might be given to many patients, whilst the trouble to the Superintendents and relieving officers would not be great.

Divine Service.

The attendance at Divine Service on Sundays is about 320 from the male, and 290 from the female side. There are here 350 patients professing the Roman Catholic faith, and for these service is provided but once a month. Mass is never celebrated. We think that some room ought to be set apart where the priest might serve the wants of the patients in this respect more frequently, and with due regard to the religious feelings of the Roman Catholic community residing here.

Employment.

The record of employment shows very satisfactory results; upwards of 500 of each sex are occupied in various ways. These figures show a ratio of nearly 70 per cent. of the total number. Upwards of 300 men work on the land, and much of the grounds round the new annexe have been laid out by patients' labour. About 300 women are returned to us as engaged in knitting and needlework. All the men and all but one of the women who are not physically incapable, or confined to bed by illness, Dr. Cassidy informs us, go regularly beyond the airing-courts for exercise, and those who are able, beyond the Asylum grounds, whilst 11 men and 6 women walk on parole where they please unattended.

Entertainments, &c.

The associated gatherings are numerous: on Sundays there is a sacred concert; on Mondays a social meeting, with songs, &c.; on Tuesdays a small dance, &c.; on Wednesdays the weekly ball in the recreation hall in winter, and on the green in summer; on Thursday there is music in the annexe; and on Friday and Saturday the patients themselves give entertainments, either unaided or with assistance from attendants and nurses. We have examined

examined and signed the various books and registers. The case-books, as regards many of the patients, are much in arrear. This perhaps arises from the medical staff being unequal to the extra work due to the large number of admissions during last year, and the extra strain caused by the outbreak of typhoid fever. With the addition to the staff already recommended, we hope the case-books will, for the future, be as well kept as they formerly were.

Appendix (C.)
Lancashire Asylums.
(Lancaster Moor.)
Entertainments, &c.

LANCASHIRE ASYLUMS.—2. RAINHILL.

19 November 1884.

YESTERDAY and to-day have been given by us to the inspection of this Asylum and the new annexe. The latter is not yet finished, but is sufficiently advanced to enable us to report that the accommodation it will afford will be of a very superior character. The work appears to be well done, and the general effect is very good. There are a few matters of detail, however, which struck us as requiring reconsideration. The panes in the windows of dormitories which will be occupied by patients of the less reliable classes are, we think, too large for safety, and should be divided; some of the staircases will need to be shut off from the wards by screens with doors; and it seemed to us that throughout the building the hearthstones are too small, allowing the flooring to approach dangerously near to the fire.

Lancashire Asylums.
(Rainhill.)

No furniture has yet, we understand, been ordered for the annexe, and no provision has yet been made of clothing for the patients to be received there.

Another matter which will necessarily govern the opening of the new building is the water supply. A well is being sunk near the new Gasworks now in course of erection between the two Asylums, but it will be some time, probably, before it is complete, and the requisite engines and pumps and communication with the water-tanks are provided. The ground is being prepared for the disposal of the sewage of the annexe by irrigation, and this work has been advised upon by Mr. Rogers Field. Some planting has been carried out, but no progress has yet been made in the formation of airing-courts, or in laying out the grounds; and we should suppose that at least twelve months must elapse before the annexe is ready for the reception of patients.

We cannot refrain from expressing the hope that, when opened, it may not be filled with hopeless imbeciles from the workhouses of which they have been long the inmates, and where they can be suitably and more economically maintained, as unfortunately has been too much the case at the other Lancashire Asylums. If, indeed, this practice is to prevail, it is obvious that the recent extensions of the County Asylums, effected at so great a cost, will speedily be filled by chronic and hopeless cases, and that new Asylums will become necessary to supply accommodation

Appendix (C.) for cases of recent and curable insanity. The subject we have here touched upon is one, we think, worthy the serious attention of the Committee and of the County Authorities generally, to see if means may not be found to check, or at least discourage the wholesale transfer of workhouse cases to the Asylums, where the accommodation is of a far higher character than such cases require.

Lancashire
Asylums.
(Rainhill.)

Statistics.

To turn to the old Asylum. We find on the books the names of 689 patients, 322 males and 367 females; one female is out on trial. Since the visit of our Colleagues on 17th March 1883, 141 males and 134 females have been admitted, 65 males and 85 females discharged; and 78 males and 51 females died. Of those discharged, 51 males and 68 females had recovered.

The rate of mortality since the last visit has been high, namely, about 11 per cent. per annum for both sexes, but no exceptional disorder has prevailed, and all but three of the above deaths were due to natural and ordinary causes. The exceptions were: (1) that of a man who committed suicide by hanging; (2) that of a man who was killed in getting through the window of a first-floor ward by breaking a pane of glass, in trying to escape; and (3) of an elderly woman who sustained a fracture of the thigh-bone by being pushed down by another patient. In the case of suicide, the night attendant in charge of the patient was prosecuted for neglect of duty, convicted, and dismissed.

Inquests.

The coroner's inquisitions held in each of these cases, and the particulars of them, were, at the time, sent to our Board.

Suicidal
patients.

We may here remark that the arrangements for continuous night supervision of male suicidal patients are very imperfect and unsatisfactory by reason of structural difficulties, and we desire very earnestly to recommend the carrying out, in male wards Nos. 3 and 4, of a similar extension to that effected in wards Nos. 10 and 11 on the female side, for the like class of patients. We believe that plans for both extensions were sanctioned at the same time. This alteration, as well as the enlargement of the reception wards, will be even more imperatively necessary when the annexe is finished, if it is intended that all patients should be first received in the old Asylum for observation and subsequent classification, and this we think is undoubtedly the plan that should be followed.

Condition of
patients.

We have seen all the patients in residence. With the exception of some turbulent and noisy women in Nos. 12 and 13, and a few in 17 (the two former wards being rather overcrowded for the class of patients that occupies them) the demeanour of the patients of both sexes was good. The clothing and personal appearance of some of the men are capable of improvement, but we have no fault to find with the condition in these respects of the women.

Epileptics.

The Asylum contains a large proportion of aged and feeble patients, but we only found 10 men and 9 women confined to bed.

The epileptics are 80, in about equal proportions of the sexes, all but four being under special night supervision. The patients under medical treatment last week were 45 men and 58 women.

No

No one was in restraint or seclusion at the time of our inspection, and no restraint has been employed since our Colleagues' visit of last year. Four men and 17 women, however, have been secluded for totals of 398 and 802 hours respectively.

Appendix (C.)
Lancashire Asylums.
(Rainhill).

The records of employment last week show that 65 per cent. of the men and 62 per cent. of the women do some kind of work.

Seclusion.
Employment.

At the last weekly dance 171 patients were present, about 500 patients are stated to walk daily beyond the airing courts, and some 150 of the two sexes have weekly walks beyond the Asylum estate, a privilege which appears to be greatly prized.

Amusement.

We learn that the Circular issued by our Board on the subject of precautions against danger from fire has been considered by the Committee, and various suggestions have been made by Dr. Rogers, some of which have been adopted. As regards the safety of the patients, reliance is chiefly placed on the night-watching of the Asylum. This is, no doubt, a most important safeguard; but we think that the provision of double means of exit from sleeping rooms on the upper floors is also of great importance. This does not in all cases exist here, and the defect should, if possible, be remedied. In particular, we are of opinion that in the three-storied blocks a second internal staircase, which need not be large, should be constructed. The provision for extinguishing a fire appears to be reasonably good.

Precautions against fire.

Several improvements in the Asylum have been carried out since the last visit, or are in progress, and specially we may notice the improvement of the water-closets. Some of the wards, notably Nos. 3 and 4, and 12 and 13, stand in need of some renovation and fresh decoration.

Dr. Rogers continues to be assisted by Drs. Hickson and Wigglesworth. We have examined the medical records and find them well kept.

LANCASHIRE ASYLUMS—3. PRESTWICH.

15 November 1884.

THE most important matter to be noticed in connection with our inspection of this Asylum (which we began on the 12th), is the occupation of the new annexe. A few patients were lodged in it prior to the 1st of January last, but practically it was opened in the beginning of the present year, and it now contains 812 patients. It is constructed to accommodate 840, so that it is already nearly fully occupied. A considerable number of these occupants have been transferred to it in batches from workhouses in the county, and the patients so transferred are for the most part imbeciles who had long resided in the lunatic wards of their workhouses, and had been considered, and so reported over and over again to our office, as suitable cases for workhouse treatment.

Lancashire Asylums.
(Prestwich.)

We cannot refrain from expressing a strong opinion of the impolicy of filling up Asylums, constructed at great cost and

working

Appendix (C.)
 Lancashire
 Asylums.
 (Prestwich.)

working with an expensive staff, with a class of patients who do not need Asylum treatment, and who may be maintained more cheaply, and with more happiness to themselves, in the work-houses of their own districts. If the practice is generally followed throughout the county it is evident that the recent extensive additions to the four county asylums will meet the demand but for a short time, and that the difficulty which those additions were intended to obviate, will again arise.

Having said so much on the general question, we hasten to express our satisfaction with the annexe itself, and our high appreciation of the admirable way in which it has been prepared and organised for its purpose. The rapid influx of patients must have rendered this a task of no ordinary difficulty, and Mr. Ley and the Committee merit the greatest praise for the manner in which it has been performed. Some work remains to be done, but generally the rooms are well and tastefully furnished and decorated, and an efficient staff has been got together. Outside, the airing courts on the female side have been formed and to some extent planted, but much remains to be done in this respect for the male division. The workshops are ready and in part occupied, and generally it may be said that the annexe is in complete working order. Two medical officers reside in it, and there is telephonic communication with the old Asylum,

At the latter several improvements have been effected since our Colleagues' visit last year; among them an extension of No. 1 female ward, new visiting rooms for both divisions, a new steward's house and workshops, and the formation of a new airing court for No. 6 male ward, with a cricket pavilion. Further extension of the workshops in this department is contemplated.

We have found the old Asylum in its usual good order, and having that aspect of brightness and comfort which has so often been commended. The one chief defect, however, is the position and arrangement of some of the earth closets, which might be improved. In one particular, Mr. Ley is about to effect an improvement at once, by fixing hoppers to supply the dried earth, instead of its being thrown into the pans by hand, as at present.

Precautions
 against fire.

To ensure further the safety of patients in the event of a fire at night, an additional staircase has been constructed for No. 1 female ward, and a similar staircase is being constructed for No. 1 male. Besides these, a second staircase will be built for No. 8 ward on each side, and when all these are complete, the exits from the dormitories will, we think, be safe, no room depending upon a single staircase. The provision of hydrants and other means of extinguishing fire is good, and the Asylum fire brigade is practised weekly.

Statistics.

Since our Colleagues' visit on the 8th March 1883, there have been admitted the large number of 1,626 patients, 765 males and 861 females. In the same interval 201 males and 301 females were discharged, 120 of the former and 250 of the latter having recovered; 155 males and 143 females, 298 patients in all, died. The numbers now on the books are, of the pauper class, males
 946, females

946, females 1,095, total, 2,041, and 3 private patients; but 4 males and 13 females are out on trial. The patients in residence are thus distributed: in the old Asylum, 1,170; in the annexe, 813; and in the farm-house and cottage, 44. The vacant accommodation, supposing none of the patients on trial to return, is sufficient for 1 male and 28 females only. The weekly charge at present is, for ordinary patients, 8 s. 9 d., for out-county, 14 s., and for private cases, 15 s. and a guinea.

Appendix (C.)
Lancashire
Asylums.
(Prestwich.)
Statistics.

The mortality on the average daily number resident during 1883 was, for both sexes, 8.72 per cent. per annum. During this year up to the present time it has been considerably higher, due, as it would appear, to the admission of a more unfavourable class of patients, including a large number of general paralytics. Among the causes of the 298 deaths since the last visit, general paralysis is stated to have been that of 75. The deaths, with four exceptions, have been due to natural causes.

In these four cases coroner's inquests were held, and the circumstances were also communicated to our Board. They were (1) that of a woman suffocated at night in an epileptic fit, unnoticed by the attendant on duty in the dormitory; (2) that of a man suffocated by the impaction of food in the larynx; (3) that of a man who died of shock from fractured ribs, the injuries having been sustained before admission; and (4) that of a man who committed suicide by hanging himself in his bed-room. In the last case the attendant was to blame for not having searched the patient's bed before placing him in his room; had he done so, he would probably have discovered the braces which the patient had secreted and with which he hanged himself. The attendant having been many years in the service of the Asylum and borne a high character, was not dismissed, but was reprimanded and cautioned. This case shows, we think, the necessity of always impressing upon attendants, by notice in writing, the importance of observing certain specified precautions as regards all suicidal patients.

Inquests.

We are able to report favourably as to the demeanour of the patients during our inspection. They were generally free from excitement, and no complaints which we could trace to any substantial basis were made to us. The personal condition as to cleanliness of appearance, and the state of their dress, of the patients of each sex, was satisfactory.

Condition of patients.

No one was secluded or in restraint at the time of our inspection, and the records tell us that 6 men (but no women) were, since the last visit, secluded; the occasions being 24, and the total duration, 308 hours; and that 2 women for surgical reasons were gloved during 468 hours, and a man dry-packed for 12 hours.

Seclusion and restraint.

The returns as to employment are very favourable, upwards of 70 per cent. of each sex being more or less usefully occupied, 281 of the men working on the land, and 152 in various shops. Of the women 330 do needlework, and 160 are employed in the laundries, kitchens, and offices. These satisfactory results are

Employment.

Appendix (C.) doubtless in a measure due to the relatively large staff of attendants and servants.

Lancashire Asylums. (Prestwich).

Staff of attendants.

Divine Service.

This consists at present (beside the head attendants) of 120 men and 122 women, excluding 17 out-door artizans, but including nine men and 14 women on duty at night.

The patients attending the Church of England service last Sunday numbered 702 in the morning and 760 in the afternoon; and those present at the last Roman Catholic service held in the Asylum were 193. The patients of the latter religion are at the present time 170 men and 217 females, total 387.

The medical staff comprises the superintendent, Mr. Ley, and five assistant medical officers; of these latter, Mr. Clunn is the senior at the old Asylum, and Mr. Murray is in immediate charge of the annexe.

LANCASHIRE ASYLUMS—4. WHITTINGHAM.

30 April 1884.

Lancashire Asylums. (Whittingham.) Statistics.

WE have during the course of our inspection seen all the patients on the books, 1,735 in all, or two more than were here at the last visit paid by the Commissioners rather over eight months ago. Since the date of that visit (13th August) the changes which have occurred have been the following:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - - -	105	129	234
Discharged, "Recovered" - -	36	62	98
" "Relieved" - -	3	5	8
" "Not Improved - -	4	3	7
Died - - - - -	59	61	120

There are 747 males and 988 females in the Asylum, and vacant accommodation exists for 24 in the male, and 63 in the female division. We may here mention that during our visit we observed very many patients treated in the Asylum whose cases appear to us to require only workhouse care, or at the most such supervision as is given in workhouse infirmaries. The case of the patients here belonging to the Prestwich Union appears to us to be particularly hard, and many complained to us thereon. If they are not fitted for the workhouse, they ought certainly to be in the Asylum at Prestwich, where there is now room, so that they may be near their home and friends. Whilst on this subject we may notice that it is very desirable that the guardians should visit the patients belonging to their several unions in this Asylum at not too long intervals, and, in conjunction with the medical superintendent, decide upon the cases

cases fit for removal to the workhouse. Only one Board of Guardians has this year as yet been here; we ought to add that a limit should be placed to the number of persons forming the visiting deputation, which, as we think, should never exceed four, large numbers tending unduly to excite the patients; we see last year that one deputation consisted of 10 members, and eight and nine were by no means unfrequent. The mortality for last year, as well as for the period since the last visit, has been at the rate of 10 per cent., and the assigned causes of the 120 deaths call for no special remark, except that general paralysis accounts for one-third of the total deaths. No death occurred from other than causes ordinary in Asylums, except in the one case, in which the coroner held an inquest. A male patient fell to the ground in an epileptic fit and fractured his skull, from which he died. The jury returned a verdict to this effect.

Appendix (C.)
Lancashire
Asylums.
(Whittingham.)
Statistics.

Inquest.

It is right to record that post-mortem examinations were made in no less than 110 out of the 120 deaths. Taking into account the large number of old feeble cases admitted here from workhouses, the health of the patients is fairly good. Under medical treatment last week were 40 males and 59 females, and in bed yesterday and the day before we saw 27 men and 27 women. The Asylum has not, however, been free from contagious disorders, though none have ended fatally; but 2 boys, patients, were attacked with scarlet fever, 2 women with typhoid, 6 women with erysipelas, and 6 men and 4 women with dysenteric diarrhœa. In these circumstances we are glad to be able to report that plans are now before the Board for the erection of a detached hospital, which should, we think, be complete in itself, and we therefore do not advise the adoption of a plan suggested by Dr. Wallis, of cutting off the foul laundry for use as a laundry in infectious cases. The causes of the outbreak of the above-mentioned fevers have not been clearly ascertained, but are, we think, very likely due to drains defective both in position, ventilation, and construction. Drains run now under the building, and under the corridors in certain places, and it is feared the sewer gas may enter the wards from the rain-water pipes opening in gutters near the windows. We trust that the Committee will agree with us that a thorough and comprehensive examination of the drains by some eminent sanitary engineers should be made, and that he should be instructed to draw up a scheme for the reconstruction of such as are found defective or in a faulty position, and be empowered to carry out all he considers requisite to ensure the healthy condition of the Asylum.

Post-mortem
examinations.

The staff of attendants, exclusive of five head males and four head females, is 78 men and 100 women. These figures include six men and nine women on night duty, whose wakefulness is secured by head attendants in each division. No less than 317 men and 337 women, 654 in all, are under continuous supervision by night; of the total number 373 are epileptics, 101 are suicidal, and 180 are infirm patients. We were on the whole satisfied with the appearance of the attendants, but the duration of service of a large number of them is not very good: 56 have not

Staff of
attendants.

Epileptic
and suicidal
patients.

<p>Appendix (C.) <hr style="width: 10%; margin: 5px 0;"/> Lancashire Asylums. (Whittingham). Staff of attendants.</p>	<p>yet been here 12 months, and 59 more under two years. The attendants, led by the steward, form a band, which adds much to the enjoyment of the patients, and we heard some pieces played on the first day of our visit in a style which would have done credit to performers earning their living by their profession. We had no complaints of unkind treatment at the hands of attendants in either division, excepting one woman, who was in bed with a sprained ankle, said that it had been done by the rough usage of the nurses. We investigated the matter and found from the patient herself that one nurse had had her face slapped by the patient, and she took off her slippers to strike another nurse, on which they forced her into a chair, and the patient having her foot in the rung of the chair at the time, got her ankle sprained in this way. We do not think that either nurse intended to act harshly to the patient, but we consider that they acted hurriedly, and were not sufficiently careful in their manner of dealing with the patient, and we hope they will be less hasty for the future.</p>
<p>Condition of patients.</p>	<p>The dress of the patients was neat and clean, the wards and dormitories in good order, and the dinner we saw served during three days, good, sufficient, and much approved.</p>
<p>Amusement.</p>	<p>There is now a fair supply of books, and means of amusement in the wards, and at the annexe the attendants on either side have a room to meet in after working hours; but the female attendants have as yet no piano in their room, whilst in the old building both sexes are at present without any recreation room, though we hear one for each sex is to be built over the visiting rooms.</p>
<p>Precautions against fire.</p>	<p>We made inquiry as to the means of escape in the event of fire, and find that several of the blocks will need a second exit to ensure the safe removal of the patients. There is no experienced fireman appointed to take charge of the brigade, and look after the means of extinguishing a fire throughout the Asylum. We advise that all the hydrants now screwed up in glass boxes be available to every attendant by means of a key, to get out the hydrant. Now, as we saw yesterday, both panes of glass must be broken, great care being taken to remove the broken glass or the hose will be cut and useless, and when all this had been done, which took over three minutes, the tap was so stiff that it could not be turned. Simple rules should be drawn up for the attendants in case of fire, impressing however upon them that the first duty of every attendant is to secure the escape in safety of the patients. A fire-alarm signal ought also to be instituted. With the object of giving every means of escape of patients in single rooms in case of fire, we are glad to learn the doors are all to be made to open from the outside by an ordinary handle. The arrangements for the new water supply are nearly completed, and it is expected that the water will be laid on in June. We observed men engaged in levelling the land to give an increased area for sewage irrigation, and it is proposed shortly to distribute the sewage in a fresh state over the land, and to entirely disuse, for their present purpose, the large sewage reservoirs, which are in every way objectionable, if indeed they are not absolutely unhealthy.</p>

The

The behaviour of the patients was very quiet whilst we were in the wards; the most fruitful ground of complaint was the distance from home; then followed requests to be sent back to the workhouse, and a grievance alleged by the workers, that they could not see the Committee as they were at work when the magistrates came to the wards. This was usually said to us in reply to our telling the patients that we had no power of discharge, but that it depended solely upon the Committee. We hope that if there be any truth in the statement of the working patients, steps will be taken to remedy this state of things, as in the majority of instances it is the working patient who is progressing most favourably towards recovery.

Appendix (C.)
Lancashire
Asylums.
(Whittingham.)

Three men and two women have been restrained, one man for 360 hours for surgical reasons, another for 772 to prevent self-destruction, another man and a woman have been gloved and their hands strapped to a belt for 336 and 1,608 hours, for surgical reasons, and the woman has been similarly treated for 741 hours, on account of her destructive propensities.

Restraint.

Thirteen men and 35 women (of whom 7 and 20 respectively were epileptics) have been secluded on 26 and 124 occasions, and for a total of 90 and 939 hours.

Seclusion.

We find that at church last Sunday morning 485, and Sunday evening 429 were present, whilst about the same number who attend service in the chapel on Sunday morning join in the daily prayers held in the hall. The Roman Catholic service is held in the male dining-hall (now disused), and is attended by about 260 patients. It is fitted up in accordance with the requirements of that church, and a priest visits the patients here frequently. We were glad to see him in the wards yesterday, for there are over 500 patients here professing that faith.

Divine Service

The entertainments are varied, and the associated gatherings bring together about 570 patients. Last night some amateurs gave an entertainment, and there was a cricket match on Saturday, the first of the season. We were pleased to see that a pavilion is in course of construction on the ground, but we do not observe seats round the ground, which was suggested at the last visit.

Amusement.

The returns of employment furnished us show that 394 men and 500 women, or 52 and 50 per cent. respectively, are in some way employed; 126 men work on the land, 48 in the washhouse, offices, &c., and 147 men and 120 women clean the wards, 226 women knit and sew, 49 are employed in the laundry department, and 105 in the kitchen, scullery, &c. Some difficulty has hitherto been experienced in finding occupation suitable for the more demented class of patients, such as are usually brought here from the workhouses, but we hope Dr. Wallis (who has shown how anxious he is to do everything that is in his power to promote the welfare and improvement of the patients) will continue to make efforts to increase the percentage of the employed. In connection with this matter he informs us that he has in contemplation that every male patient employed on the land or in the shops is to be passed every morning by a medical officer before going to work;

Employment.

Appendix (C.) we hope this proposal, which we strongly approve, will be carried out. We should also be glad to hear that (as is the practice in some asylums) all patients were weighed once a month. No argument is needed to show the value of this regulation as an aid in the diagnosis of insidious pulmonary disease so prevalent in asylums. The only change in the staff since the last visit is that Dr. Law has been appointed third assistant medical officer in the place of Dr. Rowlands, who has been appointed to a colonial asylum. Dr. Squire was absent for his holidays, but we have seen all the other officers on the staff, who appear to us to do their best to aid Dr. Wallis in his difficult task, and we are satisfied that he will shortly complete all the works that are required to bring this Asylum to the first rank among county Asylums, which the internal management fully justifies. Additions, alterations, and improvements have been made, and still are in progress, but excepting the adoption of telephonic communication throughout the Asylum, annexe, farm-buildings, stables, &c., no very important structural alteration calls for notice in this report.

LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLAND ASYLUM.

23 May 1884.

Leicestershire
and Rutland
Asylum.

WE have to-day inspected this Asylum, in which are 484 patients, 238 males and 246 females. The total number is 13 in excess of the number on the books at the date of our Colleagues' visit on 26th October 1883.

The female division is crowded in its sleeping accommodation, but the day space appears to be fairly adequate. The increase in the number of patients has been among those of the pauper class, and at the expense of those supported by the charity, the latter being now 29 against 35 at the last visit. Hence it is evident that here, as in so many other Asylums, the necessity for increased accommodation will soon arise. This will involve the question of extension of the existing Asylum, or the erection of another on a different site; a question, no doubt, of great difficulty. The site here is limited even for the present numbers. We understand that the Newtown Unthank Estate still remains in the hands of the Committee, who farm it; but not, as it appears, very profitably, owing perhaps in some degree to the absence of patients' labour. There is not, we hear, any building on the estate which could be made available for the reception of working patients.

The Asylum is in very good order, the wards clean and comfortable, and the beds good, except for the number of those still filled with flock; a number, however, which is diminishing.

Statistics.

The changes since the last visit have been these: Admissions, 34 males and 38 females; all but one of each sex of the pauper class. Discharged, 16 males and 23 females; one of the former and two of the latter being charity cases; and died, 16 males and 8 females. Fourteen males and 21 females had recovered. The

death-rate

death-rate in 1883 was about 8 per cent. of the average number resident. Appendix (C.)

Post-mortem examination was made in the case of 18 of the 24 deaths. Leicestershire and Rutland Asylum.

Three coroner's inquests have been held on male patients who died since the last visit. In one, the verdict returned was that "death was from syncope, due to fatty heart;" in a second that death resulted from pneumonia and gangrene of lungs, after operation to remove a stone from the throat. It seems that the patient had swallowed the stone, which had become impacted in the œsophagus. In the third case the jury found that the patient died from blood poisoning, resulting from fractured ribs. Post-mortem examinations.
Inquests.

At the inquest in this case evidence was given by a gardener attendant, named Grint, that some time previous to the patient's (E. R.) death, on the 11th March last (but he did not fix the exact date), E. R. had attempted to pull another patient away from the fire, which was protected by a heavy iron guard, and that both fell, the other patient on E. R., and the guard on the former; and that, he supposed, the ribs (four on the right and one on the left were found broken) were then fractured. Grint had not, as was his duty, reported the alleged occurrence at the time; indeed, according to his own statement, he only remembered it on the morning of the day on which the inquest was held; and there was no other attendant who saw it. The jury, however, appear to have accepted the evidence as explaining how the injuries were sustained. The attendant, Grint, was allowed to resign his employment here, his failure to report the occurrence mentioned above being properly considered a breach of duty. We have to-day made some inquiry into the circumstances, and have questioned some patients who might have witnessed the fall spoken of; but we have not been able to elicit any further information, nor do we think any more formal examination would throw more light on the case. We must, however, express our regret that the injury to the patient's ribs, which was suspected only the day before his death, had not been sooner detected, it having been found necessary to keep him in bed from the 4th March till he died. In saying this, we should add that Dr. Higgins had been absent on leave from the 1st March to the 9th.

The causes of the remaining deaths do not call for any special notice.

The patients of both sexes were to-day very well conducted, and no complaints of rough usage were made to us. The state of their dress was satisfactory. The details of general treatment do not differ much from those recently reported. We were glad to observe that the majority of the patients have as extended exercise as the Asylum estate permits; and that some, but, of course, only selected cases, are taken beyond the grounds. We find that as many as 230 males and 213 females go beyond the airing courts. Condition of patients.

As to useful employment. We learn that about 150 males and 161 females are employed; but the work of the wards only, engages the attention of 66 males and 72 females. Employment.

Appendix (C.)
 Leicestershire
 and Rutland
 Asylum.
 Seclusion.

The medical journal records the use of seclusion in the case of 2 males on two occasions, and for three hours in all; and of 2 females on the same number of occasions, and for an hour and ten minutes; and that a male patient wore locked gloves during five nights, to prevent destructive habits. Nine males and 12 females are under medical treatment.

Under the head of structural additions we have only to mention that a new lodge has been built, and that escape staircases, for use in case of fire, have been constructed for the special dormitories. Doors of communication between the male and female divisions, secured by a special lock, have also been provided. We think the laundry dormitory, to which there is but a single staircase, should be provided with an additional exit, or means of escape.

Precautions
 against fire.

In the rules and instructions in the event of fire, we suggest that greater prominence should be given to the rule which deals with the removal of the patients to a place of safety.

LINCOLNSHIRE ASYLUM.

10 April 1884.

Lincolnshire
 Asylum.

WE have to-day inspected this Asylum, and seen all the patients whose names are at present on the books. They number 661, 323 being males and 338 females. Twenty-seven females who should be maintained here, were there sufficient accommodation, are boarded out in the South Yorkshire Asylum. The actual number in the Asylum shows a decrease of 27 from the number (688) at the date of the last visit of Commissioners, viz., 29th October 1883.

Our Colleagues then called the attention of the Committee (as had also been done at previous visits) to the present need of further Asylum accommodation for the county, and suggested a way of supplying it. We learn from Dr. Palmer that the question has been under consideration, and that the Committee incline rather to an extension of the existing buildings than to the erection of a distinct auxiliary Asylum, as recommended by our Colleagues. Dr. Palmer has shown us sketch plans of certain proposed extensions, and has explained them very fully to us. If adopted by the Committee they must of course be submitted to our Board in the usual course for examination; and we cannot on the present occasion express any opinion upon them. It will be prudent to send, in the first instance, preliminary and not finished plans to our office; and they should be accompanied by a tracing of the ground plan of the existing buildings, upon which should be shown the position of the proposed extensions. It may not be out of place to say that the views of the Board might be more in favour of an extension of the present Asylum if the Committee could at the same time report an increase of the site by the acquisition of a reasonable quantity of the land adjoining on the east, the boundary of which too nearly approaches the buildings.

buildings. A liberal area of land is valuable to a lunatic asylum as a means of affording not only useful and profitable employment to the male patients, but also extended exercise for all, and for securing a proper degree of privacy.

Appendix (C.)
Lincolnshire
Asylum.

We have found the Asylum in good order. Its sanitary condition appears to be excellent, and in no quarter did we detect a bad smell or want of ventilation. The wards have, perhaps, rather a barer appearance than in the present day we notice in Asylums, but they are very clean, and the dormitories are well supplied with bedding, which is clean and good.

The aspect of the corridors would be greatly improved if linoleum were laid down the middle of the floors, and the boards on each side stained, as is now frequently done. Some more decorative objects of a cheap and simple kind might, too, with advantage be introduced into the wards.

The dress of the patients of both sexes is in a very satisfactory condition.

Condition of
patients.

The patients themselves were, during our inspection, very quiet and orderly, and on the whole contented. One or two complaints of ill usage, not of the complainants themselves, but of other patients, which were made to us, could not on inquiry be substantiated. We saw some of the patients at dinner in the wards, and the meal seemed to give general satisfaction.

As regards useful employment we learn that 198 men do some work, the number of females being returned as 302. The latter number is a considerable increase upon the number (223) given to our Colleagues in October last. Of the men employed, 69 work on the farm. Those employed in the workshops are still very few.

Employment.

The numbers attending Divine Service on Sundays are stated to be 170 men and 180 women, but probably in these numbers the same persons are counted twice.

Divine Service.

Associated amusements in the recreation room bring together about 180.

Amusement.

The patients who do not get more extended exercise than can be taken in the airing-courts are 217 men and 238 women. Were the estate round the Asylum extended as we have suggested, and proper walks made, a very large proportion of these patients might enjoy the benefit of more healthy exercise than can be obtained within the circumscribed limits of an airing-court, to say nothing of the relief from the monotony of the daily life which the longer walks would afford.

The patients admitted since 29th October were 37 of each sex; 22 males and 32 females were discharged, 16 men and 26 women on recovery; and 25 males and 22 females died.

Statistics.

Only in 11 cases was post-mortem examination made. Of the causes of the deaths, general paralysis and phthisis were the most fatal, accounting, each, for nine. The death-rate for 1883 was 13.29 per cent, of the average daily number resident. To-day we find 12 males and 19 females confined to bed; and as under medical treatment are entered 16 males and 11 females. The only

Post-mortem
examinations.

Appendix (C.) only serious casualty since the last visit was the fracture by a male patient of the left ulna by a fall. No coroner's inquest has been held.

Lincolnshire
Asylum.
Restraint.

As regards mechanical restraint we find that one man has, for surgical reasons, had his hands confined in locked gloves at night, continuously since the last visit; and that 8 men on 15 occasions, and for a total of 46 days, have been secluded, the treatment applying principally to one man suffering from excessive epileptic excitement; and that 9 women have also been secluded on 15 occasions, and for 28 days in all.

Seclusion.

Epileptic and
suicidal
patients.

The care, at night, of the patients and of the Asylum is satisfactory, and the special watch dormitories for the epileptic and suicidal cases are well adapted to the purpose. At present the epileptics are 36 males and 34 females; those actively suicidal 5 and 8 respectively; and 8 males and 3 females are general paralytics.

No structural alterations or additions have been made to the Asylum since the last visit, but repapering and painting of the wards is in progress. The question of providing external hydrants for the protection of the building has not yet been decided.

MIDDLESEX ASYLUMS.—I. COLNEY HATCH.

5, 6, 7, and 8 March 1884.

Middlesex
Asylums.
(Colney
Hatch.)

THERE are in the Asylum, on this the last day of our inspection, 2,244 patients; 918 being males and 1,326 females. They have all been seen by us. The vacant beds are six in the male and four in the female division.

Statistics.

Since the 18th May, when our Colleagues completed their visitation for last year, 255 males and 218 females, 473 patients in all, have been received here; 161 males and 158 females discharged; and 96 males and 58 females died. Of the total number discharged, 214, in nearly equal numbers of the sexes, had recovered, and 26 males and 46 females of the class who were "relieved" only, were returned to their respective union workhouses, or the district asylums.

The above deaths represent a rate of mortality of 11 per cent. per annum of males, and 4.82 per cent. per annum for females, calculated on the average daily numbers resident of each sex. Of the causes of the deaths, general paralysis among males, and consumption among females, were the most fatal.

Post-mortem
examinations.

In 131 instances post-mortem examinations were made.

Inquest.

Only one coroner's inquest was held. The deceased, a woman, was found dead in a single room with a towel round her neck; this towel she had tied to the head of the bed, and her neck rested in a loop of it. She suffered from heart disease, and the jury did not find that the death was a suicide. The medical officers, however, have so considered it, though they do not think there was any very determined intention on the part of the patient

patient to cause her own death. None of the other deaths call for notice. There has not, since the last visit, been any disease of a contagious or epidemic nature in the Asylum. At present the health of the patients is good, and of the large totals we found but 17 men and 26 women confined to bed. The new infirmaries on the male side are a great improvement, and by the good and steady temperature which can be maintained in them, aid very materially in the proper treatment of the sick. Improved means of heating Wards 10, 11, 14, and B. 3, namely, by hot-water coils, have been recently introduced, and this improvement will, we understand, be extended further; and it is probable that a very beneficial effect upon the rate of mortality in the male division will be the result.

Appendix (C.)
Middlesex
Asylums.
(Colney
Hatch.)

We are glad to observe a marked and continued improvement in the aspect of the wards. They are generally, but perhaps more especially on the female side, comfortable and cheerful; and we find a corresponding improvement in the conduct and demeanour of the patients. There was no outbreak of violence during our stay in the wards, and no great amount of noise. The complaints of rough treatment by attendants were comparatively few, but some were made which we inquired into, without, however, satisfying ourselves that they had any serious foundation, though there may in some instances have been a colour for them. The system of supervision which is in operation should make it difficult for an attendant to use undue or unnecessary violence without discovery.

Although we can report generally in favourable terms of the state of the wards, there are some matters to which we have to call attention. On the female side the condition of the bedding is satisfactory; on the male side not quite so; here we still find that 24 patients sleep on canvas stretchers, without beds, and that 65 sleep on mattresses on the floor without bedsteads. Further, that soiled beds are very frequently dried and re-used without being taken to pieces, and this indeed in both divisions. We hope that means may be provided for washing and drying the horsehair, and that all soiled beds will, as a rule, be taken to pieces, and both hair and ticking washed separately before the beds are re-made. We trust too that the numbers of male patients sleeping on stretchers without beds, and on the floor, may be further reduced. It appears that in the male wards the lavatory towels, which are not too many, are changed only twice a week, and the tablecloths once. We think they should have as favourable treatment as the female wards, where the towels are changed daily, and two tablecloths a week are allowed.

Making every allowance for the class of patients, we think a somewhat higher standard of neatness in the dress of the more degraded patients in each division, especially the male, might be reached, and trust that a further reduction in the number of exceptionally strong dresses may be made.

The casualties since the last visit have been few and not serious, and all of them accidental.

Appendix (C.)

We have made our customary inquiries into the general treatment of the patients.

Middlesex
Asylums.
(Colney
Hatch.)

Employment.

The returns of useful employment are not yet wholly satisfactory. Of male patients, including 112 who are ward-cleaners only, not more than 38 per cent. are employed; and of the females, also including those who are only ward-cleaners, the proportion is but 54 per cent. The value of employment needs no argument to support it, and we trust the above proportions may be increased. We also strongly urge the desirability of giving extended exercise to a larger number of the male patients. At present, we gather, not more than one-half go beyond their airing-courts. In the female division it is better, and the newly-constructed path no doubt makes it easier to arrange for the more extended exercise; but we think that the farm and front grounds would afford sufficient scope for daily walking parties of male patients, even of the more turbulent class, provided an adequate number of attendants is detailed in charge.

Divine Service.

As regards attendance at Divine Service, &c., we do not observe much variation in the details.

Restraint.

Since the last visit mechanical restraint has been used in the case of 10 men and a woman. Four of the former, for surgical reasons, wore either strong canvas shirts with arms enclosed, or locked gloves, for 909 hours; two other men were similarly restrained, to prevent self-injury, for 517 hours; and the two remaining men were restrained in like manner for 37 hours owing to destructive habits. The woman had her arms restrained, being very suicidal, during the greater portion of the period from 16th December to 1st February, and had besides, during a portion of the time, the constant attention of a special nurse, and she is still constantly watched.

Seclusion.

Seven men on 8 occasions and for 28½ hours, and 12 women on 18 occasions and for 71 hours, have been secluded. A few, however, of the more dangerous men are isolated for safety in short galleries, but this is not entered as seclusion. We think the names of these patients should be entered every week in the medical journal. A patient was thus isolated at the time of our visit. Under medical treatment there are at present 26 men and 104 women.

Staff of
attendants.

The staff of attendants in the male division has been increased by two since the last visit, and now consists of 70 men as ordinary day attendants. We learn that the system of placing out-door working male patients in charge of a special head attendant works well. No other change in the strength of the staff has been made. It appeared to us that No. 5 Ward in the male division was undermanned with only five attendants. It is the ward in which are the general paralytics. There are 75 patients, 39 of them suffering from that disease.

Epileptic and
suicidal
patients.

The night supervision of epileptic and suicidal patients continues as described in former entries. The arrangement of the wards devoted to this purpose renders it very incomplete, as but a small proportion of the patients are at the same time in view of
the

the attendant. Attention should be directed to the improvement of the arrangement in this respect. Appendix (C.)

Several structural improvements have been effected since the last visit. Hot-water coils have been placed in Nos. 19 and 36 Female Wards, as well as the male wards already mentioned. Additional baths have been placed in several of the female wards, and No. 19 Ward in this division has been divided and altered so as to separate the large number of epileptic patients. No. 11 Male Ward is at present undergoing a similar alteration, with the object of subdividing the present large number of patients of the excited class. We are also informed that the disconnection of bath lavatory and sink waste-pipes from the sewers has been completed, but we had occasion to notice that this work has not been done for the sinks in the new water-closet blocks. In addition to the foregoing, a considerable amount of painting and renovation has been done. Middlesex Asylums. (Colney Hatch.)

We have to mention that two regular firemen are now engaged, whose sole duty is to attend to the appliances for extinguishing fire, and see to the protection of the Asylum. One is on duty by day, the other by night, and a regular fire brigade is formed from among the attendants and regularly practised; and an electrical communication between various parts of the Asylum and the engine-house, which is the firemen's station, is now being provided. In each ward are kept a hand-pump and fire-buckets, and these are examined every day by the fireman. A code of rules for the brigade has been framed and printed. Precautions against fire.

The instructions to attendants in their manuals should, we think, indicate more clearly that their first duty is to conduct their patients to a place of safety. While on this subject we desire to call attention to the bedrooms in the centre block occupied by patients. Some of these rooms might be cut off, in the event of a fire, from a staircase. There should, we think, be a doorway between Rooms 2 and 3, and one from Room 1 to the passage leading to No. 15. We are glad to learn that a second assistant medical officer in the male division has been experimentally appointed for six months; we hope the appointment will be permanent, and even then the medical staff of this vast Asylum will certainly not be too strong.

MIDDLESEX ASYLUMS.—2. HANWELL.

24 May 1884.

SINCE the last visit paid to this Asylum by two members of our Board, the changes which have taken place have been the following:— Middlesex Asylums. (Hanwell.) Statistics.

Appendix (C.)

Middlesex
Asylums.
(Hanwell.)
Statistics.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted (1st time) - - -	86	173	259
Re-admitted - - - -	3	18	21
Total Admissions - - -	89	191	280
Discharged - - - - -	43	93	136
Of whom "recovered" - -	34	71	105
"Relieved" and "not improved"	9	22	31
Died - - - - -	43	64	107

The number of patients on the books is 1,894, of whom 754 are in the male, and 1,140 in the female division. All of these, with the exception of 4 of either sex, absent on trial, were seen by us in the course of the three preceding days. We had numerous appeals for discharge, and we told all applicants to speak to the Committee on the subject, as with them, and not with us rested the power of discharge in pauper Asylums. On our saying this, many of the patients said, "We do not see the Committee." "We are out when they come through the wards; or, if we do see them, we cannot speak to them." We hope that all patients are enabled to make known to the Visiting Justices their wishes and complaints on every occasion when they desire so to do. We were satisfied with the cleanliness of the wards, bedding, and dormitories; but we can only again repeat that this Asylum is overcrowded as regards day space, and to this fact may in some measure be attributable the noise and excitement which prevailed in several wards on both sides. No patient was actually aggressive, but many were threatening in words and gestures.

Overcrowding.

The staff is nowhere too strong, and in many wards too weak. On the male side in 15 Ward, where are placed 25 patients of the refractory class, an additional attendant is certainly needed; and on the female side in 22 Ward, where are 67 patients and 4 nurses, one patient required the services of three of the nurses, and even then she nearly denuded herself by tearing her clothes to pieces in our presence.

Staff of
attendants.

The staff of day attendants on the male side is 61, and there are three inspectors; and six attendants are engaged on night duty. There are 93 nurses, and 12 night nurses. A matron, two assistants, and four head attendants supervise these nurses. We think an appointment of a head night attendant in each division would be very desirable. We were satisfied with the appearance of the attendants on either side, but 28 nurses count less than one year's service. We had no charge of cruelty at the hands of attendants which

which could be substantiated, but the fact remains that more general charges were made than we think could have been merely the outcome of delusion.

Appendix (C.)
Middlesex
Asylums.
(Hanwell.)
Dietary.

We saw the food supplied at dinner during three days of our visit, and were satisfied with the fare and the service.

The wards on the male side are more cheerful than on the female side, and we think bright effect might be given if similar stencilling to that in many wards in the male was undertaken in the female division.

The amusements provided seemed much as before reported, and there have been a due supply of theatrical representations, concerts, &c., during the winter. Walking parties outside the grounds have been organised, and we learn there are few patients physically able who are debarred from joining in this extended exercise.

Amusement.

The returns furnished us show a good proportion of employment, but when we were in the shops yesterday we were shown patients who though sent into the tailor's shop day by day, had not for months done any work. We are strongly of opinion that it would aid much in getting more satisfactory results, if the same artizans employed in the shops were attendants, selected by, responsible to, and having a direct interest in the approval of the Medical Superintendent, instead of being under the orders of the storekeeper, and having nothing to do with the patients except in the shops.

Employment.

The Asylum is fairly provided with alternative means of exit in case of fire, and we have given our ideas to Mr. Richards and Dr. Rayner as to the best means to be adopted to render the staircases readily available in case of need, and yet safe from being made use of by unauthorised persons, or at improper times. Yesterday we went into the top infirmary ward on the female side, and told the nurse to give the fire alarm, and in five-and-a-half minutes from the time we desired the signal to be given the brigade with reel, engine, ladders, &c., were on the spot, the internal hydrants at work, and the brigade in their appointed places, both within and without the block.

Precautions
against fire.

There has been no infectious or contagious disorder since the last visit. We saw during our inspection 44 males and 84 females in bed; whilst under medical treatment last week are registered the names of 72 men and 110 women.

Four males and 11 females have been secluded on 8 and 56 occasions respectively, and for a total of 49 and 437 hours. The causes of the 107 deaths present no features calling for special notice, but that the most frequent cause was, in both divisions, general paralysis, from which disease 24 men and 13 women died.

Seclusion.

The assigned cause was ascertained by post-mortem examinations in 84 instances, and in two cases the coroner held inquests. Both cases were males, and in one the verdict was died of suffocation, being choked by a piece of meat, and the other exhaustion on his removal to the Hanwell Asylum, caused by his wilful abstinence from food. This patient died 24 hours after his admission,

Post-mortem
examinations.
Inquests.

Appendix (C.)
 —
 Middlesex
 Asylums.
 (Hanwell.)
 Restraint.

admission, and was received here from St. Giles' Workhouse, Endell-street, where he had been for six days, having been sent there from the House of Detention, where he was placed under a charge of attempting to commit suicide.

Condition of
 patients.

For determined attempts to commit suicide, a female patient has been restrained by locked ticken gloves on various occasions for a total of 652 hours. This is the only entry of mechanical restraint. Serious casualties have been rare, and we observed very few black eyes or bruises. The dress of the patients was for the most part good, and but few wore strong exceptional garb.

Divine Service.

Attendance at Divine Service does not vary much from what has been previously reported. There are in the Asylum over 130 patients professing the Roman Catholic faith, and for these a priest attends every week, but it is only on alternate Sundays that service is held on either side. We think every Roman Catholic patient ought to be able to attend the service every Sunday. No change has taken place in the medical staff since the last visit, and the medical officers seem to work zealously for the benefit of the patients detained here. Mrs. Roche has been appointed matron in the place of Mrs. Hicks, and two additional head female attendants have been appointed. The case books are properly kept, but a general index to facilitate reference is desirable. We have no important structural addition or alteration to notice. The weekly rate for maintenance remains at 10 s. 2½ d.

MIDDLESEX ASYLUMS.—3. BANSTEAD.

16 February 1884.

Middlesex
 Asylums.
 (Banstead.)

WE have been occupied during the past three days in our annual inspection of this institution, and are glad to be able to report that the condition of the Asylum reflects credit upon the management of Dr. Shaw and the rest of the staff. There are on the books this day the names of 1,887 patients, 714 males and 1,173 females, all of whom, with the exception of one woman absent on leave, have been seen by us, and opportunity was given to them to make known their complaints or wishes. We had the general complaint of undue detention to which we could only reply that the power of discharge here rested with the Visiting Justices, and with them alone. Some of the patients thereupon remarked that it was difficult to get access to the magistrates, and if this be so, we hope that some means will be taken which will enable each patient desiring an interview with the Committee to do so, and bring before them their desires and complaints. The complaints of unkind treatment were either founded clearly on delusion alone, or were brought against attendants who were no longer in the Asylum service.

Staff of
 attendants.

We were on the whole favourably impressed with the appearance of the attendants on both sides who are thus classed:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.	Appendix (C.)
Head attendants, day - -	3	4	7	Middlesex Asylums. (Banstead.)
” ” night - -	1	1	2	Staff of attendants.
Day “ - - - -	44	70	114	
Night “ - - - -	8	13	21	
Laundry “ - - - -	2	13	15	

We are very sorry, however, to find that 59 of the attendants have not yet had 12 months experience in the Asylum, and 28 of these have lived here less than six months. There is a room provided for the female attendants to meet in when work is done, which is comfortably furnished, and has a piano. More pictures on the walls would improve the look of the room; but for the male attendants there is no similar place provided, and we suggest that a room with a billiard table might be given to them, which would serve to pass the time pleasantly during the long winter evenings. We feel sure that the Committee agree with us in considering that the retention of suitable attendants in an Asylum is of great importance as affecting the welfare of the patients, and with this object every reasonable comfort should be given them to induce them to remain in the Asylum employ. The dress of the patients was on the whole satisfactory, and the wards and dormitories were in good order. There was a considerable amount of loud talking and excitement during our visit in several wards, due partly to their crowded state and partly to the very unsatisfactory class of patients here received. No one, however, was aggressive, though there are on either side in the refractory wards several very dangerous patients. The staff, when all are on duty, may perhaps be not insufficient, but we think both wards D. and F. should never have less than seven nurses therein. In many of the rooms the effect of the weather is apparent on the walls, which require renovation. In some of the single rooms the holes in the shutters are still unprotected.

The attention of the Committee has been directed to the means of extinguishing any outbreak of fire, and providing for the escape of the patients. One of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade is on duty here, and hydrants, with all necessary adjuncts, are in various places. It is not, however, every attendant, nor indeed every officer, who is able to open the box which covers the hydrant and hose, and we advise that each box be made to open with the ordinary ward key. Fire escapes have been purchased, and they might perhaps be useful in removing some of the more sensible patients from the first floor, as there is a shoot reaching thus far, into which some patients might be forced or induced to go; but we do not think the patients could be got down by the ladder from the second floor who had not intelligence and physical strength enough to come down the rungs of an ordinary ladder of their own accord, and we are of opinion that nothing short of a second staircase in each block will provide absolute safe means of egress in the event of a fire. At this time we consider the principal

Appendix (C.) Middlesex Asylums. (Banstead.) General health. ciproal safety lies in the number of the night attendants, and we note with great satisfaction that there is now a head attendant on either side on night duty, whose principal charge is to see that the night attendants are vigilant and attentive.

There has been since the last visit no special disease amongst the patients calling for notice; no coroner's inquest has been held. Under medical treatment last week were 47 men and 25 women, and we found in bed on the male side 29, and on the female side 10 during our inspection. The deaths of 63 men and 39 women are recorded since our Colleagues were here; 26 of the former and 6 of the latter died from general paralysis, 11 of each sex from phthisis, 11 men and seven women from chronic brain disease. These were the most frequent causes of death; the rest were from various ordinary diseases needing no further remark.

Post-mortem examinations.

Post-mortem examinations were made in 45 instances only, the number of such examinations of the male side is very low; 23 out of 63 deaths.

Seclusion and restraint.

Seclusion has been used in the cases of 6 men and 4 women on 15 and 13 occasions respectively, and for a total of 104 and 94 hours. Three men and 5 women have been restrained at various times for a total period of 792 and 359 hours, either for surgical reasons or to prevent self-injury.

Epileptics.

The number of epileptics is 109 on the male and 174 on the female side. The general paralytcs are 41 and 12, and those considered actively suicidal 16 and 70.

Dietary.

We have seen the dinners provided for the patients on two days, and are satisfied with the quality and quantity furnished them.

Divine Service.

We have made inquiries as to the attendance of the patients at Divine Service, working at various trades and joining in the associated entertainments, and find that the numbers do not vary much from those reported in the last entry. Two services in the chapel every day, and special services in the infirmary wards continue as heretofore. Picnics during the summer to Box Hill are not infrequent, and theatrical entertainments are much appreciated during the winter.

Statistics.

The changes which have taken place during the eight months which have elapsed since the last official inspection of the Asylum have been the following :—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - - -	118	101	219
Discharged, "recovered" - -	44	53	97
" "relieved" - -	2	2	4
" "not improved" -	8	7	15

There is no vacant bed in either division. The new block is not yet ready for the patients, and we have already noticed that
the

the wards are over-crowded. In these circumstances the subject of providing additional Asylum accommodation for the insane paupers of the County of Middlesex is one admitting of no delay. In this Asylum, however, it is clear that when the new block is opened some increase in the medical staff will be absolutely necessary. It is right to say that the case books are properly kept. Amongst the various additions and alterations in progress to be noticed we may mention a new upholsterer's shop for 80 male patients, electric communication with the medical officer's quarters, &c. Letter boxes have been placed in the wards, but we learn that patients as a rule prefer giving their letters to the Medical Officers on their rounds to posting them in the boxes. We hear also that it is in contemplation to try electric apparatus of various sorts as additional means of curative treatment, and it is hoped that a Turkish bath may be erected, which we feel sure will be found of advantage to the Asylum inmates.

Appendix (C.)

Middlesex.
Asylums.
(Banstead.)

MONMOUTH, &c. JOINT COUNTIES ASYLUM,
ABERGAVENNY.

29 July 1884.

SINCE our Colleagues were here on 30th November 1883, the new buildings, then in the course of erection, have been completed, and, as far as we can judge, the work seems to be well done, and the difficulties arising from the position of the site successfully surmounted.

Monmouth, &c.
Asylum.

Additions.

The sanitary condition of the Asylum has been carefully considered; all the waste pipes have been cut off from the drains, whilst the soil pipes have been ventilated by pipes carried above the roof, and the only drains which are placed underneath the building are iron pipes laid in concrete, with gas tight joints. A plan has just been received from the architects, showing the position of the buildings and marking out clearly the locality of the various drains. Whilst we are on the subject, we might suggest that, at some future time, the sewage tanks might be reduced in size, and emptied more frequently than once a week. The accommodation provided by the new buildings comprises room for 320 additional patients, a large dining and recreation hall (which is to be used by the patients for dining for the first time to-morrow), an administrative block, increased laundry space, and a chapel to seat 500 persons. A handsome organ has been erected in the chapel at the cost of Dr. McCullough, the late superintendent. It is with much regret we learn that this gentleman still continues to be very seriously ill. Much is still required to make the new airing-courts suitable for patients. Dr. Glendinning has pointed out to us what is to be done in this respect, and we think the proposed arrangement will prove satisfactory.

Amongst other works in progress we noticed the second staircase at the female infirmary block, which will make an alternative exit in case of fire. The attics appear to us to be the most

Precautions
against fire.

Appendix (C.)
 Monmouth, &c.
 Asylum.
 Precautions
 against fire.

dangerous part of the Asylum in this respect, and we suggest that the gas lights should be in some way altered to prevent their being tampered with by mischievous patients. The erection of hydrants, both internal and external, has been sanctioned, and the external hydrants are to be so arranged that they can be worked by the town brigade, with their fire engine. A code of rules and a fire-alarm signal should be instituted; all attendants ought to be instructed as to their duties in the event of an outbreak of fire, and they should all be taught that the safety of the patients is to be their first thought, and not until this has been assured is the extinction of the fire to be undertaken. The principal safeguard against fire at night is the vigilance of the night attendants, and we are glad to see electric clocks with ten recording stations on either side are rapidly being brought into working order to test the wakefulness of the night watch. It would be of advantage if there were some telegraphic or telephonic communication with the town to give notice in the event of an outbreak of fire. The night attendants are four on each side, and in both divisions they are arranged thus: One is placed in continuous supervision over the epileptics, another over the suicidal patients, the third remains with the sick in the infirmary, and the fourth is peripatetic, visiting all the rest of the dormitories. During yesterday and this day we have been over the whole Asylum, visiting also the farm and various cottages where are placed some of the quiet demented patients who do not require such constant care and supervision as is bestowed in the Asylum.

State of wards,
 &c.

The wards and dormitories were very clean and in excellent order, but much remains to be done in some of the wards to render them attractive and comfortable. This will no doubt be effected by degrees. We think that the bars over the water-closet doors ought to be altered, as at present they seem rather to suggest a ready means of suicide, and the roller towels ought to be locked in position.

We gave all the patients opportunity of speaking with us, and we listened to all their complaints, which were mainly on the score of alleged undue detention; one patient only complained of ill-treatment at the hands of an attendant, but when we came to inquire into the matter we found that it had been already investigated by the Committee, and the attendant had been discharged.

Staff of
 attendants.

There are 63 attendants in all, 28 on the male, and 35 on the female side. In none of the wards is the staff too strong, and in Wards 5 and 6 on the female side, where the more turbulent women are placed, two nurses for 28 and 26 patients respectively, seem to us barely sufficient, and we think these wards ought never to be left with less than two nurses in them. In No. 6 on the male side, there are collected 30 patients, several of whom are disposed to be violent and aggressive, and in charge of them are three attendants, a number only sufficient in our opinion when all are on duty in the ward.

Condition of
 patients.

The patients were properly dressed, and attention seems to be bestowed on their personal condition. The bed and bedding were

were alike in good order. We saw in bed as we passed through the Asylum 10 men and 14 women, and under medical treatment last week are recorded the names of 12 men and 28 women. We ought not to omit to mention that though the day was close and oppressive the wards were particularly sweet and the air everywhere untainted. The Asylum has been free from all infectious and exceptional disorders, and there have been few serious casualties. One man is at present suffering from a broken leg and scalp wound, caused by his jumping over a wall on to the railway in a cutting. He is a chronic demented patient, who was working in charge of an attendant, and was not considered suicidal. He told us he was seized with a sudden impulse, which he could not explain. The attendant jumped down after the patient, and succeeded in drawing him off the rails just as a train was approaching.

Appendix (C.)
Monmouth, &c.
Asylum.
Condition of patients.

The rate of mortality for 1883 was very low; for males, viz., 7.3 per cent., for females it was 9.1 per cent., and for both sexes it was 8.2 per cent. For the interval since the last visit it has been below 8 per cent. per annum for both sexes. Post-mortem examinations were made in 36 out of 45 deaths. With one exception all died from causes usual in Asylums; the exception was that of a man who died from congestion of the lungs, the result of the passage of a fish bone into one of the bronchial tubes.

A coroner's inquest was held on this, but in no other case. No entry occurs of the use of restraint, and but one patient has been secluded, and that once only and for half an hour.

Inquest.
Seclusion.

We have inquired into the attendance at Divine Service, and find that at church last Sunday 158 men and 214 women were present.

Divine Service.

The associated entertainments continue as previously reported, and are varied and numerous. At the dance last night about 300 attended. The returns furnished us show that about 430 patients daily go beyond the airing-courts, and over 570 are weekly taken beyond the grounds; 192 men, 59 being ward cleaners, and 288 women, 74 ward cleaners, are usefully employed; 96 men work on the farm.

Amusements.
Employment.

The land belonging to the Asylum is now about 200 acres, 96 acres of which are under spade and plough cultivation; 78 acres are grass, and the rest of the land is occupied by the buildings, airing-courts, &c.

The changes which have taken place amongst the patients have been the following:—

Statistics.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - - -	84	88	172
Discharged "Recovered" - -	22	33	55
" "Relieved" and "not improved."	9	3	12
Died - - - - -	24	21	45

0.49.

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There

Appendix (C.)
 Monmouth, &c.
 Asylum.
 Statistics.

There are 28 beds vacant on the male, and 37 on the female side. The present number on the books is 352 males, and 413 females; total 765; of whom 695 are chargeable to the three counties at the rate of 7 s. 10½ d. per week; 30 belong to Glamorganshire, and 33 to Shrewsbury, and are received here at 13 s.; one other pauper patient and 6 private patients are received at 14 s. a week.

The foregoing report shows that we are pleased with our inspection of this Asylum, which continues to be well managed.

NORFOLK ASYLUM.

1 November 1884.

Norfolk
 Asylum.

THERE are now 735 patients on the books of this Asylum, 294 being in the male, 441 in the female division. Of these, 14 are private cases, and 49 are chargeable to Yarmouth, King's Lynn, Suffolk, and Scarborough Unions. The weekly rate of maintenance for paupers of Norfolk is now 7 s. 7 d.

Statistics.

The admissions have been, since the visit of the Commissioners (in May of 1883), 268, the discharged have been 157, of whom 127 were, according to the medical records, recovered.

Post-mortem
 examinations.

The deaths have been 91. In this county it seems objections are very frequent to autopsy, and the post-mortem examinations have therefore been 42 only. Again, however, we can report that the examinations have been slightly increased in number, in proportion to the number of deaths. There has been no suicide or death from other than a natural cause, no diarrhœa in the wards, and no epidemic. The only fractures were such as do not require special notice in this report.

The patients in bed yesterday, when we were through the Asylum, were 3 men and 11 women. Seventeen males and 32 females were last registered as being under medical treatment. The patients, attendants, and epileptics are thus distributed during the day-time:—

WARDS, Female Side, Main Building.

	Patients.	Attendants.	Epileptics.
No. 1 - - - - -	29	1	2
No. 2 - - - - -	25	2	6
No. 3 - - - - -	26	2	5
No. 4 - - - - -	28	2	7
No. 5 - - - - -	23	2	2
No. 6 - - - - -	23	1	2
No. 7 - - - - -	23	2	1
No. 8 - - - - -	25	2	9
No. 9 - - - - -	56	4	9
Infirmary - - - - -	18	1	2
Laundry - - - - -	29	3	-
TOTAL - - - - -	305	22	45

WARDS, Male Side, Main Building.

Appendix (C.)

						Patients.	Attendants.	Epileptics.	Norfolk Asylum.
No. 1	-	-	-	-	-	26	2	-	
No. 2	-	-	-	-	-	21	2	7	
No. 3	-	-	-	-	-	32	2	11	
No. 4	-	-	-	-	-	31	2	13	
No. 5	-	-	-	-	-	25	2	14	
No. 6	-	-	-	-	-	14	1	-	
Infirmary	-	-	-	-	-	16	1	4	
Detached Building	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	
TOTAL						169	12	49	

In the auxiliary building are 125 men with five attendants, 136 women with a head attendant, and six nurses. In the above enumeration of attendants, male and female, in the main building, the chief attendants of each division are not included. During three months of the year, when the attendants take in succession their holiday, one at a time from each side, another is employed to fill the place of the absentee. The weekly half-holiday reduces the number on that afternoon to 11 men and 19 nurses, so that we cannot regard the day staff as strong. The classification of the patients appears to us to be somewhat strict, the worst cases being apparently brought together in rather large numbers. During our inspection there was little or no exhibition of noisy excitement. No restraint is recorded. We are disposed to think that Dr. Hills occasionally abstains from restraint under the idea that our Board is strongly opposed to that mode of treatment under any circumstances. We would disabuse him on that point.

Seclusion has been resorted to in ten instances, with as many patients for a total of 61 hours for maniacal or epileptic excitement, destructiveness, and indecent behaviour. Seclusion.

The patients subject to fits are, as heretofore, under continuous night supervision. The electric arrangements for testing night vigilance have been completed, and those are now, with Dent's clocks, to insure performance of staff duty outside the buildings; night watches exist for the main building and auxiliary; these last record hourly, they visit the laundry and workshops in their rounds. Epileptic patients.

Employment is now found for 54 male patients on the land, 19 in the workshops, 53 about the wards; 31 female patients assist in the laundry, 84 do needlework, 105 assist in household work. Employment.

The Chapel Sunday congregations include 453 patients; 291 attend the week-day services. Divine Service.

All of each sex who can properly be taken there appear to dine in the hall, where we saw a dinner, good of its kind, well Dietary.

Appendix (C.)

Norfolk
Asylum.Condition of
patients.

served, and generally appreciated. Patients at the auxiliary have a rather lower fare, soup being given in lieu of meat on two days of the week.

We were quite satisfied with the patients' clothing, which is repaired and renewed in the Asylum, two tailors and two shoemakers, with patients, being employed at the shops.

In going over the main building, we noticed the extension of the female epileptic dormitory, now occupied, and the extension of the day-room below, which was in the hands of whitewashers and other workmen, in view to being coloured. The new single rooms for males are now in use. There are also urinals recently constructed for Wards 3 and 4 on the men's side. In the female general bath-room there are no screens; these we think would promote decency, and be agreeable to many women. We were glad to hear that many of the female private patients are permitted to have private baths here. All towel rollers should we think be secured from conversion into dangerous weapons.

Precautions
against fire.

There have been two fires in the Asylum, neither of much gravity, but they point to the danger of delaying additional exits from such parts of the Asylum as have only a single exit by stairs. We hear that this work is in contemplation, by the Committee, for the laundry dormitory; we do not think that it need entail a heavy outlay, if traps in the floor and internal step ladders were resorted to. The supply of water for extinction of an outbreak of fire seems ready and sufficient. The hose and the internal hydrants will all soon be in juxtaposition. Telephonic communication exists between the main and auxiliary buildings.

The Chapel appears to us to require fresh painting, when possibly the interior might be made to assume a more ecclesiastical character. About the auxiliary building the airing-courts have been prettily laid out under the directions, we understand, of a landscape gardener of some eminence; they promise to be very ornamental. A green-house is now available for the further decoration of the wards, where inexpensive pictures and other objects are being by degrees introduced to enliven the walls. The grave defects in the drainage of the main building have been rectified, the sewage is diverted from the large tanks, and the basket system has been adopted. The metal moveable tanks to catch the solid matter will be very soon *in situ*, and the sewage will then flow direct upon the land through the tanks and baskets, and a filtering bed of peat. The main sewer has also been ventilated at several points. There is still, however, no separate system for storm water.

We have had an interview, at Dr. Hills' request, with a patient admitted here in April of this year, upon a transfer order from the Norwich Borough Asylum. The patient was sent thither as a pauper lunatic not under proper care and control. We are of opinion that he is at the present time a person of unsound mind, and a fit case for detention in the Asylum. Having been informed that the question of holding an inquisition upon him is
under

under consideration, we venture to express our opinion that in Appendix (C.) the present stage of his disease this proceeding would be pre-mature. The case books, so far as we have been able to examine them, are properly kept, but a general appendix for all the volumes now in use should be prepared.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE ASYLUM.

4 and 5 April 1884.

HAVING completed the yearly inspection of this Asylum, we are enabled to state generally that its present condition is satisfactory. We find the over-crowding, alluded to by our Colleagues last year, much mitigated by the opening of some of the new rooms, and the near completion of all the new buildings will speedily remove all ground of complaint on that head.

The new work appears to have been well executed, and the additions are an undoubted gain to the Asylum. We find that our Colleagues' suggestions for the improvement of the mess and day rooms for the attendants have been adopted. The nurses' day room has been enlarged and better lit and ventilated, and a piano has been purchased for it, while the men's room has been supplied with a billiard table. Besides the larger works included in the contract and those noticed above, various smaller improvements have been effected, and others, we are told, are in contemplation. Among those, we trust, will be found the work of painting and decorating Wards 1 and 2 in both divisions, a work which has never yet been thoroughly done. The erection of some cottages for married attendants, as proposed by the Committee in their last report, would enable the Asylum to retain the services of useful men, and the project is much to be commended. We desire to recommend the construction, when circumstances permit, of more extensive walks in the wood and elsewhere on the Asylum estate, so as to facilitate the exercise of the patients beyond the airing courts. We learn from the Committee's report that the provision of a detached hospital for infectious diseases is postponed until a sufficient balance appears in the building account, and we can only hope that the requisite sum may be soon available.

The patients now here are 293 males and 329 females, a total of 622. Of these, 455 belong to Northamptonshire Unions or Borough, 35 are of the private class, 1 is a criminal, and 131 are out-county patients, chiefly from Essex, Salop, and Cambridge, which have here 83, 16, and 22 patients respectively. There has been a decrease in number of 11 patients since our Colleagues' visit in November, due to the removal of the Surrey patients. Since that visit 87 patients have been admitted, 70 discharged, and 28 died. Thirty-five of the discharged patients had recovered.

Appendix (C.)

Northampton-
shire Asylum.Post-mortem
examinations.

Inquest.

In 13 cases only post-mortem examination was made.

On the body of a female patient, who died, an inquest was held. She was an epileptic and violent. She was kept in bed on Christmas Day in a single room, is stated to have been seen alive by the nurses at 4:30 and 5:10 of that afternoon, but at 5:45 was seen lying on her face in the bed, and when turned over was found to be dead. The verdict of the coroner's jury was "Death from convulsions, arising from acute disease of the membranes of the brain." The post-mortem examination in that case revealed the existence of a fracture of the sixth rib on the right side, supposed to have been of six or eight days' standing. Dr. Greene informs us that he made inquiry into this matter, without, however, discovering how the fracture was caused. There is not in the causes of the other deaths anything calling for notice. The above fracture of a rib appears to have been the only serious casualty, but there has been among the female patients a rather long list of minor casualties; 35 in all, are recorded since the last visit. Many of the women are certainly very excitable, and require constant but quiet supervision by the nurses. On the male side but few accidents, and those slight, are recorded.

During our inspection the patients of both sexes were quiet and well behaved, and free from complaints. Indeed, only one complaint of ill-usage reached us, made by a woman who complained of having been roughly handled by a nurse more than a year ago. We inquired into the circumstances, but did not feel at all satisfied that the patient was speaking the truth.

Condition of
patients.

There is much still to be desired in regard to the dress and personal appearance of many of the more demented women. The material of which their gowns are made soon becomes dingy and untidy, and we are glad to learn from Dr. Greene that he intends to adopt a better stuff. We had no fault to find with the men's clothing.

Employment.

There is nothing in the general routine of the Asylum or treatment of the patients requiring notice. Dr. Greene is, we feel assured, alive to the value of employment and exercise, and will do his utmost to extend both among the patients. There is certainly a large proportion incapable of the former.

Seclusion.

No restraint has been employed since the last visit, nor any seclusion except in one instance where a female patient was placed apart in a room for a short time because workmen were about. There are under medical treatment 14 females and 9 males. But few patients are at present confined to bed.

Staff of
attendants.

The staff has been increased by a nurse in the female division. The proportion of day attendants to patients is now about 1 to 13. The rates of wages are unchanged. There are for day duty 22 male and 25 female attendants, and for night watching three of each sex. Eleven men and nine women have not yet completed a year's service in the Asylum. We hope the efforts made to increase the comfort of the attendants will tend to induce longer service.

We

We think the means of dealing with an outbreak of fire and placing the patients in safety are satisfactory. The instructions to attendants in regard to the latter point have been amplified and improved. It appears that in order to secure a better supply of water, some shallow ponds have been excavated. It may be prudent to protect these by some fencing.

Appendix (C.)
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 Northampton-
 sbire Asylum.
 Precautions
 against fire.

We are glad to observe that a good amount of planting has been done this winter.

NORTHUMBERLAND ASYLUM.

17 March 1884.

WE were well satisfied with the condition in which we found the Asylum, the state of the patients, and the general neatness and cleanliness of the wards and dormitories. As the new administrative block, the wings for the patients and various other additions and improvements are shortly about to be commenced, we do not think it necessary to make any suggestions to obviate the somewhat limited day space at present given to the patients, but we hope that the subject of a detached hospital will, before long, occupy the attention of the Committee, as we consider with the present numbers such a building would be a useful adjunct to the Asylum, and with the increased population absolutely necessary. We looked at the chapel also with the object of finding out whether the accommodation would be sufficient for the expected increase in numbers, and feel sure that if it be not enlarged an extra service will be necessary.

Northumber-
 land Asylum.

One of the advantages to be derived from the new wings for patients will be that the dormitories at the extreme end on either side of the main building, will then have a second means of exit by a staircase. At this time the dormitories, above mentioned, would be very unsafe if the way to the stairs was cut off, as the windows are very strongly made and would defy the efforts of any nurse to smash the framework, and then the means of escape could only be by an ordinary ladder. It would not be an easy task to take a number of imbecile, refractory or physically weak patients down the rungs of an ordinary ladder. When, however, the new wings are built, the only places from which escape would be difficult are the single rooms. We hear that Dr. Macdowall is in consultation with the architect on this matter, and they may, as we hope they will, arrive at a successful solution of what is a grave difficulty. The extincteurs on the female side are too large and heavy to be used by any ordinary women, and we hear they will be removed to the men's division, and small portable pumps supply their places. The laundry appears to us to be insufficiently provided with the means of extinguishing a fire on its commencement, and we recommend that something be undertaken here, as a laundry is a place liable to a fire, and where it ought to be easily extinguished at the inception. There is no

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 against fire.

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 land Asylum.
 Precautions
 against fire.
- satisfactory and distinct alarm in case of fire; this, we think, ought to be instituted. Both nurses and attendants have simple directions drawn up as to their duties in case of fire. We gave an alarm of fire at 3·9 this afternoon and at 3·24 the engine was brought round by patients and attendants, and was playing against the walls of the ward. We are of opinion that by no possibility could the stream of water thrown on the building by this means put out a fire which had got any head whatever, and unless some larger body of water can be thrown on the building, we fear that the efforts to save property would be unavailing. During our visit to the wards we saw every patient and had no complaint except of an insane character, and on the face of it demanding no inquiry. One sailor, however, a native of Falmouth, complained of the hardship of his lot, and told us he had a wife and children at his home in Cornwall. We learn that it is hoped he may shortly be discharged on recovery, but should he not make satisfactory progress, we hope steps will be taken for his transfer to Bodmin. No patient was aggressive, and very few noisy. Strong exceptional dress was only worn by one woman, and no man was clad in other than the ordinary dress. We think that each patient ought to have some night garb, and not be obliged to use at night the underclothing they have been wearing at work throughout the day.
- Dietary. The dinner seemed to give general satisfaction. In bed we saw 9 men and 10 women; 27 of the former and 15 of the latter sex are under medical treatment.
- Seclusion. Ten men have been secluded 36 times for 179 hours in all, and 6 women on 12 occasions for a total of 100½ hours. The deaths have been of 15 men and 16 women.
- Inquest. In one case the coroner held an inquest, and the result was duly reported to our Board.
- Post-mortem examinations. Post-mortem examinations were made in 17 instances. There has been no epidemic, and except in the case in which the coroner held the inquest, no serious or fatal casualty. No charge of harsh treatment at the hands of attendants was made to us, and we were satisfied with the appearance of the majority of them.
- Staff of attendants. There are 26 male and 25 female attendants; four of the former and eight of the latter have not yet lived a twelvemonth in the Asylum service.
- Amusement. The amusements continue to be held weekly, are fairly attended, and do not vary much in their nature from those formerly reported.
- Employment. One hundred and twenty-four men and 158 women are usefully employed; 39 men and 46 women clean the wards; 4 men and 9 women work at the kitchen stores and offices; 30 men are engaged in various trades, and 51 men are found useful on the land. Thirty-six women wash at the laundry, and 67 do knitting and needle-work.
- Divine Service. At church, last Sunday morning, 114 men and 129 women were present, whilst about 7 less attended the evening service. Nearly 150, in equal proportion of sexes, go to the three weekly services.

Since

Since our Colleagues were here last, 58 men and 47 women have been admitted; 30 men and 29 women discharged; on recovery are entered 20 of the former and 18 of the latter; 6 men and 8 women have been transferred to other Asylums. The number on the books to-day is 441, of whom the majority 225 are males; 2 men and 1 woman are private patients, and 1 woman is an out-county patient. These figures show that there is an increase of 15 since the last visit paid nearly 11 months ago. The charge for county patients is 9 s. 7½ d. per week, for the out-county patients, 14 s., and for the private class from 15 s. to 18 s.

Appendix (C.)
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Northumber-
land Asylum.
Statistics.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE ASYLUM.

8 April 1884.

WE have this day inspected this Asylum, with the result of enabling us to say that it is generally in a satisfactory condition. Its capability is not great; but it appears to us that all is done that can be done to make it cheerful and comfortable. The wards are clean, and were to-day sweet and free from bad smells. The position of the closets in some wards, however, as has before been pointed out, is objectionable and even dangerous, having no external ventilation. This is particularly the case in No. 2 Female Ward. Too many of the floors are still composed of concrete, and the work of laying down, instead, boarded floors does not seem to progress.

Nottingham-
shire Asylum.

The Committee are probably, and not unnaturally, averse from doing much to improve the Asylum, the removal of which to a country site would seem to be inevitable. Every year it is more and more surrounded by buildings, and becomes more and more unsuited, by its position, for its purpose. We should hope indeed that the question of removal may soon be taken into serious consideration.

As regards the personal condition of the patients, it is fairly good, though among the women we thought that some might have been tidier. We learnt that the women still are ordinarily allowed only one under garment a week, and no night gown, and certainly think that a second, or a night gown should be supplied.

Condition of
patients.

We think, too, that the supply of towels is inadequate. Though clean ones are given daily, there appear not to be more than four or five for each ward.

Nothing important in the way of structural alteration has been done since the last visit; but a plan has been prepared, and will at once be carried out, for an additional staircase to the male detached block. We have seen the plan and approve of it. With this addition, the provision, generally, of exits in the event of fire will be very good.

There are a good many feeble patients here, but not many confined

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shire Asylum.
Post-mortem
examinations.

fined to bed. A considerable number, however, are recorded as being under medical treatment. The deaths since the visit of our Colleagues on 30th October last have been 19, but none from any other than ordinary causes.

In 17 instances post-mortem examinations were made. No coroner's inquest has been necessary. The rate of mortality last year was abnormally high, especially on the male side, reaching 23·97 per cent. on the average daily number resident; and for both sexes it was 16·15 per cent. No epidemic or contagious disease prevailed, except the outbreak of small-pox noticed by our Colleagues. However, as many as 22 men died within six months of their admission into the Asylum, showing that their previous condition of health must have been bad.

The proportion of general paralytics among both male and female patients is still large; 32 men and 13 women are stated to be suffering from that disease. The epileptics are 28 males and 20 females.

An attempt at suicide, fortunately not successful, was made by a woman. There are besides, a good number of minor casualties, such as bruises, cuts from falls, &c., recorded in the medical journal.

Seclusion and
restraint.

From the same source we learn that a male patient, on one occasion, and for 10 hours, and 9 females on 19 occasions, and for a total duration of 117 hours, were secluded; and that a female was restrained for surgical reasons from the 2nd to the 10th March.

Divine Service.
Amusement.

Only about 10 patients of each sex go beyond the Asylum grounds. The patients at chapel last Sunday were 86 males and 60 females; and about 140 of both sexes attend the associated entertainments which are still given in the ironing room of the laundry.

Employment.

The proportion of patients employed is about the same as at last visit. Mr. Aplin informs us that only those whose employment is regular are included in the returns.

We find that since the last visit 22 males and 16 females have been admitted, and 13 males and 14 females discharged, all but two of the latter having recovered. There are at present on the books the names of 176 males and 187 females, 363 in all, a female being absent on trial. To the County and County Unions 270 patients are chargeable: 36 to Nottingham Borough, 28 to Derby, 17 to Newark; 8 are of the private class, and the remainder are variously chargeable. There are vacancies for 4 of each sex. The rates of charge for maintenance are as stated in the last entry.

Staff of
attendants.

We should mention that our Colleagues' recommendation of the employment of an additional attendant for No. 5 Male Ward has been adopted. There are now 11 male and 13 female attendants for day duty, being in the proportion of 1 to 16 patients in the male, and 1 to 14 in the female division.

OXFORD ASYLUM.

6 December 1884.

THE changes among the patients here since our Colleagues' Oxford visit on the 1st October 1883, have been effected by 123 Admissions, 61 discharges, and 39 deaths. There are now 229 men and 280 women on the books, making a total of 509 patients. Seven are absent on trial. The vacant beds are three in the male and five in the female division. The weekly charge for maintenance is 9s. 3d. Oxford Asylum. Statistics.

The rate of mortality has not been high. The only exceptional cause of death was the subject of special inquiry on our part, and to that we shall refer later on in our entry. There has been no epidemic and but few accidents. We yesterday inspected the Asylum throughout and saw every patient in residence. We can report well of the general state of the wards. Condition of patients.

No patient was aggressive or noisy, and we had not much fault to find with the clothing of the inmates. Many are demented or of very low mental type. The male epileptics are especially numerous, being 52 of the 229 patients in the men's division. The women of that class are 42.

No one was in seclusion or mechanically restrained while we were in the wards and since the Commissioners' last visit, but one patient (a woman) has been treated in the latter way; she was restrained for one hour only by being strapped to a chair and for surgical reasons. Seclusion is recorded of 4 males and 13 females on 47 and 44 occasions respectively, the men for an aggregate period of 337 hours, the women for 118. The patients in bed yesterday were 8 men and 13 women; their cases do not require special notice. Seclusion and restraint.

The water-closet arrangements are far from satisfactory; some of the water-closets afford little or no privacy, and the flushing is sufficiently strong. Some water-closets are combined with bath-rooms, and the latter are receptacles for all sorts of articles, *e.g.*, brooms, buckets, coal scuttles, and saucepans, and by no means as free from offensive smells as they should be. We may here mention that all the soil pipes are not ventilated, neither are all the waste pipes from sinks disconnected from the sewers. General bath-rooms in each division would, if provided, facilitate an improvement of the existing water-closets.

The single rooms are numerous; possibly some of these might with propriety be converted into store rooms, having suitable fittings; this accommodation is at present scanty.

The medical superintendent now occupies his detached residence; a corridor connects it with the main building, and between the Asylum and that house there is electric communication, as well as between the centre of the Asylum and several wards. The old chapel will soon be a dormitory for 25 women working in the laundry, and the bed rooms on the top floor of the medical superintendent's quarters in the Asylum

Appendix (C.) prior to his recent removal, will be given up to 15 male patients and their attendants.

Oxford
Asylum.

Precautions
against fire.

From these added dormitories for patients there are alternative exits in case of fire. The additional means of escape recommended by our Colleagues at their visit in 1883 have not yet been provided, though plans of stairs have been prepared. We suggest that the day-room for the laundry patients should be made more cheerful by inexpensive decoration, and by removal of the somewhat opaque glass in the windows which shuts out a view of the adjacent country.

With reference to the possibility of an outbreak of fire in the building, we recommend that the hose be kept fixed to the hydrants in all the wards, and that some simple rules be drawn out and hung up in the attendants' rooms for their guidance in the emergency, prominence being given to securing the safety of the patients before any saving of the county property. In some wards we noticed candlesticks with naked candles; these should not be used as being too dangerous in an Asylum. Oversight of violent cases in padded rooms would be better secured if they could be observed through apertures in the doors, a gas light being also fixed in a safe position to facilitate that observation.

Dietary.

No material change appears to have taken place in the general dietary. Beer is given to workers. Among other matters which call for some improvement is the drying of clothes in the foul laundry. The closets there are insufficient for that purpose; indeed the reconstruction of the main laundry should not be very long delayed. Its general arrangements are far behind those of most County Asylums.

Staff of
attendants.

Making our usual inquiry about the staff, we find that the duration of service of the attendants is satisfactory; at present all but five men and four women have been more than a year in office, a good many being old servants. Those on day duty are, however, numerically few, namely, not including one head attendant in each division, 16 of each sex, when all are at their posts.

Employment.

This may in some measure account for the small proportion of patients employed otherwise than in ward cleaning; of the men who are not ward cleaners, 45 work on the land, 8 in various shops, and 8 in the kitchen and offices; of the women 59 do needle and fancy work, 33 are in the laundry department, and 5 are employed in the kitchen and offices. Between 70 and 80 men and 50 and 60 women walk in the grounds, more or less frequently, but there is not here, as they should be in all Asylums, a system of daily extended exercise beyond the airing courts, another consequence, no doubt, of the weak staff of attendants.

Divine Service.

The erection of the new chapel has resulted in an increase of the Sunday attendances at Divine Service. The congregation last Sunday included 77 male and 120 female patients. At the last associated entertainment held in the ward, No. 7, on the female side, there were present 31 men and 67 women. No
proper

proper recreation hall has yet been provided. The purchase of an organ for the chapel has also been deferred. Appendix (C.)

At the close of our visit we made special inquiry into the death of a male patient, H. C. L., above referred to, which was the subject of a coroner's inquest, when the jury returned a verdict that the deceased died from "suffocation when in bed." After a full investigation we are inclined to think that the suffocation would not have occurred had not a convulsive seizure previously taken place. This is also the opinion, we learn, of Dr. Sankey, whose evidence was not sought by the coroner. In the course of our inquiry we elicited statements by the witnesses, called by us, which show that more precise directions should be given to the night attendants as to the frequency of their visits. We think that the general visitation of the wards should be hourly through the night, but that cases requiring special supervision should be visited then or more frequently, as the medical superintendent shall from time to time specify in writing, and such single rooms only to be entered as he shall direct. That there should be tell-tale clocks or other means of testing the vigilance of the night attendants is an absolute necessity, if the patients are at night to be properly cared for. The visits to the single room in which H. C. L. died were on the night of his death about 8 o'clock, again about midnight, then near 2 and at 4 a.m. His room was not entered at 10, because the attendant heard him. He was noisy, and the attendant wished to avoid an unnecessary conflict. We can but think that if the visits had been more frequent this particular death would have been averted.

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Asylum.

The night staff consists of three attendants on each side, one of whom has charge of the epileptic and suicidally disposed, but relieved by another every two hours. In this inquiry we had occasion to ask questions about the custody of medicine and the quantity dispensed for administration by the attendants. We recommend that dangerous medicines should be given out by the medical staff in single-dose bottles, and that medicines should be kept not only in the attendant's room but in a locked cupboard there.

SALOP AND MONTGOMERY ASYLUM.

17 May 1884.

WE gave yesterday to the inspection of this Asylum and its patients, all of whom we saw. The extensive alterations and improvements which were in progress at the last visit of members of our Board are not yet finished, though some portions have been completed and occupied. Thus the central extension, which includes the board-room, medical officers' and matron's quarters, &c., and the laundry, workshops, mortuary, and piggeries, are occupied; the male wing is nearly ready, and the female extension is roofed in. The new kitchen and dining hall are at present in hand, and until the former of these is available it will not be

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 Asylum.

possible to utilise the new wards by bringing in the boarded-out patients, as the temporary kitchen (which was the old laundry) is not more than equal to the cooking required for the present inmates.

The laundry is a very good building and well arranged, but more costly in some matters of detail than may have been absolutely necessary. It is lined throughout with white glazed bricks, and the roof of the ironing room is somewhat elaborate. It seems to be a little doubtful if the boiler power will be sufficient to do all that is required of it, especially in the matter of raising the drying closets to an adequate temperature; but we understand this part of the contract is not yet taken over.

The structural work in the other directions appears to be substantial and good. In the male wing, however, we observed that the room doors are not so constructed as when open to lie close to the wall, which is the arrangement usually adopted.

In the old wards little has, of course, been done in the way of structural improvement; but we find that in male wards 3, 6, and 7, the earth-closets have been altered into water-closets. These wards will, so soon as the general alterations are complete, require a good deal of painting and renovation.

The works in progress, affecting as they do so many parts of the Asylum, and the number of work-people about, unavoidably cause some confusion, and greatly increase the difficulties of management. We are glad, therefore, to learn that no grave evils have arisen, and that the conduct and attention to their duties of the attendants have been satisfactory.

The patients during our inspection were very quiet and well behaved. Several spoke to us, but from none did we receive any complaints of importance.

Condition of
 patients.

The condition of the clothing, and the personal appearance of both men and women, were very generally satisfactory.

Dietary.

We saw the women at dinner yesterday. The meal consisted of fruit pudding with sweet sauce, and though it is said to be, perhaps, the least popular of the dinners, it seemed to us not unsuitable as a change.

We found the wards and dormitories clean, and, having regard to the existing state of things, in good order. The bedding, too, is fair, though coir fibre is still, we think, too much used.

The present numbers in the Asylum are 240 male, and 288 female patients, a total of 528; and there are boarded out in other Asylums 46 males and 102 females. The latter, when brought back, will fill up a great part of the new accommodation.

Statistics.

Since the visit of 3rd March 1883, 92 males and 107 females have been admitted here; 62 males and 79 females discharged; and 33 males and 24 females died. Of the patients discharged, 24 males and 31 females had recovered.

One of the deaths was the suffocation at night of an epileptic man. This patient slept in a ground-floor ward, in a single room, the doors of which had not open panels. He was, we are informed, too excited to be placed in the regular observation dormitory, or in one of the single rooms belonging to it. There was, however,
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an attendant on duty in the ward in which the patient slept, and who saw him alive a short time before 5.30 a.m., when he was found lying on his face and dead. No other death requires to be noticed.

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Montgomery
Asylum.

Post-mortem examinations were made in 31 instances. No inquest has been held since the last visit. The rate of mortality appears to have been about 9.5 per cent. per annum of the average daily number resident.

Post-mortem
examinations.

The casualties which have occurred include the fracture of a rib, sustained by a patient in a struggle with an attendant. We are assured that the circumstances were carefully inquired into at the time, with the result of exonerating the attendant from blame. Another patient had his jaw fractured by a blow from a fellow-patient; and a woman broke her arm by a fall.

There has recently been an unfortunate occurrence which we must notice. A female patient admitted here in, and continuously resident since, 1869 was, on the 30th ultimo, confined of a child. The woman, who is about 40 and fairly intelligent, was employed in the kitchen, and had been a good deal trusted. In the old arrangement of the administration building some of the offices were in the basement, and supervision was rendered difficult. We have had an interview with, and questioned the patient, and she has indicated as the father of the child an employé of the Asylum (not an attendant), whom the Committee will know, and has stated that the connection took place in one of the basement rooms. The reliance to be placed on the woman's statement is weakened by the fact that she had at different times named more than one other man as the father of her child; but in her interview with us she persisted in charging the person we have referred to above. The case is one for the fullest investigation by the Committee, and if the patient's story be sufficiently corroborated they will not hesitate, we feel sure, to dismiss the guilty party. We are glad to know that in the new kitchen and offices strict supervision of the female patients employed will be easier, and we may hope that so grave a scandal will not again occur.

There is nothing calling for special notice regarding the general routine of the Asylum, except that we must again refer to the subject of affording extended exercise to the patients, and express the hope that the most will be made of the rather restricted area by constructing paths, so that many more patients than at present may be frequently exercised beyond the airing-courts. We find that at present a very large proportion is confined to these courts.

The recorded use of seclusion and restraint is as follows: 11 men on 35 occasions (but the same man on 19 of these), and for 100 hours; and 10 women on 22 occasions, and for 67 hours, were secluded; and an epileptic idiot has been restrained on five occasions to prevent him from biting himself. Sixteen males and 30 females are under medical treatment.

Seclusion and
restraint.

Changes among the attendants have not been numerous since the last visit. The staff consists of 20 males and 24 females for day, and three males and two females for night duty. An additional male night attendant is now employed.

Staff of
attendants.

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Montgomery
Asylum.

We are glad to learn that the introduction of an electric system for testing the wakefulness of the night attendants has been determined on.

We have inquired into the number of patients here who speak Welsh only, and are informed they are very few. In the female division there is a nurse who speaks Welsh well, but there is not at present a male attendant who knows the language. Such a man should, we think, be engaged when opportunity offers.

SOMERSET AND BATH ASYLUM.

22 February 1884.

Somerset and
Bath Asylum.

WE concluded to-day the yearly statutory inspection of this Asylum. On its books are now 753 patients; two are away on leave. The residents are thus distributed, 677 in the main building, 50 women at the hospital, 24 at the cottage; 6 males and 4 females are private cases; 106 of both sexes are chargeable to Bath; the other 637 are paupers belonging to Somerset or unions in the county. The weekly rate of maintenance for paupers is 9 s. 11 d.; the payments per week for the private patients range from 13 s. 1½ d. to 19 s. 10 d.

Statistics.

The admissions, since our Colleagues' visit in April 1883, have been 162, including 36 re-admissions. The discharges have been 92; of these 57 were upon recovery. Forty-nine deaths are recorded.

Inquest.

If a patient die within seven days of admission the coroner of this district holds an inquest; there has been one such inquest. The verdict was death from œdema of brain from excess in drink. There has been no other inquest. Forty-two of the 49 deaths were followed by autopsies. The causes of death do not require special mention. Dr. Wade thinks that general paralysis is on the increase in this part of the country. There has been no epidemic. The general paralytics among the patients are now 13 men and 5 women. The epileptics are 80 males, 36 females.

Yesterday we saw 42 patients in bed, a very large number, but the general health is good, and a considerable proportion of those in bed appear to be placed there to avoid or allay insane excitement. No person was in seclusion or under mechanical restraint during our inspection. The female division is certainly crowded in some directions, but there are 21 vacant beds for men. The new block for females is far advanced, and will, we understand, accommodate 90 women. When it is ready for occupation (which is likely to be in September) the female wards of the main building should certainly be relieved of existing pressure. Forty women are receivable hence at the Birmingham Asylum, near Rubery Hill, and many are there. The new block has, we are glad to see, quarters for a medical officer. Electric or telephonic communication should be provided between
the

the several buildings which now form the Asylum. Electric arrangements for testing the vigilance of the night staff are in operation; the cost was 94*l.* for 24 stations and 24 magnets, including the fixing of the wires, &c., and the system is Gent's. One hundred "Excelsior" beds have been got by contract for the new block, and the other furniture will be bought without delay. The patients are busy in making up clothes, &c., for the use of those who will occupy the additional wards. While inspecting the Asylum we noticed many recent improvements, and we are also in a position to report that these works have not withdrawn Dr. Wade's attention from his medical duties. His familiarity with every patient's case is remarkable. Among works done we observed the widening of the doors in the attics for quick exit in the event of an outbreak of fire; the renovation of some wards, the alteration of many locks on doors, the withdrawal of keys from artizans, and the provision of bells to be rung for their admission on the female side, the progress of the drainage, the insertion of slits in the panels of single rooms, the introduction of more light and better ventilation in various directions, a second egress from the laundry dormitory, and the provision of more means of extinguishing fire in the building with rules for the guidance of the fire brigade, and other rules for the attendants upon an alarm of fire.

Workmen are also busy in connecting the kitchen and scullery so that each shall be properly accessible, and for new workshops plans are, we need scarcely say, before our Board, as well as for a new mortuary.

The female general bath is about to be converted into a day-room for the laundry patients, and a dormitory elsewhere will receive the baths. Dr. Wade has also under consideration the feasibility of appropriating the existing mess rooms for attendants as store rooms, the same being close to the clerk and steward's office, and adapting as mess rooms a lumber shed near to the room at present occupied by the clerk of the works. We hope that he will be able to carry out this plan, as it has many recommendations, and might also provide cubicles for nurses. We think that among the structural alterations which he may wisely promote will be the partition of wards No. 3, in each division, into two distinct wards. In these wards are the more turbulent cases, and they number 58 on the female and 50 on the male side, far too many to be brought together. This object may certainly be attained in the men's division by appropriating and adapting the present workshops. In these wards only did we find any noise. The conduct of the patients was on the whole very orderly, and their clothing is warm and suitable, but the men have yet, as a rule, only one shirt weekly. The new laundry should turn out more frequent changes of linen for the patients. Dr. Wade does not report very favourably of the machinery in that department.

We saw the dinner in hall, which was fish and potatoes. Since our Colleagues' visit Irish stew has been abolished and meat

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Bath Asylum.

pie substituted, and a fish dinner weekly for one of soup. We strongly recommend the addition of suet pudding to the soup.

The wards are fairly comfortable, but we should like to see the gradual removal of the wooden trough bedsteads (which we believe to have conduced to many fractures of ribs), and the general use of horse-hair bedding; separate water-closet accommodation for the attendants, and more chairs in the wards for sick and infirm cases. The atmosphere of the wards is much improved by the ventilation of the drains.

Employment.

The patients usefully employed are 190 men and 245 women, a creditable number; 54 of the former assist on the farm, work on the land, or do other out-door labour, 26 help as artizans in various ways, 63 are ward cleaners. Of the women, 43 are in the laundry, 19 are employed in the offices, 84 do household work. No patient is uniformly confined to the airing courts, and exercise beyond those courts upon the estate and beyond the Asylum grounds is still given to a large proportion of the patients.

Staff of
attendants.

The day staff consists of 35 men and 34 women; at night four men and five female attendants are on duty. Since the Commissioners' last visit here, six attendants have resigned; only one has been dismissed, and that was for a slight assault upon a patient. There has been no recent rise in wages.

Amusement.

The means of amusement in the wards for the patients appear to be sufficient. A fancy dress ball was got up last January, which nearly two-thirds of the patients attended, and it was considered a great success. We saw a new piano in the hall. The airing courts are in a proper state, and to one on the female side it is proposed to give direct access from the infirmary, which will be a great boon to the occupants of that ward. All the walks in these courts should be asphalted. There is a clever self-acting arrangement at this Asylum, the invention, we believe, of the clerk of the works, for deodorising the effluent matter in the drains and precipitating the solids in small tanks near their outfall; the sewage is not utilised, therefore, for irrigation. The Asylum estate now consists of 110 acres, of which 70 acres or thereabouts are, we hear, freehold.

Adverting to the medical treatment of the patients in this Asylum, we see that 13 males and 14 females are registered. Sedatives are very rarely used.

Seclusion.

Twenty-three patients have been secluded on 77 occasions for an aggregate period of 770 hours.

Restraint.

Five males have been subjected to mechanical restraint on 44 occasions for a total of 666 hours, all for surgical reasons only, and by gloves and belt; no woman has been restrained. We can report favourably of the manner in which the case books are kept.

STAFFORDSHIRE ASYLUMS.—1. STAFFORD.

3 October 1884.

MUCH has been done since the Commissioners' visit in 1883 towards improvement of the patients' accommodation, and proper provision has also been made for the assistant medical officers in regard to lodging. The new epileptic wards are now occupied by each sex. The patients are at work in the new laundry, brewery, engine-house, and bakehouse. The dining-hall enlargement is finished, and we hope that hall will soon be decorated in suitable style; the mortuary has recently been completed. The staircases at each end of the building, for escape in the event of fire, have far advanced; but we notice with regret that, instead of metal roofing, it is proposed to substitute wooden. This, if not too late, should be stopped, corrugated iron being far preferable. We are glad to hear that the mechanical and automatic arrangement for the opening of the door at the bottom of each staircase has been abandoned. In the new building for epileptic and suicidal cases a second staircase of stone has also been built. Considerable progress can be reported in the laying out of airing-courts; and many patients are now employed in forming a road to the farm.

Staffordshire
Asylums.
(Stafford.)

Again we can speak favourably of the patients' personal cleanliness and clothing, especially of those in the female division; their conduct during inspection was also quiet and orderly. The recent distribution of the noisy cases, formerly too much brought together, has produced good results, to which doubtless increased day space has also contributed.

Condition of
patients.

The epileptics are numerous in this Asylum, as many as 86 males and 89 females. The general paralytics appear to be 13 men and a woman. Each of the night attendants sitting in the epileptic dormitories has now assistance from a patient.

Epileptics.

It is very satisfactory to mention that electric clocks and telephonic communication have been provided, so that the medical staff can now better supervise the night watching, and be themselves more readily summoned in emergencies. Ventilation has superseded reliance upon traps only in the closets and lavatories, and nowhere did we detect any offensive smell. All waste pipes have now been cut off.

To necessary alterations in the drains an outbreak of typhoid fever is attributed. This was the subject of correspondence with our Board at the time. There were seven cases among the patients; two died. All these patients were men. An attendant and nurse were also attacked, but recovered.

There has been no change in the dietary. Beer is given. We saw the hall dinner, at which men only were present. The dinner was well cooked and substantial; but we think that by better arrangements the carving and service might be more rapid.

Dietary.

The records of employment inform us that 43 men assist in the shops;

- Appendix (C.) shops; 36 in the laundry, kitchen, coal-yard, and offices; 46 pump, and 54 are ward-cleaners; a total of 306 males usefully employed. The female patients induced to occupy themselves are 70 and upwards in the galleries, that number also help needle-work, an average of 34 in the laundry, and seven or eight in the kitchen. All the clothing, shoes, and repairs of same for the Asylum are made and done in the shops. Those patients who go beyond the boundaries vary in number from time to time from 390 to 456.
- Staffordshire Asylums. (Stafford.) Employment.
- Divine Service. The average attendance at Chapel seems to be 200 male, 153 female patients. This attendance is somewhat less than we should expect.
- Staff of attendants. The staff of attendants, exclusive of head attendants and including those on night duty, is 36 men and 30 men. Ten of the former and 11 of the latter have been less than 12 months in the Asylum service. We liked what we saw of the attendants.
- Statistics. No serious casualties have, it seems, occurred in the wards. Sixty-three men and 43 women have died, but all from natural causes, if we except one in the male division, who died from a fracture of the skull sustained prior to admission. That was the subject of an inquest. Mr. Pater still complains that many cases are first admitted when far advanced in mental malady. The deaths from general paralysis have been 19. The admissions, since the Commissioners' last visit, have been 144 in the male and 112 in the female division. The discharged appear to have been 58 of men and 73 of women. Of the former 38, of the latter 58, are reported as recoveries.
- Inquest.
- Post-mortem examinations. In every case where post-mortem examination is not refused, it, we are informed, takes place; but the autopsies have been only 39, the deaths having been 106.
- Precautions against fire. Pursuant to the Commissioners' recommendations, much, we repeat, has been done since last visit: especially we may notice the provision of more internal hydrants, in addition to other improvements already referred to; but the supply of water for fire extinction is still inadequate. This defect is not overlooked by the Committee, who propose to obtain a further supply from the neighbouring river or brook. We tested the hydrants, acting under gravitation only, and the water could not be thrown higher than the upper windows, and would not reach the roof, which is also not broken by partitions such as are usual to check the course of fire. Those of the attendants whom we examined in the use of the hydrants seemed to understand their duty. If it be the case, as we are led to believe, that the steam engine at night could not be utilised for pressure of water in the hydrants for at least an hour, this appears to be a matter which should command early attention, that the delay may if possible be obviated.
- We hear that land across the road, contiguous to the airing-court now appropriated to the exercise of male epileptics, is about to be sold for building purposes, and that the buildings when erected will overlook that court. This should, if possible, be prevented by purchase of the land. A small portion of the frontage might be sufficient for that purpose.

The following is an abstract of the seclusion and restraint which has been resorted to: In the male division there have been 28 instances of seclusion for a total period of 761 hours; but 20 instances and 471 hours must be ascribed to one man, and at his own request; three instances and 126 hours to another, on account of his violence. Gloves were likewise worn for seven days by a male patient for surgical reasons. On the female side 50 seclusions are recorded for epileptic excitement, 30 for violence. The total period of these 80 seclusions was 1,381 hours. No restraint but wet packing has been found necessary, besides the gloving already referred to. Twenty women were so treated for an aggregate of 113 hours; 4 men for 20 hours.

Appendix (C.)
Staffordshire
Asylums.
(Stafford.)
Seclusion and
restraint.

STAFFORDSHIRE ASYLUMS—2. BURNTWOOD.

6 October 1884.

SINCE the last visit of the Commissioners in Lunacy, which was on the 20th October 1883, the number of patients has fallen to 583 from 600. The males are now 303, the females 280. All have been seen by us. During our inspection they were well behaved and orderly, and no one was under restraint or in seclusion; Dr. Spence finds that walking exercise generally answers all the purposes of seclusion and restraint.

Staffordshire
Asylums.
(Burntwood.)

With the patients' personal cleanliness and with their clothing we were well satisfied. The wards are also in excellent order.

Condition of
patients.

In the bath rooms on the female side we think that screens between the baths should be provided for decency; complaints often reach us from female patients elsewhere on public bathing in Asylums. The bathing rules should also specify the minimum as well as the maximum of the temperature of the water. In bed to-day were four patients only of each sex; no one had bed sores. The records inform us that 9 males and 5 females were those last registered as being under medical treatment. We are glad to mention that a night attendant now sits up in the male infirmary, and that the vigilance of the entire night watch is now tested by an electric clock.

There is also a very complete electric apparatus for giving alarm of fire. From the top floor on the male side to the lower floor an escape ladder has been ingeniously contrived; it might wisely be taken as a model for a fire escape stair in many buildings. At this Asylum there is a manual engine which was worked at our request. This can be got to work immediately and is useful till steam power can be got up for pumping efficiently. At present the steam force is scarcely sufficient to throw water as high as it should be thrown, but this defect is, we hear, to be remedied. The fire brigade was to-day very prompt, and there was no delay after the alarm sounded. The night continuous supervision of the epileptic and suicidal has been improved; two attendants now sit up in each special dormitory.

Precautions
against fire.

- Appendix (C.) The circuit of external hydrants has also been completed. In each division a padded room has been recently provided. Drinking water is accessible to every patient in the wards, almanacs are also hung up in the wards; we also noticed in some of them carrying chairs for the sick or crippled.
- Staffordshire Asylums. (Burntwood.)
- Dietary. During our inspection we tasted the patients' dinner, which was good, and concerning which no one, man or woman, made any complaint. The dietary is quite as good, if not better, than it was in 1883.
- Inquest. The general health is and has been satisfactory; there has been no epidemic and no serious casualty, but the suffocation of a general paralytic by entrance of food into the larynx; this death led to the only inquest which has been held; the jury found no person culpable in the matter. The deaths have been 68, and the autopsies 46. There are now 149 epileptics, and 158 reported to be suicidally disposed among the patients. The admissions have been 131, the discharges 80.
- Statistics. Post-mortem examinations.
- Staff of attendants. Upon inquiry we learn that the attendants are 23 in the male, 21 in the female division for day duty, and there are four attendants on each side up at night. Under the head laundry-maid four nurses act as laundry-maids. The new attendants are not numerous. The attendants' hours of duty have been altered for the better, and the patients are not now put to bed so early, not until about 8 p.m.
- Employment. Taking the returns of useful employment from Saturday last we gather that 274 men were on that day at work; of these 83 assist in cleaning the galleries, the remainder 191 help in the shops and offices, and on the land. Two hundred and twenty-five women are induced to make themselves useful, of whom 55 are ward cleaners, so 170 help in the laundry, kitchen, needlework, and in other ways; many of the men and women doing housework are also otherwise employed during the latter part of the day.
- Divine Service. The chapel attendance is not very high. We trust that at no distant date the idea of a detached chapel may be entertained, but the erection of a large hall for the recreation and dining should not be delayed; without it this Asylum is far from perfect in its arrangements.
- Plans for workshops are we hear prepared, and we trust that they will shortly be submitted through our office for the approval of the Secretary of State. We understand also that the receiving room recommended to be added to the laundry at the last visit is under consideration. On several days of the week a considerable number of the women walk beyond the grounds; on last Saturday 181. The men are taken out on Sundays, some into the country, others into the Asylum fields, a total last Sunday of 294. Forty additional acres have been, since the Commissioners' last visit, taken, by the Committee, from year to year. Except as regards some of the chronic cases the Case-books are well kept up in this Asylum, and on this exception we cannot comment severely when we reflect that Dr. Spence has but one Medical Assistant Officer; however able that officer may be,

be, and Dr. Spence speaks highly of him, he has duties we think somewhat in excess of the powers of any man. There can be no doubt that both the Medical Superintendent and Mr. Maye have their heart in their work, but to carry on this Asylum with its numbers, and to meet the requirements of the Lunacy Law, can be no easy task, especially if annual holidays, for the sake of health, are to be taken into account, as they must be.

Appendix (C.)
Staffordshire
Asylums.
(Burntwood.)

SUFFOLK ASYLUM.

11 November 1884.

PLANS for the extension of this Asylum will, we understand, be soon submitted for the approval of the Home Secretary through our office. The additions provide 80 more beds in each division, day-rooms for the patients to be received, infirmaries, and observation dormitories, besides enlargement of the kitchen and store-room; and above these departments a dining hall, to be available also for recreation. This Asylum cannot, we believe, now properly accommodate more than 350 patients of both sexes. There are now 365 in the wards and in temporary wooden shed which was erected to meet the emergency of an epidemic, and we are informed that in other Asylums there are 162 Suffolk cases. Having regard to these figures, and to the average increase of pauper lunatics yearly in the county, it seems plain that the new blocks will be more than filled as soon as built; and that the infirmaries and observation dormitories will be sufficient in size may be open to question, should they be respectively limited on each side to 20 and 30 beds.

Suffolk
Asylum.

The patients were at the time of our inspection thus distributed:—

MALES.

	Patients.	Attendants.	In Bed.	Epileptics.
In Ward No. 1 - - - -	28	*5	3	12
„ No. 2 - - - -	28	3	-	7
„ No. 3 - - - -	35	2	-	2
„ No. 4 - - - -	35	*3	-	4
„ No. 6 - - - -	24	2	-	-
TOTAL Male Epileptics -				25

* One an artizan.

Appendix (C.)

FEMALES.

Suffolk
Asylum.

	Patients.	Attendants.	In Bed.	Epileptics.
In Ward No. 1 - - - -	65	5	-	9
„ No. 2 - - - -	14	4	-	1
„ No. 3 - - - -	29	2	-	-
„ No. 4 - - - -	39	2	1	2
„ No. 6 - - - -	51	2	1	3
Infirmary Shed - - - -	16	2	10	4
TOTAL Female Epileptics -				19

One woman was absent on trial.

Wards Nos. 2 and 3 on the female side are in the hands of workmen, new windows being inserted and new floors being laid down, so that the other wards of that division are more or less crowded. The patients, male and female, were, however, very orderly, a well-known troublesome woman being the only noisy case while we were in the wards.

No one was in restraint or seclusion. One man was wearing a muff on his hands, at his own request, to check his impulsive assaults, but he could himself remove the muff. The recent internal decoration of the wards has apparently tranquillised many patients. Much has been done to enliven several wards, and the new windows introduced are a decided improvement. The new water-closets are good also; we noted several in each division. The whole interior of the building was free from offensive smells, and in a clean and orderly state.

Precautions
against fire.

We could wish that gas light was substituted for the dangerous paraffin, and that there existed telephonic and electric communication between the medical officer's quarters and the several wards. This would be very useful in the case of an outbreak of fire or other accident. Exits for the escape of patients in the former event appear to be sufficient, except from a certain part of No. 5 Attics, where external descent should be provided, we think. There appear to us to be very inadequate means for extinguishing a fire on an extensive scale; but we are chiefly concerned about the patients' escape; the attendants are, we learn, duly instructed that this escape is to be their first object, and the work would not leave many to work any engines.

There is but one night attendant on each side in the main building. As the epileptics are not at present under continuous night supervision, that attendant is general; his and her visits should, we think, be hourly, and not, as at present, once in every two hours. There is a female night attendant in the infirmary shed; her vigilance should be recorded in the same manner as are the visits of the general night patrol. The epidemic of dysenteric diarrhoea during the recent period requires some notice. The records carefully preserved by Dr. Eager show that the diarrhoea attained its maximum of prevalence at different times upon the male

male and female sides. Thus, in 1881, 70 males were attacked for the first time, but only 46 females. In 1882, 30 males and 65 females. In 1883, 19 males only became infected, while 83 females suffered. In 1881, 14 males and 8 females, or a total of 22 died out of 138 attacked. In 1882, 10 males and 6 females, or a total of 16, died out of 161 attacked. In 1883, 1 male and 8 females, or a total of 9 only, died out of 171 attacked. The epidemic therefore followed the ordinary rule of becoming less fatal as it progressed.

The following table shows the history of this disorder since our last visit:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
1883:			
May - - - - -	-	-	-
June - - - - -	-	-	-
July - - - - -	1	10	11
August - - - - -	1	10	11
September - - - - -	-	6	6
October - - - - -	-	6	6
November - - - - -	-	9	9
December - - - - -	-	1	1
1884:			
January - - - - -	-	2	2
February - - - - -	-	-	-
March - - - - -	-	4	4
April - - - - -	-	3	3
May - - - - -	-	-	-
June - - - - -	-	-	-
July - - - - -	-	-	-
August - - - - -	-	-	-
September - - - - -	-	2	2
October - - - - -	-	1	1
November - - - - -	-	1	1

Fifty severe cases have, therefore, occurred since the Commissioners' last visit, and 13 cases have occurred during the present year 1884, notwithstanding all the preventive measures and sanitary improvements which have taken place. Dysenteric diarrhœa, however, having once attacked any individual is especially prone to recur at any after disturbance of the general health, and patients who have suffered from it usually experience some relapse at those seasons of the year when the greatest variations of diurnal temperature take place, viz., in spring and autumn. We may fairly attribute the cases recorded this year less to existing insanitary conditions than to individual proclivity or vulnerability due to a past attack. Still the sanitary condition of this Asylum is far from satisfactory. There is much overcrowding in the female dormitories, and not sufficient provision for artificial ventilation or warmth in many of them. In the

Appendix (C.)
Suffolk
Asylum.

attics especially, on each side, not even chimney flues for the extraction of foul air, and no Tobin's inlets for the introduction of fresh exist.

We must also call attention to the temporary wooden shed which is now the only female infirmary. This was provided to meet the late epidemic outbreak, but it is quite unfit for the treatment of ordinary sick in summer or winter. Its sides though double planked are unfelted, and we were told that the heat of the interior during the last summer was intolerable; while, as Dr. Eager informed us, it became in winter extremely difficult to maintain a higher temperature in the shed than 46° at night. It is as comfortless in appearance as it is inconvenient in its fittings, being heated by two iron stoves only, having no hot-water supply, being far removed from the kitchen and medical stores, and destitute of water beds and wire mattresses. It has also no closet accommodation, simply two earth commodes, very unsuitable for the treatment of an infectious disorder. It is to be hoped that some better arrangement than this will be made for the sick female inmates here during the coming winter. The new drainage-scheme seems to work successfully; no further objection has been raised by neighbours to the outfall; we visited the new filtering tanks, which are of small dimensions, and noticed no bad smell; the solid matter from the first filter is removed daily; from the second less often.

As to the water supply, which is now obtained from the Asylum well, the quality, from the latest analytical report made in October 1883, appears to be satisfactory, and the quantity taken daily is 14,000 gallons, and amply sufficient for the present wants of the Asylum.

We found in bed 3 males and 12 female patients. The last registry of medical treatment sets down the names of 7 men and 13 women. There have been two serious casualties; the fracture of a leg, and a fracture of portion of a hip bone, both of men, and both accidental; the minor casualties have been few.

No complaints by patients require mention; the vast majority seem to be fairly contented.

Staff of
attendants.

The staff consists of 15 men and 17 women for day duty. The changes among the nurses have been many; 13 count less than 12 months' service. More efforts, we think, should be made to promote their comfort when off duty. The female head attendant is new; in the figures 15 and 17, artizan attendants, but not laundry maids are included. The laundry is itself so bad that we can only recommend its demolition and the building of another on a proper site; the existing laundry only turns out one shirt a week for each of the male patients, and must fail to meet the ordinary demands of the Asylum when enlarged, as proposed. The separation of the sexes is by no means provided for in the vicinity of the drying ground, and this defect may any day produce mischief.

Divine Service.

The customary inquiries on our part inform us that there are now two Sunday services in the chapel, and week-day prayers. About 120 attend the former and as many the latter.

The

The associated entertainments bring together 140 patients, and those who are taken for walks beyond the grounds number 67 males and 46 females; 121 seems a large number to be confined to the airing-courts; we trust that at our next visit the number may be greatly reduced.

Appendix (C.)
Suffolk
Asylum.
Amusements.

The men usefully employed, exclusive of 13 ward helpers, are 70 and upwards, including 36 on the land. In domestic work in the laundry, offices, and at needlework, a fair proportion of the female patients assist.

Employment.

The medical records tell us that 2 males have been restrained; but 1 of these by the muff only, to which previous reference has been made, and the other for medical reasons only; no woman has been restrained.

Restraint.

Five men have been secluded on 12 occasions for an aggregate of 49 hours, and 16 females have been so treated on 118 occasions for a total of 861 hours.

Seclusion.

The changes among the patients since the Commissioners' visit in May 1883, have been 122 admissions, 99 discharges, and 39 deaths. The recovery rate has been high, 51 cases having been discharged on account of recovery.

Statistics.

There has been no inquest; 18 of the deceased were made the subjects of post-mortem examination. The causes of death were in two instances typhoid fever, in one diarrhœa; these were all cases of women.

Post-mortem
examinations.

Dr. Eager and his assistant medical officer appear to know the patients well, and to be much among them, so far as we could judge from the patients' conduct and conversation; and the general improvement of the Asylum as regards the patients' care and treatment is marked in spite of many structural defects.

SURREY ASYLUMS.—1. WANDSWORTH.

3 April 1884.

THE changes which have taken place since our Colleagues made their last annual inspection (now nearly 11 months ago), have been the following:—

Surrey
Asylums.
(Wandsworth.)
Statistics.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - - -	252	299	551
Discharged "recovered" - - -	50	51	101
" "relieved" - - -	8	7	15
" "not improved" - - -	151	226	377
Died - - - - -	64	34	98

The number on the books this day is 1,013, or 40 less than were under care here at the date of the last visit. There has been considerable change amongst the insane paupers belonging to this county, recently. As to the Asylums wherein they are

placed,

Appendix (C.)
 Surrey
 Asylums.
 (Wandsworth.)
 Statistics.

placed, 102 men and 161 women have been removed to Cane Hill Asylum; 41 men and 61 women have been removed to, and 30 men and 49 women from, Brookwood; 99 men and 150 women have been transferred hither from Licensed Houses. These figures leave 391 men and 622 women on the books, with vacant accommodation for 56 men and 15 women at this time; but 38 men will shortly be returned here from Chartham, 9 men and 6 women from the Three Counties, and 3 men and 2 women from other Asylums.

One man and 5 women are absent on trial, but we have seen during the course of our visit every patient in residence, talked with a large number of them and heard their grievances. Several of the patients were well known to us as having been often seen by us in the Metropolitan Licensed Houses, and many of these appealed for discharge; but we told them that as they were now in an Asylum the power of discharge rested solely with the Visiting Justices, and to them they must apply. The general complaint was that of undue detention, but we had one complaint of ill-usage at the hands of attendants in each division, which, on investigation, we found to be groundless. One woman who had written to our office making various complaints as to food, &c., withdrew them all, and said she was perfectly satisfied. She is considerably improved mentally. One man brought a charge against a male attendant of taking advantage of his position as attendant, and knowledge that he, the patient, was locked up, to have immoral intercourse with his wife. We were enabled, fortunately, yesterday being visiting day, to see the patient, his wife, and the attendant implicated, and satisfied ourselves that there was no ground for the charge against the attendant. Another patient (J. McB.) told us he was a pensioner from the Royal Navy in receipt of 27 *l.* 7 *s.* per annum, and he complained that his pension was entirely applied to his maintenance here, but that he had not received any tobacco for over two years. If his story be true, that his whole income is applied for his support here, and the guardians also receive the 4 *s.* grant for him, then it is plain that the money received for him exceeds the 11 *s.*, which is the cost here per week. Any sum in excess of his cost might well, we think, be applied for his benefit in the way of such little indulgences as he asks.

Condition of
 patients.

We have, during the course of our visit, been over the whole of the buildings occupied by the patients, and inspected the various shops, stores, offices and other places where employment is given to the patients, and think that the state in which we found the Asylum is creditable to the Medical Superintendent, whilst the condition of the patients as regards dress and personal neatness shows that the attendants in both divisions are attentive to their duties.

State of wards.

The wards and dormitories were clean, but we think in many of the dormitories it would be well if the beds were placed further apart. The bedding was clean and sufficient. Several of the water-closets might be improved, and in many places, particularly in the single rooms, re-painting is needed.

The

The means of escape for the patients in the event of an out-break of fire is, except from the towers, sufficient, but an additional staircase is required from the towers. There is no room set apart for the dirty linen or for the reception of buckets, brooms, &c., which are still kept, when not in use, in the bath-rooms. No escape of sewer gas was perceptible, but one man was seen by us in bed suffering from typhoid fever; one man has died from this disease, 1 woman from diarrhoea, and 1 man and 2 women from ulceration of the intestines; so we are glad in these circumstances to be able to report that Mr. Rogers Field has been instructed to furnish the Committee with a scheme for a thorough improvement of the drainage system throughout the Asylum.

Appendix (C.)
Surrey
Asylums.
(Wandsworth.)
Precautions
against fire.

The causes of the 98 deaths present no features calling for detailed comment, but a woman was found dead in bed, having died during an epileptic fit according to the post-mortem examination, but the coroner did not consider it necessary to hold an inquest in this case.

In only one case was there an inquest held on the body of a man who died from an abscess discharging into left pleura from a piece of metal impacted in the œsophagus.

Inquest.

Post-mortem examinations were made in 45 instances. We saw in bed during our visit 28 patients on either side; under medical treatment last week were 38 men and 42 women, but the health of the patients on the whole is at this time fairly good.

Postmortem
examinations.

No one was in seclusion or restraint, but one violent male was in his room, the door of which was not locked, an attendant being stationed there to prevent egress. Four men and 22 women have been secluded 49 and 54 times respectively, and for a total of 528 and 305¼ hours. Twenty-four men and the same number of women have been restrained; the men and all but one of the women so treated wore gloves for 21,585½ and 21,569 hours respectively, on account of their destructive habits, strong suicidal tendencies, or for surgical reasons. The other woman wore a restraint dress for 5,040 hours on account of her destructive habits.

Seclusion and
restraint.

The epileptic patients are 36 males and 65 females; the general paralytics are 28 and 8, whilst 3 of each sex are strongly suicidal and are kept constantly under supervision; 54 men and 38 women are under constant supervision by night, but it is needless for us to state here that the dormitories for this purpose are not satisfactory.

Epileptic and
suicidal
patients.

The night attendants are six in the male and four in the female division, whose vigilance is secured by a head night attendant on either side, who is responsible that they are awake and alert. The ordinary attendants by day are 44 men and 58 nurses, including laundry maids, supervised by two head attendants on each side. The attendants seemed to us to be well acquainted with their duties, and the proportion of recent appointments is not large.

Staff of
attendants.

The behaviour of the patients was, on the whole, satisfactory, but in Wards 1 and 2 on both sides considerable noise and

Appendix (C.) excitement prevailed, and in Ward 2 (female), some patients seemed disposed to be aggressive. We think that in this ward, considering the class, 51 patients require the services of another nurse, and that five ought to be on duty here.

Surrey
Asylums.
(Wandsworth.)

Employment. There is a very fair proportion of those employed returned to us; 192 men are useful in other ways than ward cleaning; the ward cleaners are 57 men and 99 women, whilst 183 women in addition to these are engaged in work at the Asylum. Luncheon and tobacco are the inducements held out to the workers.

Dietary. The food supplied at dinner was seen by us yesterday and to-day; it was good and sufficient. The food we tasted was certainly free from any objection. Walking exercise is taken by 60 men and 145 women daily in the grounds, and 110 men and 250 women walk weekly outside, and we see by the same return that 40 men and 178 women are entirely confined to the airing-courts. This number appears to us to be large on the female side, and we hope to hear that it has been found possible to reduce this number.

Divine Service. The attendance at Church on Sundays is about 500 at either service, and about 180 men and 230 women are in general present at the week-day prayers. Nearly 200 men and 285 women join in the associated amusements, which are frequent and varied.

Various alterations and improvements have been undertaken. The Superintendent's old house has been converted into wards for patients, and 26 additional beds gained; 11 of these beds are in single rooms. The partition in No. 8 male dormitory has been removed. The male drying closets which were destroyed by fire have been renewed. The female drying closets have been rebuilt, and are now in a satisfactory state. The lighting and ventilating of the foul laundry has received attention. Minor matters in the way of decoration, painting, &c. have been completed, and some are in progress. A cottage has been built for the gardener, whose duty it is to keep the wards supplied with flowers. We may here add that the conservatory and the wards were full of bright plants, and the flowers are evidently a source of pleasure to the patients.

SURREY ASYLUMS.—2. BROOKWOOD.

10 December 1884.

Surrey
Asylums.
(Brookwood.)

THE inspection of this Asylum has occupied us during the whole of the two preceding days. It enables us to state that the general condition of the establishment is very satisfactory. The wards and the detached buildings in which patients are housed are maintained in good order, and the comfort of the patients is evidently studied.

Some of the wards on the male side are in the hands of the painters, and some others begin to need renovation. In the female division, the wards are yet bright and clean. We were satisfied with the condition of the bedding, and with that of the patients'

patients' clothing. The principal defect we noticed is the insufficient flushing of most of the water-closets on the upper floors. This is stated to be due not to any want of pressure, but to the deposit from the water of oxide of iron in the supply pipes, which greatly diminishes their diameter. We shall presently refer to the question of the water supply. In reference to water-closets we desire to call attention to the inadequacy of those existing in Male Ward No. 2, and to suggest the building of a spur block, containing better accommodation of this nature. The ward referred to is rather limited in its day space for the number and class of patients placed in it. Another suggestion we have to make is the removal of the wall between the two female dormitories in which suicidal patients are placed to sleep under the night care of a nurse who sits in one of the rooms. This wall might, we think, be replaced by a principal to carry the roof, and its removal would render the supervision of the nurse more complete.

Appendix (C.)
Surrey
Asylums.
(Brookwood.)

The means of exit from the main buildings, in the event of fire, appear to be adequate. In the gardener's house and the farm houses, which have respectively but a single staircase, we recommend that some simple fire escape should be kept.

Precautions
against fire.

The provision of cottages for married attendants was recommended in a former entry; but the Committee do not appear to have seen their way to this. We think that such a provision would be found convenient, and probably conducive to longer service; but the cottages should not be too near the Asylum.

Since the visit of our Colleagues in November 1883, the movement among the insane population here has been considerable, owing chiefly to the opening of the new County Asylum at Cane Hill.

Statistics.

We find that 562 patients, 211 males and 351 females, have been discharged; of these, 351 were transferred to Cane Hill, and 79 to Wandsworth, and 105, 38 males and 67 females, were sent out on recovery. Forty males and 48 females died, and 263 males and 338 females, a total of 601, have been admitted.

The large number of admissions is due to the bringing in of patients from Out-County Asylums and Licensed Houses, and the redistribution of patients between the three County Asylums.

In 78 of the 88 deaths there were post-mortem examinations. We have examined into the causes of the deaths, which are of the character usual in Asylums.

Post-mortem
examinations.

Two deaths were followed by coroners' inquests, the respective verdicts being "Deaths from natural causes," and "Death from congestion of the lungs, accelerated by fracture of the tibia." The fracture was accidental.

Inquests.

Serious, but not fatal casualties have not been numerous, and those recorded appear to have chiefly resulted from quarrels between patients, or falls. We found in bed one old woman who had sustained a fracture of the neck of the femur, through being pushed down by another patient. The health of the Asylum is at present good. Only 10 females and 13 males are confined to

Appendix (C.)
Surrey Asylums,
(Brookwood.)

bed, and the patients under medical treatment are 20 males and 38 females.

Seclusion.

Only one case of seclusion, and none of restraint is recorded since the last visit. A woman was secluded on five occasions, and for a total of $95\frac{1}{2}$ hours for dangerous excitement.

Epileptic and suicidal patients.

The arrangements for the care of the epileptic and suicidal classes remain as described in previous entries. Dr. Barton has pointed out how two padded rooms might be provided in connection with the male epileptic dormitory, and we have no difficulty in recommending the adoption of his suggestion.

The present number of patients is 1,001, 430 of the male, and 671 of the female sex. All have been seen by us, except a male, who is absent on trial. Their behaviour was good, and though all had the opportunity, few preferred any complaints, except the usual ones of detention. No complaint made called for serious investigation.

Employment.

The amount of useful employment has necessarily been affected by the numerous changes among the patients; but we find that 300 men and 315 women are usefully employed in some way, and these figures are, we consider, satisfactory.

Divine Service and amusement.

The numbers attending Divine Service, and the associated entertainments, should, we think, be susceptible of increase; they are respectively, of both sexes, 379 and 377.

Staff of attendants.

We regret to observe that changes among the female attendants have been rather numerous. Of the present staff of 59 nurses, 31 have not been yet a year in the service of the Asylum. The strength of the general staff is adequate; five men and seven women continue to be employed on night duty. We would venture to repeat the recommendation of a piano for the nurses' sitting room.

Water supply.

Improvements have been made in the laundry, and additional machinery provided; and the mess room for the laundry maids, recommended last year, has been built. Some minor improvements have also been effected. The canal is still the source from whence the water supply of the Asylum is derived. The water is passed through filter beds before use, and hitherto it has been found wholesome. A serious objection to it is the effect upon the service pipes already noticed. Obviously a source so liable to contamination cannot be regarded as satisfactory; nor can the immunity from ill effects upon the health of the inmates enjoyed up to the present time be relied upon for the future, having regard to the probably increasing danger of pollution. The progress of the boring for water which has been so long in hand is, therefore, a subject of great interest, and we are glad to learn that it has been considerable since our Colleagues' visit of last year. The depth reached is 514 feet from the surface, but the boring is still in the London clay. We understand that a proposal to obtain a supply of water from the Woking Water Company which has a deep well at Clandon will shortly be brought before the Committee. We cannot upon this say more than that it is one which deserves the very serious consideration of the Committee

Committee, and that it might be prudent, in view of the possibility of their own well proving a failure, to secure an alternative supply. Certainly we think the canal should not be considered in the light of a permanent source.

Appendix (C.)
Surrey
Asylums.
(Brookwood.)

The case books and other medical records are well kept up, and this is all the more creditable to the medical officers, as the recent numerous changes among the patients must have greatly added to their work.

SURREY ASYLUMS.—3. CANE HILL.

10 July 1884.

WE devoted the whole of the 7th and 8th instant to our first inspection of this, the third Asylum for Surrey, which was opened for the reception of patients on the 4th December 1883.

Surrey
Asylums.
(Cane Hill.)

The Asylum is constructed for 1,124 patients, 644 of the female, and 480 of the male sex. It is designed on the block or pavilion system, the various blocks being connected by corridors of communication. In the female division there are eight blocks, lettered A to H; and in the male six, lettered A to E, and H. Space is reserved in this division for two more blocks, corresponding to F and G on the female side. Blocks A in the two divisions are the infirmaries, and they are nearest the central administrative building. Blocks B are devoted to epileptic patients, C to the suicidal, D to acute cases, the rest to quiet and working patients. There is a detached hospital for infectious disorders, which at present is occupied by 11 women under the charge of a married attendant, and who cook and wash for themselves, and engage in needlework. Eleven male patients are lodged in the bailiff's house, and 12 patients of the same sex will shortly be placed in the farmhouse, where comfortable accommodation for that number has been provided.

We desire to express our high approval of the plan and arrangement of the various wards, as well as of the kitchen, laundry, and other offices. These latter are spacious and fully adequate to the requirements of a population in excess of that for which the Asylum is at present designed.

There are, however, a few minor matters to which we shall presently have to call attention.

We also desire to express our entire satisfaction with the progress already made, and in so short a time, in the organisation of the Asylum. We find the wards well furnished and cheerful, and the substantial comfort of the patients fully secured. There will, of course, be much to do in the way of the decoration, which the wards will no doubt in due course receive, and of which a beginning has been made.

The service of the Asylum also is well organised. The medical staff consists of Dr. Moody, as superintendent, with Doctors Thomson and Gardiner Hill, as his assistants, and there is a dispenser who assists in keeping the medical records.

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Surrey
Asylums.
(Cane Hill.)
Staff of
attendants.

The staff of attendants includes, beside the head attendant for each side, 37 for the day duty of the male division and six for the night duty, and for the female division 42 day, and 6 night nurses. These numbers represent an attendant to about 12 male patients and one to about 14 females, and probably these proportions will be found sufficient. The night watching is good, and we find in use what appears to be a very effectual electric apparatus for recording the visits and testing the wakefulness of the night attendants.

Epileptic and
suicidal
patients.

Each epileptic and each suicidal dormitory has an attendant who does not leave the room during the night, and the infirmary is watched by an attendant who sits on the ground floor and visits the rooms in the upper floor hourly.

We are glad to observe that a good scale of wages has been adopted. Male attendants of the 1st class begin at 35 *l.*, and increase yearly by 1 *l.* to 43 *l.*; and of the 2nd class at 31 *l.*, with a yearly increase of 1 *l.* to 35 *l.*; while the female attendants of the 1st class commence at 22 *l.* 10 *s.*, and rise by yearly additions of 1 *l.* to 30 *l.* 10 *s.*; and those of the 2nd class at 18 *l.* 10 *s.*, and rise in like manner to 24 *l.* 10 *s.* To each sex uniforms are given, but the above rates include allowances in lieu of beer, which is not given to attendants or patients except as a medical extra.

We were pleased with the appearance of the present attendants in each division, and the head attendants, Mr. Green and Miss Woodward, seem to be zealous and intelligent.

Statistics.

Since the opening of the Asylum 473 male and 605 female patients have been admitted, the majority having been previously boarded out in other institutions. In the same period 19 males and 18 females have been discharged, 17 and 13 respectively having recovered, and 21 males and 16 females have died. The causes of the deaths were of a character common in Asylums. In 29 instances post-mortem examinations were made.

Post-mortem
examinations.

Inquest.

One of the deaths was followed by a coroner's inquest, the verdict being "death from natural causes."

Casualties have been few and none serious, and the general health is good. The high and airy position of the Asylum and the dryness of the soil should, with the good sanitary arrangements, render it a very healthy abode.

The present number of patients on the books is 1,004, 433 males and 571 females. All of these have been seen by us except 4 males and 7 females out on probation.

Condition
of patients.

The demeanour of the patients in the wards was very good and quiet, and no complaint of ill-usage or want of care was made to us. We are satisfied with the condition of the patients' dress, and with the attention paid to personal neatness.

Dietary,

The dinners we saw served were good and sufficient. All meals are at present taken in the respective wards. We hope that the large recreation hall will be used, at all events for associated dinners.

We have made the usual statutory inquiries as to treatment. No seclusion or restraint by mechanical means has yet been used.

Useful

Useful employment, we are told, is found for 310 males and 323 female patients. These figures represent proportions of 71 and 57 per cent. of the total patients of each sex, but deducting those who are helpers in the wards only, the proportions of the employed are 56 and 42 per cent. respectively. We cannot urge too strongly the importance of useful employment in the treatment of the insane, and we feel sure the medical staff of the Asylum is fully alive to this.

Appendix (C.)
Surrey
Asylums.
(Cane Hill.)
Employment.

The attendance at chapel on Sunday is 428 ; at the associated entertainments about 350, and about 250 appear to go beyond the Asylum grounds.

Divine Service.

Under all these heads we hope for increased numbers, and we should be glad to see a decrease in the number of those, 337 according to the return, who never go beyond the airing courts.

We observed a good supply of daily and other newspapers in the wards, and we understand that a library has been begun. We would recommend a small annual grant of money for keeping up and adding to the stock of books.

As regards the protection of the Asylum from fire, we learn that a London Brigade fireman is employed, whose duty it is to attend to the hydrants (of which there are external and internal) and other apparatus, and to instruct the fire brigade and other attendants.

Precautions
against fire.

The brigade is not yet quite perfect in its drill, and the organisation of the fire service is naturally as yet imperfect, as we ascertained by a sudden call.

There should be a better means of summoning the brigade and giving a general alarm.

Possibly a steam whistle with electric communication from the centre to the engine house would be best, and in addition to the regular drill, sudden alarms should be given occasionally.

As to means of escape in case of fire, we notice that most of the blocks have two stairs. The following, however, have but one, viz., A, E, and G female, and A and E male.

We think that second exits for the upper floors of these blocks should be provided.

We recommend the formation of an airing ground for the male infirmary separate from that used in common by the blocks B and C.

A good-sized lavatory and boot room in which working male patients could change and wash would be found very useful.

The present weekly cost is, we are informed, 11s. 8d. per head. There are vacancies for 80 females and 54 males.

In conclusion we are glad to mention that the case and other statutory books are well kept.

Appendix (C.)

SUSSEX ASYLUM.

31 May 1884.

Sussex Asylum.

WE are glad to be able to state at the commencement of our Report that this Asylum continues to deserve high praise for the condition in which it is maintained, and the management reflects much credit upon Dr. Williams, whose efforts are well seconded by the Assistant Medical Officers and the rest of the staff. During the course of our inspection yesterday and this day, we have seen all the patients in residence, including the 7 idiot boys who are boarded out in adjacent cottages. There are 4 patients of each sex who were absent on trial, but we have given to all the rest, 365 men and 484 women, opportunity of addressing us, and making known their grievances. No complaint worthy of notice was brought before us, if we except the one so frequently made, alleged undue detention, and to all patients speaking to us on this score we said that they must urge their grievance before the Committee of Visitors who alone have the power of discharge.

Statistics.

The changes which have occurred since the last visit may be summarized thus:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - - -	114	133	247
Discharged "recovered" - -	35	49	84
" "relieved" and "not improved" - -	22	46	68
Died - - - - -	43	28	71
Present Number on Books - -	369	489	858

There are now on the books of the Asylum 14 more men and 10 more women than were here at the last visit nearly a year ago. The private patients under care here are 21, and there are also 8 out-county patients. The total number of beds available in the Asylum is 880, so that there is no immediate fear of overcrowding here, but some of the private patients if discharged would be returned here as Dr. Williams thinks upon the pauper list. Sixty-two of the patients discharged "as relieved" or "not improved" were sent to workhouses or to the care of friends, and 50 of these have been able to remain out of the Asylum. The causes of the 71 deaths which have taken place call for no remark; none of them were due to other than diseases ordinary in Asylums, and no fatal casualty has occurred.

Post-mortem examinations

No inquest has been held by the coroner, and post-mortem examinations verified the assigned cause in 36 instances. This number is low, being barely over one-half the causes of death, but we are told by Dr. Williams that his wish is to make such examinations in every instance, and that he does not do so is due solely to permission being refused by the relatives of the deceased patients.

patients. The building of seven new blocks for water-closets, which is now in progress, of necessity made some confusion in various places. We hear the contract time for the completion of these buildings expires at the end of next month, but we have great doubt whether the work can be finished by that date. Despite the progress of these works the wards were bright, cheerful, and in good order, the dormitories clean, and the bedding in a state reflecting the greatest credit upon the attendants.

Appendix (C.)
Sussex Asylum.

The dress of the patients was neat and good, and we may add that the behaviour of the majority was most orderly. No patient was aggressive; and we only observed one black eye amongst the whole of the patients. Although we are enabled to state the satisfactory demeanour of the patients at the time of our visit, we do not consider that the staff of attendants in any of the wards is too strong, and we think that an addition is required in both male and female refractory wards. Including laundry and kitchen servants having charge of patients, the attendants are 33 men and 39 women. We regret to find changes amongst the attendants, particularly on the female side, are numerous; 15 women have not been here a year yet, and out of the whole number of women but 10 have had any long experience in Asylum service. We are unable to learn the reason of these constant changes, but some cause must exist, which we hope will be found, and a remedy applied.

Condition of patients.

Staff of attendants.

No patient was seen by us either in restraint or seclusion during our inspection; the former mode of treatment has been employed on 3 of each sex on 17 and 12 occasions respectively, and for a total of 50 and 15 hours (the means used being the "wet sheet pack.") The employment of seclusion has been confined to the male side exclusively, and was found necessary in the case of 3 men once each, and for 32 hours in all. Nine men and 10 women were seen by us in bed, and there were registered last week under medical treatment the names of 38 men and 56 women.

Restraint and seclusion.

The amusements of the patients are frequent, and of varied character. On the day before yesterday a large party went to a picnic, and many patients told us how much they had enjoyed the outing. We must also express our pleasure at the large supply of means of recreation furnished to the wards. There is a good library in every ward well supplied with books of a secular character, and though the stock of bibles and prayer books was ample, we noted with satisfaction that the rest of the works included no large proportion of sermons and dull theological treatises.

Amusement.

The returns of employment furnished us show that on an average 285 men and 371 women work usefully in various ways, or excluding ward cleaners only, nearly 200 men and 300 women are engaged in some way in the Asylum service.

Employment.

The Chapel services are attended by over 300 patients on an average. The building, however, can only accommodate 250 persons, so that every patient is not able to be present at both

Divine Service.

Appendix (C.)
Sussex Asylum.
Precautions
against fire.

services on Sunday. The reading and writing classes continue to be well attended by the patients of both sexes.

We have made inquiries as to the means adopted here for the extinction of fires, and find that the fire-brigade arrangements remain as heretofore reported, and are considered sufficient to secure the safety of the building should an outbreak of fire be discovered at an early stage. We were also satisfied with the means of egress provided for the patients in most of the dormitories, but we suggested to Dr. Williams how the alternative staircases (for escape in case of fire), which can be used by persons of either sex might be rendered safe and unaccessible to unauthorized persons or at improper times. One dormitory on either side has at present but one exit. The dormitory on the female side, third storey, 25 beds, could easily be rendered safe by the addition of a door and passage in one corner of the room, such means of exit being already provided in the storey below. The artizans' dormitory on the third storey contains 81 beds, and is reached by one staircase only. It is true that in the dormitory below two attendants are on duty throughout the night, as that room is occupied by the male epileptics, and one attendant is constantly on duty by night in the room below the epileptic dormitory. Still we think a second exit should be provided for these 81 working patients, and hope the Committee will give effect to our suggestion. We ought to add that these dormitories are above the workshops, in which places fires are more likely to be caused than in the wards of an Asylum.

Except the buildings in progress and already noticed, the only important improvement which has taken place has been the relaying and the re-arranging of the whole of the drainage, and we may remark that nowhere was any smell of sewer gas or other noxious odour to be discovered in wards, closets, or dormitories. The rest of the alterations and improvements consist simply of the external painting, decorating, &c., always required in some parts of the Asylum. The cost of maintenance for the patients here is as follows: for county-patients 9 s. 6 d., out-county 14 s., and private 16 s. per week.

WARWICK ASYLUM.

9 May 1884.

Warwick
Asylum.

SINCE this Asylum was last visited by Members of our Board it has sustained a severe loss by the death of Dr. Parsey, who for many years had given valuable service as its Superintendent, and we desire to express our sincere regret at this sad occurrence, and the high appreciation entertained by us and our Colleagues of Dr. Parsey's ability and zeal in the discharge of his duties. Dr. Parsey has been succeeded by Dr. Sankey who had previously been appointed Deputy Medical Superintendent.

During yesterday and to-day we have inspected all parts of the Asylum, and have seen all the patients now on the books. These
are

are 664 in number, 295 being males, and 369 females, and they are fewer by seven than at the last visit on 24th February 1883. The vacancies are six in the male, and 11 in the female division. In explanation of the fact that these vacancies are not so many as were returned last year, we are informed that it has been deemed prudent in view of the risk from fire, to remove the patients from the two second floor dormitories in the Highfield Building, these rooms being now devoted to the use of the night attendants.

Appendix (C.)
Warwick
Asylum.

In connection with the question of fire risk we have carefully examined the means of exit, and we consider them generally to be sufficient; but we must except the two large dormitories in Highfield, and the laundry dormitory, each of which has but a single exit. We think that an additional staircase should at once be constructed for each of the former, where the lavatory and closets now are; and we approve highly of a suggestion that at the same time the lavatories should be enlarged. As regards the laundry dormitory we think a window should be made to open wide, being ordinarily secured by lock and key (of the ordinary pattern), so as to give egress by a few fixed steps to the roof of the covered way, which runs beneath the windows. From this roof to the ground the descent would be easy by means of a ladder to be kept in the neighbourhood.

Precautions
against fire.

We are glad to find that the night watching has been improved. There are now two night attendants for each division of the main building and of Highfield; one stationary in the dormitory for epileptic and suicidal cases, the other going round the wards at intervals. The means of testing the watchfulness of these attendants are however imperfect; and we strongly recommend the introduction of one of the electrical systems now largely used in Asylums and which are comparatively inexpensive; we could wish to see a better arranged dormitory for the last-mentioned cases in the female division; and when the question of extension arises, as it probably will do, we hope the Committee will consider whether it should not be in the direction of a ward (on the female side) suitably arranged for the treatment, and constant supervision at night of patients affected with epilepsy or who are suicidal.

Epileptic and
suicidal
patients. .

We have found the Asylum in very good order, and the wards cheerful and comfortable. We can highly commend the dress of the female patients, and the general neatness of their appearance, but there is room for improvement in these respects in the male division.

Condition of
patients.

The patients generally were contented, but a few complained of not always getting sufficient food. However, we do not consider their complaints to be well founded, and certainly there was no stint in the dinners we saw served yesterday.

The changes since the last visit were shortly these: 83 patients, 30 male and 53 females, were discharged, 58 in all having recovered, and eight were sent to their workhouses; none of these have been returned here, and we are convinced that there are many others who might be well cared for in the unions.

Statistics.

- Appendix (C.)
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 Warwick Asylum. The deaths have been 79, viz., of 45 males and 34 females, and the causes of the deaths (verified by post-mortem examination in 59 instances) were of an ordinary character. No inquest was held.
- Post-mortem examinations. The admissions have been 160; 20 being for the second time, or oftener. The present weekly charge for maintenance is 9 s. - $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
- Employment. We have as usual inquired into the general routine of treatment, but do not find much requiring notice from us. The numbers usefully employed are much the same as at the last visit, and represent proportions of 68 and 65 per cent. of the males and females respectively; we are glad to find the system of giving extended exercise is well maintained, and that comparatively few are wholly confined to the airing-courts.
- Divine Service. We hope that the numbers attending Divine Service and the associated amusements may be somewhat increased; not quite one half go to chapel or to the entertainments.
- Staff of attendants. The staff of attendants is of fair strength, giving about one to 12 in the male, and one to 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ in the female division. Changes appear to have been somewhat numerous of late; and eight men and 17 women have not completed a year's service.
- Seclusion. As regards seclusion, we find recorded that 4 males on 6 occasions and for 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours; and 2 females on 12 occasions and for 79 hours, were secluded; but no mechanical restraint has been employed. Under medical treatment are 13 males and 14 females.

We gave a separate interview to a male patient, C. de C., who asked us to promote his discharge. We are disposed to think that this, or leave of absence on trial might be granted, on condition that he went elsewhere than to Leamington, where his wife is in service, his feelings towards her apparently not being very friendly.

No structural alterations or improvements except the renewal of some of the stone work have been effected since the last visit. We think an upholsterer's shop and room for hair picking would be an useful addition to the resources of the Asylum.

Dr. Miller is now the senior, and Mr. Torney has been appointed the junior, Assistant Medical Officer of the Asylum.

WILTS ASYLUM.

13 August 1884.

- Wilts Asylum. IT is just ten months since two members of our Board visited this Asylum, leaving a report which made certain suggestions which, if carried out, would add largely to the comfort or safety of the patients. We regret to have to report that with the exception of the erection of a very small sorting room at the laundry, not one of the other suggestions have been executed.
- Suggestions. The chapel still remains a small inadequate and unecclesiastical room, but which would serve well as an associated entertainment room,

room, and dining-hall, such a room being much needed. The special observation dormitory on either side is unprovided with a second exit in case of fire; over 50 patients sleep in each of these dormitories, and the rooms themselves are in about the most likely position for a fire to occur; means of escape should also be provided in Nos. 9 and 10 on the female side. The extensive alterations required in the laundry have not been undertaken, and the old mortuary remains as it was. The means of summoning aid speedily in case of need is defective. The male attendants have no uniform, and lastly, though by no means least in an Asylum of this size, we must mention the want of a detached hospital.

Appendix (C.)
Wilts Asylum.

We desire again to bring all these matters to the attention of the Committee, expressing our opinion of the immediate necessity that exists for providing means of escape for the patients in case of fire; a detached hospital, a larger and more suitable chapel, a good recreation hall, and an adequate laundry. The erection of a new mortuary ought to be considered when the laundry is increased.

Amongst other matters we suggest the alteration of the present hospital ward on the female side, and making No. 10 ward into the hospital. This would bring the female patients on to the ground floor, and we think some similar exchange of wards might be possible on the male side. A dining-room is needed for the attendants in each division, which properly furnished and fitted might be used by them as a sitting-room at nights in winter when work is done. We also suggest that a window be made for the nurses' room to look into old No. 4 dormitory.

Having now called attention to what we consider absolute needful improvements to bring up this Asylum to the usual standard in other county asylums (and here it may be well to note that the cost of maintenance is, and has been, very low, so that even if all these improvements were carried out the expense would not be very great), we are much pleased to report that we were well satisfied with the condition in which we found the Asylum; whilst the state of the wards, the dress of the patients, their general behaviour, and the great absence of complaints showed that the attendants generally were a suitable class of persons, and up to their work, and we consider the management of this institution is creditable to Dr. Bowes, who is now aided in the discharge of his duties by a second assistant medical officer.

We gave an alarm of fire and the water was playing on the roof in the creditable time of two minutes fifty-six seconds. We think that some compensation ought to be given to the brigade for the injury done to their clothes at these practices, as it must not be forgotten that it is the attendants' own and not the Asylum clothes that suffer on these occasions.

Precautions
against fire.

The dinner served was good and ample.

Dietary.

There were 3 men and 6 women in bed at the time of our visit, but the patients seemed to be on the whole in fair bodily health.

There are on the books the names of 630 patients, 279 males and 351 females, and in charge of these by day are 19 male and 23 female attendants, whilst three of each sex are on duty by night.

Appendix (C.) night. The staff has been increased by one on each side since
 Wilts Asylum. the last visit, but it cannot be considered unduly large even now. Three women and two men are away on leave, but we have seen and spoken to all the rest, and listened to their complaints on the score of undue detention, but we explained to all the patients that appeals on this head must be made to the Visitors, with whom alone rests the power of discharge from county asylums. The length of duration of service of the attendants is not quite satisfactory, and we saw several, amongst the nurses especially, who struck us as being either over-worked or physically incapable of performing their work.

Statistics. The changes since the last visit have been the following :—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - - -	50	60	110
Discharged "recovered" - -	17	24	41
" "relieved" - -	2	—	2
" "not improved" - -	—	4	4
" "not insane" - -	2	—	2
Died - - - - -	31	26	57

The only unusual cause of death was the suicide of a woman out on trial. The circumstances were duly reported to our Board, and need no notice herein.

Post-mortem
 examinations.

The coroner held no inquest at the Asylum; and the assigned cause of death was in 42 instances ascertained by autopsy. The Asylum has been entirely free from any infectious or contagious disorder, and there has been no fatal casualty.

Restraint.

Seclusion.

Restraint has been employed by means of the wet pack in the case of 11 patients 16 times, and for 102 $\frac{3}{4}$ hours, whilst 17 men and 21 women have been secluded 46 and 58 times respectively, and for 270 and 306 hours.

Employment.

The returns of employment furnished us show no marked difference from the numbers stated by our Colleagues in their last report, but we are obliged to call attention to those entirely confined to the airing-courts for exercise, viz.: 50 men and 20 women. We hope it may be found possible to send out more beyond the courts, which are too small, and have not been increased though the population of the Asylum has done so to a very large extent.

WORCESTER ASYLUM.

17 July 1884.

Worcester
 Asylum.

WHEN two members of our Board visited this Asylum last December they found one woman suffering from typhoid fever, and another was shortly afterwards attacked by the same disease. The sanitary arrangements here, for a long time past, had not been satisfactory; we are therefore glad to be enabled to report that

that great improvements in this respect have taken place, and, since the beginning of the present year, no patient has been attacked by typhoid fever. The principal alterations tending to render the Asylum inmates less liable to be attacked by fevers may shortly be stated as follows:—

Appendix (C.)
 Worcester
 Asylum.
 Alterations
 and improve-
 ments.

(1.) The old brick culverts formerly running under the buildings have been removed, and replaced by external glazed sanitary pipes, into which the closets in the central building and basement now empty themselves.

(2.) A new main sewer, constructed of 18-inch glazed sanitary pipes, with three ventilating shafts, has replaced the old brick culvert.

(3.) The baths and closets of male 8 Ward have been connected with the sewage system of the new building. We may here mention, however, that the urinal in this ward is in a bad position, and yesterday was smelling offensively, and should be removed.

(4.) New sewage tanks have been erected, and, including 12 acres of land recently purchased, about 20 acres receive the liquid sewage. The new tanks are not yet quite satisfactory, as we observed that the surface water from the airing-courts now runs into the tank, sometimes causing an overflow, and then the ashes placed below to mix with the solid fœcal matter become unable to be used for this purpose. A remedy ought to be found for this, and we think the solid matter ought to be removed more frequently than once a week.

The other alterations which have to be noticed are (1) the enlargement of the laundry, which is in progress, and in consequence of this the heavy washing of the institution is now being done at the Rubery Hill Asylum. We hope this enlargement will be pushed on with all speed, as not only must the expense be great of having the washing sent out, but many women are unable to be employed in other places but the laundry, and are, therefore, at this time, perforce, idle; (2) The engine-house has been enlarged, and a new third boiler set up; (3) A new and enlarged gas-meter is being erected, with means of allowing the repairs of the meter to be done without interfering with the supply of gas to the building; (4) One of the wards has been heated with steam; (5) A new visitors' room, with apartments for the head attendant, are in course of construction; (6) New pigsties, slaughter-house, &c., have been built; (7) There is a new clerk's office.

The arrangements for the extinction of a fire remain as at the last visit. The code of rules would, we think, be improved if they contained a notice that the first duty of the attendants was to see to the safety of the patients, and afterwards to the safety of the building. The fire buckets are placed too high, and we pointed out where we thought they might be put so as to be readily available, and yet not likely to be interfered with by patients. The safe exits of the patients by alternative staircases appears to us to be secured in all parts of the building, except in 7 dormitory, on either side. At the extreme end of each, one of the present iron casemated windows might be made to open upon

Precautions
 against fire.

Appendix (C.) hinges, and locked with an ordinary key; these windows give upon a ledge, from which an easy means of reaching the ground might be provided. As an additional safeguard there are night attendants constantly patrolling the building, but there is no mechanical means of testing the watchfulness of the female night attendants. Now that the annexe is approaching completion, we suggest, for the consideration of the Committee, whether it would not be well to get some electric system, both as a means of communication between the old and the new building, and also to serve as a check in both buildings, and in each division for the night attendants. There is another matter which will, we hope, soon be considered, *i. e.* the erection of a detached hospital for infectious cases. We may mention that we hope the enlargement of the chapel (which subject, we are aware, is before the Committee) will be speedily begun.

Worcester
Asylum.

Divine Service.

Statistics.

The patients now attending Divine Service are nearly 340, and the chapel is quite full; so that with the increased number of patients, increased accommodation will be a necessity.

The following table shows the changes which have taken place since our Colleagues were here in 1883 :—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - - -	48	58	106
Discharged:			
"Recovered" - - - - -	15	15	30
"Relieved" - - - - -	2	1	3
"Not improved" - - - - -	4	4	8
Died .. - - - - -	27	24	51

The admissions of 1883 were, it appears, in a large proportion of cases, unfavourable for cure, and the recovery rate for both sexes was but 29 per cent. The death-rate for last year was 12·3 per cent. for males, and 7·8 per cent. for females, or 9·8 per cent. for both sexes. This is about the average rate in County Asylums. The deaths since the last visit (with the exception of two cases of typhoid already referred to) have all been due to ordinary causes.

Post mortem examinations were made in 45 out of the 51 deaths. No coroner's inquest has been held.

Post-mortem
examinations.

Upon the books this day are the names of 784 patients, 349 males and 435 females. Three of the former, and 4 of the latter were away on trial, and there are also 56 patients chargeable to Worcestershire, who are not able to be received here. Fifty-five are at Rubery Hill, and one is at Fisherton.

We have during yesterday and this day seen all the patients in residence, and have to give a favourable report of their behaviour and personal appearance. Complaints were but few, and except on the ground of undue detention, none were brought to our notice not clearly the outcome of delusion. Amongst the present inmates

inmates there are 21 general paralytics, and 127 epileptics, besides a large proportion of aged patients suffering from various forms of brain disease, and we found 18 men and 14 women in bed.

Appendix (C.)
Worcester
Asylum.

The night supervision of the epileptics will, until the new building is finished, we fear, remain imperfect, but there is, in each division, a special night attendant for this class, and for the observation of 8 males and 9 females deemed actively suicidal.

Epileptic
patients.

Suicidal
patients.

No restraint is recorded, but 11 men and 5 women have been secluded on 47 and 6 occasions, and for a total of 382 and 47 hours.

Seclusion.

The state of the wards and dormitories, as well as the condition of the patients, was creditable to the attendants. We observed no escape of sewer gas in closets, sinks, or lavatories. In the lavatories we saw that the round towels were not locked as they ought to be to prevent unauthorised removal. We hope it will not be long before the old box beds still existing in many rooms will be replaced by beds of more modern construction.

State of
wards, &c.

The dinner served yesterday did not commend itself to us; it was rhubarb pudding, and the beverage was milk, except for the working men, who had beer. The quantity was small, and we did not think the meal sufficiently nutritious. During the fruit season the quantity provided might serve as a pleasant addition to, and not a substitute for a substantial meal.

Dietary.

Overcrowding still exists as regards the day space, and too many beds are placed in some dormitories. One male ward is occupied by 58 beds for females who are distributed by day in the ordinary female wards.

The staff of attendants has, since the last visit, been increased by one in the female division, but it is still, in our opinion, weak in male ward 3, and female wards 2 and 3. We are glad to observe that the duration of service is satisfactory, only 11 out of a total of 55 having seen less than one year's service. Uniforms have now been given to both sexes without any reduction in the wages. There is no room for either male or female attendants to meet in when off duty. These rooms, furnished with a piano for the nurses, and a billiard table for the men, are common in Asylums, and prove a source of much pleasure to attendants when, as here, the Asylum is some distance from a town or railway station.

Staff of
attendants.

The returns of employment furnished to us do not differ materially from those at the last visit. They comprise 70 per cent. of each sex, and must therefore be considered satisfactory. The above report shows that we are well pleased with the result of our inspection; and we have to express our satisfaction at the knowledge shown of the cases of the various patients by Dr. Atkinson, the Deputy Superintendent, who accompanied us during our inspection, in the absence of Dr. Cooke, who was taking his annual holiday.

Employment.

Appendix (C.)

YORKSHIRE (NORTH RIDING) ASYLUM.

4 March 1884.

Yorkshire
(North Riding)
Asylum.Precautions
against fire.

It is with satisfaction that we are able to state that the Water Tower is completed, and it is hoped in a short time that the tanks (the one large tank having been wisely divided) will be filled with water. This will be the first step towards providing adequate means for extinction of fire. (This matter has been, we may remark, made the subject of comment in every report by members of our Board since 1875.) The next step will be, we trust, the formation of a fire brigade from the officers, attendants, and artisans at the Asylum, who should practise at certain regular intervals, and also be called out by a fire alarm (which will, doubtless, be instituted) at irregular though not too frequent intervals. Of course proper lengths of hose must be kept attached to each hydrant, and we would advise some other hose, not the canvas at present supplied. Buckets kept filled with water, for the ready extinction of the first outbreak of fire, should be placed in convenient positions. One of the large windows at the extreme end of each dormitory on the ground-floor should be made to open to the full extent, but kept fastened by a key. A staircase is required, and we pointed out the spot to Dr. Hingston, where we thought it might be placed, at the end of No. 10 dormitory, on each side. When these matters have received attention, and our suggestions been carried into effect, we have every hope that in the event of a fire occurring during the night, unless panic seized the attendants, every life might be saved. Amongst other subjects demanding attention at the hands of the Committee, we repeat the recommendation previously made, of building a separate detached hospital for infectious cases. The erection of general bath-rooms in either division.

Though Miss Frisby, the housekeeper and chief attendant, is aided by an assistant in her household duties, and is certainly thoroughly acquainted with all the patients, we still consider that two such responsible offices ought not to be imposed on one officer, and advise the appointment of a head attendant for the female division, where sole duty would be with the patients. The case books are properly kept, but there are now on the Asylum books 586 patients, and when the additional accommodation (now in course of construction) be in occupation, it appears to us that it will not be possible for the work of the Asylum to be properly done with the present staff without too severely taxing the energies of the medical officers, and we therefore suggest that a second assistant medical officer be appointed. We have by these remarks no wish to imply that the work of the Asylum is not efficiently carried out, for that is not our opinion; on the contrary, we desire to place on record that the condition of the Asylum reflects great credit upon Dr. Hingston and the rest of his staff.

There are now on the books 276 men and 310 women, all of whom, with the exception of two men on trial, have been seen by us. There are eight beds vacant on the male side, but not one
bed

bed available in the female division; but there are 39 patients belonging to the private class, 18 of whom are women, and 70 out-county patients, 34 of whom are women. Thus in a short time, if it became necessary, it would be possible to find 52 beds for the patients belonging to the North Riding. The charge for private patients varies from 14s. 2d. to 31s. 6d. per week; for out-county patients 15s. 2d. to 15s. 9d., and the charge for the rest is 9s. 11d. weekly.

Appendix (C.)
Yorkshire
(North Riding)
Asylum.
Statistics.

The changes since the last visit have been as follows:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - - -	66	71	137
Discharged "Recovered" - -	31	32	63
" "Relieved" - - -	1	2	3
" "Not improved" - -	1	1	2
Died - - - - -	27	25	52

The deaths were all due to causes ordinary in Asylums, and the per-centage is about what is usual in County Asylums.

No coroner's inquest has been held, and no serious casualty has occurred. Post-mortem examinations verified the assigned cause of death in 36 instances; in the remaining cases leave to make an autopsy was refused. The patients' health on the whole is good; under medical treatment last week were seven patients of each sex; we found in bed six men and 12 women. The patients in the wards were quiet and orderly, and considering that on account of the wet none of the noisy patients were able to be outside, their state is creditable to the attendants. No patient was wearing a strong dress, and we saw only one patient with a black eye.

Post-mortem
examinations.

There are 27 men and 17 women who are epileptics; 21 men and three women general paralytics, and 10 men and 15 women considered actively suicidal. The epileptics and actively suicidal are under continuous supervision by night, the attendant in the observation dormitory having to mark the tell-tale every 10 minutes to ensure wakefulness.

Epileptic and
suicidal
patients.

There are three night attendants on each side, but the attendant on the epileptics only has to be on that duty for one hour, and is then off on other duty for two hours. Including the head attendant and night attendants there are 40 male attendants, and on the female side, including night attendants and laundry maids, there are 31 nurses. The working men are looked after during the time they are employed by 13 artizans. Sixteen men and 13 women have not yet lived a year in the Asylum service; seven men and three women, not two years; but 17 men and 16 women have passed a considerable period in this place. We had no complaints of ill-treatment, insufficiency of food, and excepting the one which we cannot entertain, *i. e.*, undue detention, no grievance was brought to our notice. We explained to all patients alleging undue detention that they must bring their

Staff of
attendants.

- Appendix (C.) cases before the visiting justices, with whom alone rested the power of discharge.
- Yorkshire (North Riding) Asylum. Only one patient has been restrained, a woman, once for seven hours, to prevent self-injury.
- Restraint. Fourteen men and three women have been secluded 86 and five times respectively, and for a total of 522 and 34 hours; two men account for 55 of the occasions and for 264 of the hours.
- Seclusion.
- Dietary. The dinner served in the dining-hall was good.
- Employment. We have had the return of the patients employed furnished us, and from it we learn 102 men work on the land; two in the laundry, and 12 in the kitchen, stores, and offices; seven as carpenters, five upholsterers, seven shoemakers, nine tailors, 16 at other trades, and 30 clean the wards. Amongst the women 39 are engaged in the laundry, 16 in the kitchen and offices, 49 knit and sew, and 95 are returned as ward cleaners. This last at first sight might appear an undue proportion, but it is to be noticed that the women in the forenoon are engaged, under proper supervision, in the upstairs dormitories on the male side, making the beds and performing the duties usually devolving on the male patients in other Asylums. It may be on this account that we were quite satisfied with the neatness and cleanliness of the dormitories on both sides.
- Condition of patients. We had no fault to find with the dress of the patients, and are glad to learn that both males and females have clean linen twice a week.
- Divine Service. At church last Sunday morning were present 161 men and 152 women; a few more of each sex attended the evening service.
- Amusement. At week-day prayers about 172 of each sex assemble.
- One hundred and twenty-four men and 153 women join in the associated gatherings; 71 men and 97 women are entirely confined to the airing courts for exercise; whilst only few men and only 40 women go as a rule beyond the courts for walking exercise. We hope we may see a great increase in the number of both male and female patients who can be taken daily for walks within the grounds, though outside the airing courts. No addition or improvement not already noticed is of sufficient importance to be mentioned.

YORKSHIRE (WEST RIDING) ASYLUMS.—1. WAKEFIELD.

23 July 1884.

Yorkshire (West Riding) Asylums. (Wakefield.)

THE patients to-day in this Asylum number 1,412, and there are 8 absent on trial, so that the total number borne on the books is 1,420, of whom 711 are males and 709 females. The numbers have not varied much of late years, and we fear that for some time the much needed reduction cannot take place. At the present moment, there are not, we are told, any vacant beds.

Sanitary condition of the asylum.

The sanitary condition of the Asylum is not yet satisfactory. The occurrence of many cases of diarrhœa and erysipelas was noticed by our Colleagues last year. After their visit these diseases

diseases almost disappeared, but the diarrhœa re-appeared in the early part of the present year, and with it typhoid fever, of which there have been 15 cases, all on the male side. One case only was fatal, the sufferer being an attendant, and his death was accelerated by kidney disease. Another attendant was apparently convalescent from the fever, when he had a relapse and now is dangerously ill. The outbreak has not been confined to one or two wards, but has been spread through the whole division; and Dr. Major has not been able to trace it definitely to its source. The recent alterations in the drains and waste-pipes have resulted, he thinks, in effectually excluding sewer gas from the building, and he is inclined to think that over-crowding, and the imperfect ventilation of the wards arising from the plan of construction, are probably the causes of the prevalence of the diseases to which reference has been made. In this view we are disposed to concur. The low rooms and galleries, not more than ten feet high, of the main building, contrast very unfavourably with the lofty and airy apartments of modern asylums. Still, we are glad to learn that attention will be given to the main sewers of the Asylum, to discover and remedy any defects which may exist. The construction of a series of cross-ventilated water-closets in spurs projecting from the wards, would be a great, though doubtless, costly, improvement upon the present closets, which ventilate directly into the galleries, so that if sewer gas can return, it must find its way into the wards.

Appendix (C.)
 Yorkshire
 (West Riding)
 Asylums.
 (Wakefield.)
 Sanitary
 condition of
 asylum.

We have seen all the patients in residence; they were very quiet and orderly, and not one complaint of ill-treatment was made. Their personal condition was, on the whole, satisfactory, and the men were, we think, tidier in dress than at former visits. We approve of the somewhat different cloth which has been introduced for the clothing of some of the male patients, and think its use might be extended with advantage. It does not fade so readily as that in ordinary use.

Condition of
 patients.

We have found the wards clean and properly attended to, and the bedding in good order. Indeed, all that is possible seems to be done to enliven the wards, and render them more suitable for their purpose.

Condition of
 wards, &c.

Since the last visit, now just a year since, there have been admitted 210 males and 212 females, 52 males and 67 females being re-admissions; 121 males and 140 females were discharged, 68 of the former and 95 of the latter having recovered, and 88 males and 69 females died. The death-rate for 1883 was 9.85 per cent. on the average daily number resident; for the period that has elapsed since our Colleagues' visit, it has been a little over 11 per cent. A good many of the patients discharged "relieved" were returned to their union workhouses or the care of friends. A considerable proportion of these patients are sent back to the Asylum, but the practice is one to be commended, having regard to the crowded state of the wards.

Statistics.

The causes of the deaths were ascertained or verified by post-mortem examinations in 148 instances. General paralysis was the cause in 36 cases, and phthisis in 30; erysipelas in two. The

Post-mortem
 examinations.

- Appendix (C.) remaining causes do not require special notice except in the following instances. A woman was suffocated in an epileptic fit, having turned on her face in bed. The case was reported to our office at the time, and some correspondence ensued, pointing out the value, fully recognised by Dr. Major, of some single rooms in immediate connection with the observation dormitories. Some improvement has been effected in this respect, the detached ward on the female side numbered 22 having had its dormitory arranged for continuous supervision at night, and four cubicles constructed. It is also intended to construct two similar cubicles in the dormitory of No. 25. While on this subject, we may mention that it is stated to us that all but 4 of the female epileptics now sleep under continuous supervision. In the male division the proportion is not so high.
- Yorkshire (West Riding) Asylums. (Wakefield.)**
Post-mortem examinations.
- Inquests.** The last-mentioned death and some others were followed by coroner's inquests, but we need not refer more particularly to them.
- Seclusion and restraint.** The seclusion and restraint employed since the last visit have been of small amount. Seventy-five males and 62 females are at present registered as under medical treatment, and we found 34 males and 29 females in bed. Of these males, 6 were in the Infectious Hospital suffering from diarrhoea in a mild form. There are at present, we are informed, 79 male and 49 female general paralytics here.
- Employment.** The proportions of the patients usefully employed to the total numbers, continue very satisfactory, and are fully as high as last year. Very few patients are wholly confined to the airing-courts.
- Divine Service.** The numbers attending chapel, &c. do not vary much from recent returns.
- Amusement.** Beside the customary weekly dances several special entertainments have, since the last visit, been provided for the patients.
- Staff of attendants.** The staff of day attendants is of the same strength as last year, namely, 54 for the male, and 64 for the female side, but the latter number includes laundry-maids, having the charge of patients. An additional night attendant for each division has been appointed, making six for the male, and seven for the female side.
- Some further sanitary improvements in connection with the closets and drains have been effected, and, as we have already noticed, others are contemplated. We would suggest to the Committee whether it would not be prudent, before any very extensive works are undertaken, to consult some sanitary engineer of repute.
- Precautions against fire.** A telephone has been fitted from the female wards to the engineer's house, and an electric signal bell from the male wards, to serve as means of giving an alarm in case of fire. The fire brigade has been strengthened, and a double fire escape has been procured, and is occasionally used. We recommend a strong step-ladder with hand rail, to be kept at "Field Head" and at "Ivy House;" and for the top bedrooms in the latter house we recommend a "Heathman's Fire Escape" to be procured. The new epileptic dormitory No. 22, which contains 65 beds, has but one staircase. There is, no doubt, the safeguard of a nurse constantly on duty, but a second stairs, at the end opposite to the existing stairs, would give much additional security.

The experiment of the disuse of beer has been continued, and is successful. There is no discontent, as the patients get an equivalent, and Dr. Major is of opinion that, "given a satisfactory dietary in other respects, the balance is in favour of the omission of beer in ordinary cases."

Appendix (C.)
 Yorkshire
 (West Riding)
 Asylums.
 (Wakefield.)
 Dietary.

The present weekly charge for West Riding patients is 8 s. 9 d.

YORKSHIRE (WEST RIDING) ASYLUMS. — 2. WADSLEY.

18 July 1884.

OUR annual inspection of this Asylum, just completed, enables us once more to express a very favourable opinion of its condition and management. We have everywhere found good order prevailing and the patients properly attended to.

Yorkshire
 (West Riding)
 Asylums.
 (Wadsley.)

No complaints of ill-treatment were made by the patients, whose appeals to us were confined to the subject of their discharge. To these appeals we could only reply that the power of discharge rests with the Committee of Visitors, but there was no difficulty in seeing that the applicants were, in fact, unfit to leave the Asylum.

The dress of the patients is satisfactory, and the male patients presented on this occasion a fairly neat appearance.

Condition of
 patients.

We can speak highly of the cleanliness and brightness of the wards, and the male division is, in these respects, in a most creditable state.

State of
 wards, &c.

The new female block for epileptics has been in part furnished and occupied, and affords every good and pleasant accommodation. The upper floor, which is ultimately to be used as a female dining-hall, is not yet in use, but when pressure arises it will be occupied as a ward, for which purpose it is now divided into three parts by temporary partitions. With this space in the female division and the yet unoccupied portions of the new male block, there will be room for a large temporary addition to the present population, and the requirements of the Riding will probably thus be met until the new Asylum at Menstone is available.

Additions.

The present numbers on the books are 622 males and 825 females, making a total of 1,447; but of these 8 males and 7 females are absent on trial in workhouses, and 4 females are on trial with their friends. We are glad to find that Dr. Mitchell continues his efforts to return suitable cases to workhouses, and that they are successful, for we observe that in the interval since the last visit of members of our Board, nearly a year, 72 patients have been thus disposed of.

Since the above visit, which terminated on 21st July 1883, there have been 255 males and 280 females admitted here; 144 males and 191 females were discharged, 92 of the former and 131 of the latter on recovery, and 81 males and 52 females died.

Statistics.

The death-rate in 1883 was 11.0 per cent. of the average daily number of patients, but for the 12 months since the last visit it appears to have been about 9.3 per cent.

- Appendix (C.) . We learn that in 60 cases post-mortem examination was made. The majority of the causes of the deaths were of the ordinary character and do not call for notice. One man was suffocated in an epileptic fit, not at night, however; two patients were choked by food, and a man died from the effects of an accident, sustained before admission.
- Yorkshire (West Riding) Asylums. (Wadsley.) Post-mortem examinations. Inquests. In the last three cases coroner's inquests were held; and an inquest was also held on a man who died from inflammation of the membranes of the brain, but who, after death, was found to have had three ribs broken. The jury decided that these injuries had not caused death, and declared that there was no evidence to show how the injuries had been caused.
- Of the patients now here, there are 47 of the private class and a like number received to board from other counties.
- The present weekly charge for maintenance of home patients is 8 s. 9 d.
- The list of casualties is not serious, and consists of fractures of the arm or leg from falls, except in one instance, that of a male general paralytic whom we found in bed, and who had had a rib broken by a kick from another patient.
- Paralytic, epileptic and suicidal patients. We are informed that there are at present 53 males and 31 females suffering from general paralysis, and 126 male and 136 female epileptics, and that 45 males and 143 females are actively suicidal. These three classes therefore supply a very large total of anxious cases, requiring much care and supervision.
- Seclusion. As regards seclusion, we find that 14 males have been secluded on 22 occasions, and for a total of 91 hours; and 6 females on 12 occasions, and for 76 hours in all.
- Restraint. Ten male patients, seven for surgical reasons, the others to prevent self-mutilation, were restrained by mechanical means for 1,085 hours; and a woman, also for surgical reasons, was restrained during one week.
- Amusement. We are informed that several associated entertainments in addition to the customary weekly dances, have been provided for the patients, about 600 of whom of both sexes commonly attend.
- Employment. We have made the usual inquiries as to the general routine of the Asylum. There is nothing requiring special notice, but we are glad to find a rather better proportion of the male patients usefully employed than at the last visit, there being now according to the returns, 60 per cent. as against 54 per cent. We also find that more patients apparently are taken for walks beyond the estate.
- Staff of attendants. The staff of day attendants is kept up to about the same proportionate strength as at the last visit; and for night duty an additional attendant has been appointed for each division, making seven employed in the male and six in the female division. Dent's clocks are still in use, the question of supplying electric apparatus not having yet been decided.
- Precautions against fire. A committee is, we understand, considering the additional precautions against fire which it may be proper to adopt. We have no doubt that all necessary safeguards will be provided. Plans are we learn in preparation for the additional staircase for

for the detached male block. We are disposed to think that another staircase should be provided at the opposite end, and it might readily be constructed by sacrificing a single room on each floor. We also recommend an external iron staircase for the laundry residence, access to which should be gained from the lobby leading to the water-closets furthest from the present stairs.

Appendix (C.)
 ———
 Yorkshire
 (West Riding)
 Asylums.
 (Wadsley.)
 Precautions
 against fire.

It was evident to us that the tailors' and shoemakers' shops are very inadequate, and we should hope the time may soon come when new shops may be built, and those now in use made into a small ward, for which they are suitable, or they might be made an addition to the adjoining ward.

Dr. Mitchell pointed out to us how a small addition might be made to the male sick ward, which would enable him to separate the more offensive bed-ridden patients from the other sick. The addition would not be costly and we have no hesitation in recommending it.

There is now a clerk of the works employed here, as suggested by our Colleagues last year. Their suggestion of the employment of a fourth Assistant Medical Officer has not yet been adopted. We agree with them in thinking the services of such an officer as they recommend to be required by so large an Asylum as this.

YORKSHIRE (EAST RIDING) ASYLUM.

1 March 1884.

WE are able, after our inspection this day, to give a most favourable report of the condition in which we found the Asylum. The wards were clean, bright and cheerful, the dormitories, beds and bedding in proper order, the closets and sinks were free from offensive smell, and the patients were well and neatly dressed, quiet and contented. In short, we consider the state of this Asylum creditable to Dr. Macleod and the rest of the staff. The entire absence of complaints of a reasonable nature was remarkable, and but one patient was excited. He made a violent assault upon an attendant in our presence, and was obliged to be secluded.

Yorkshire
 (East Riding)
 Asylum.

The dinner we saw in the hall was a good meal and nicely served. The health of the patients is good; there has been since the last visit no epidemic. We found 6 men and 2 women in bed; and under medical treatment last week were 7 men and 11 women.

Dietary.

The epileptics on each side are placed to sleep in a dormitory, in which also are collected the suicidal patients. In these dormitories in either division an intelligent patient sits up during the night, and the night attendants make the rooms their headquarters when not on their rounds. We still urge on the Committee the appointment on either side of a second night attendant. This was suggested by our Colleagues at their last visit. The attendants seem of a suitable class and up to their work.

Epileptic and
 suicidal
 patients.

Appendix (C.) The staff is not too strong, if all are on duty, but no one ought, we think, to be withdrawn from the numerical strength. Exclusive of the head on either side, there are eleven male and nine female attendants. Two of the former, and three of the latter have not yet been here twelve months.

Yorkshire
(East Riding)
Asylum.

Staff of
attendants.

Divine Service.

We have made the usual inquiries as to the attendance at Divine Worship, and find that on Sunday 157 were present at chapel, and on Wednesday about 100.

Amusement.

A fair proportion of patients attend the associated entertainments, consisting of weekly dances, concerts, magic lantern, &c.

Eighty-seven men and 81 women are usefully employed; 26 of the former, and 24 of the latter being ward cleaners. The great majority of the patients are taken for walks on the Common, only the feeble and recent cases being, as a rule, confined to the airing-courts.

Statistics.

Since the last visit nearly eleven months have elapsed, and the changes have been the following:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - - -	33	29	62
Discharged "recovered" - -	13	15	28
" "relieved and "not im- proved" - -	10	17	27
Died - - - - -	14	6	20
Absent on trial - - - - -	4	3	7
Present number on books - -	137	127	264

Every patient in residence was seen by us, either in the wards, airing-courts, or workshops, stores and offices. The causes of the 20 deaths call for no comment.

Inquest.

One coroner's inquest was held, when the jury returned a verdict of "Death from natural causes."

Post-mortem
examinations.

Post-mortem examinations verified the assigned cause in 17 out of the 20 instances.

Seclusion.

There has been no restraint. Seclusion has been found necessary in the case of 3 men four times for 28 hours in all, and of 6 women 11 times, and for a total of 81½ hours.

Precautions
against fire.

We wish to suggest for the consideration of the Committee, in addition to a second night attendant, and as a further security of the lives of the patients in case of fire, that the doors between the male and female divisions should be made to open in case of need, but guarded against undue use in the way we pointed out to Dr. Macleod. Some of the dormitories, however, have only one means of escape, *i. e.*, by a single staircase, and if exit by this was cut off, we do not see how it would be possible to save the inmates. This subject will no doubt be duly and carefully attended to. There are fire buckets, but only placed in position at night. We think they ought always to be filled, ready for use, and in their proper place both night and day, more particularly

cularly as there is no means of extinguishing a fire by internal hydrants. Appendix (C.)

A shed for the coke is needed. The scullery used for washing the vegetables is too small, and whilst on the subject of washing we may note that the men have only one shirt a week, serving for both night and day duty. This is not a clean or a healthy arrangement. Since the last visit much has been done, and is still going on, in the way of renovation and painting. The extension of the dining-hall has been finished, and the room is large and cheerful. The sculleries in No. 3 Wards on either side have been added to the adjoining dormitories, and new sculleries erected in their place. But the most important work undertaken has been the thorough overhauling and disconnection of the drains throughout the Asylum; and we may add that the old dark water-closets are being removed, and closets of an improved construction, properly lighted and ventilated, substituted. We have examined the case books, and find they are well and carefully noted.

Yorkshire
(East Riding)
Asylum.

BIRMINGHAM ASYLUMS—1. WINSON GREEN.

27 September 1884.

WE are glad to find that the numbers on the books here have been reduced since last visit. There does not appear to be any crowding in the wards now. The male patients are 266, the female patients are 281; of the former 18, of the latter 20 are private cases. These are received for weekly payments varying from 10 s. to 35 s.

Birmingham
Asylums.
(Winson
Green.)

The medical staff is the same as at last visit in October 1883, and a clinical student (who is a duly qualified medical practitioner) gives his assistance in the wards.

There has been no epidemic. The general health is good. On the male side 3 were in bed, on the female side 2 only. All were in the infirmaries. The deaths have been 40 of men, 31 of women. With a single exception they were from natural causes. The exception was the suicide of a woman. This occurred where so many suicides do occur, in a lavatory. Correspondence on the affair took place between our Office and the Superintendent. We are strongly of opinion that the means of self-destruction should be reduced as far as practicable in places where patients are generally free from observation. In the lavatories here the means of suspension abound. In some single rooms there are also shutters with openings which we consider dangerous. These openings should be guarded by pierced zinc plates.

Suicide.

The casualties resulting seriously have been six fractures; of these three were consequent on falls, one was unaccounted for; he died several months afterwards from chronic meningitis.

The epileptics seem to be 34 men and 35 women. As the former cannot be under continuous night supervision on account of the structural arrangements of this building, we recommend

Epileptics.

Appendix (C.) that their number be reduced by removal to the Asylum at Rubery Hill, where, we believe, proper provision for such cases exists.

—
Birmingham
Asylums.
(Winson
Green.)
Suicidal
patients.

Besides these patients which demand continuous night attendance, there are 26 males and 31 females under special caution as to suicide. The special dormitory for women is good and has been improved by the addition of three single rooms at its extremity.

We were much pleased with the general appearance of the wards; nearly all have been made to look cheerful by re-papering and re-painting in suitable colors, and much decoration of an inexpensive sort has been done; the effect in quieting the patients would be remarkable if we did not know that to be the common result of such proceedings. The water-closets have now all been altered in a very satisfactory way, and in each ward one is now reserved for attendants.

The patients behaved very well during our inspection; no one was restrained or in seclusion, and the attendants seem to be sufficient in number, though changes continue to be numerous. No complaints against them were specific or such as had even the semblance of truth; indeed one or two only of the patients made any complaint on this head.

Dietary.

We saw a very good dinner of Irish stew which the patients evidently enjoyed. The hall has been for some time closed for decoration and cleaning, so the dinners are taken in the wards. This inconvenience will soon cease.

Difficulty still attends exercise of the patients beyond the grounds, but the crowd which beset the walkers out has by occasional detention of the patients inside the grounds been to a certain extent reduced. On the 14th instant 196 males and 134 females were taken out; the numbers are, however, generally less.

Employment.

The returns of employment show that 109 men are induced to work on the land, 51 assist in the wards and offices, and 205 men in all are employed, a very fair proportion in the shops. Of the women 222 work; of these 43 in the wards, 22 in the laundry, 20 in the kitchen; 94 do needlework. Both sexes are drilled. The unemployed yesterday were 100 females and 59 males. These figures vary and are often lower, and the idiots are somewhat numerous.

Amusement.

For the entertainment of the men and women music is much encouraged, and pianofortes have been multiplied. In the shops we noticed with satisfaction the better ventilation of the one appropriated for upholsterers' work. Last winter was so mild that the heating apparatus of the interior of the Asylum had not a sufficient trial; we cannot therefore report decidedly on that point.

Precautions
against fire.

As far as the structure will admit, the escape of the patients in the event of an outbreak of fire, is cared for, and the shoots are frequently brought into use by way of practice. There has been no change in the dietary, which is liberal.

Statistics.

The cases admitted since the last visit of Commissioners have been 138 in the male, 146 in the female division. The discharges are

are recorded of 119 men and 134 women. Of the patients discharged, 66 men and 74 women are reported to have recovered. Appendix (C.)

No seclusion has been resorted to, and as to restraint that has been applied by jacket to one male once for 10½ hours for surgical reasons, and to one female by jacket on six occasions for a total of 257½ hours. She is described as a woman disposed to suicide and self-mutilation. From the general tenor of our Report it will be gathered that we are quite satisfied with the gradual improvement of the Asylum. Birmingham Asylums. (Winson Green.) Restraint.

BIRMINGHAM ASYLUMS.—2. RUBERY HILL.

14 October 1884.

SINCE the Commissioners' visit to this Asylum in 1883 the patients have risen in number from 407 to 517. The males are 227, the females 290. Of these 25 and 30 respectively belong to Worcestershire Asylum, 2 men and 5 women are private patients, and 40 are chargeable to unions of Somerset and Bath; the 40 are women and are all called in to the asylum at Wells. There is still much vacant accommodation for out-county cases; the Surrey cases have all left. Birmingham Asylums. (Rubery Hill.)

Two hundred and sixty-nine admissions are recorded since the statutory books were signed by our Colleagues; 12 are very recent by transfer of epileptics from Winson Green, pursuant to our own recommendation. Eighty-four patients have been discharged, of whom 16 had recovered and 74 deaths are registered. Statistics.

The aggregate of post-mortem examinations, 66, is very satisfactory. Post-mortem examinations.

All the deaths appear to have been due to natural causes; 33 to epilepsy, 1 to enteric fever; a nurse also died of that malady. The fever showed itself in April last, and attacked a nurse in No. 2 ward; after her removal to the old farm house, which was used as an infectious hospital, the fever attacked a patient in the same ward, and after her removal, two nurses jointly occupying a bedroom in No. 1 ward. It was one of these nurses who died. Dr. Lyle hesitates to affirm what was the direct cause of the fever, but near to the bedroom occupied by the nurse who first took the fever was an open grating to which it seems that Dr. Lyle had previously objected as a possible outlet for sewer gas; this is now abolished. The fever led to an examination of the drains and two were found to be in a defective condition; one is the only drain under the Asylum; it is not far from a well; at one spot there was a leakage from the fact that the pipes were not brought together; at the other the outlet was insufficient and the rocky subsoil doubtless allowed the sewage to filter through fissures into the foundation of the building. Of course these faults of the contractor who laid down the sewers have now been remedied, and it is hoped that they are the only serious faults in the sewerage. Dr. Lyle has since given much attention to the matter, and the Committee have authorised Enteric fever.

Appendix (C.)
 —
 Birmingham
 Asylums.
 (Rubery Hill.)

him to increase the ventilation of the drains. Much has been done in this direction, and some is in progress; we ourselves saw workmen so employed. Since June last there has been no case of the fever. The general health of the patients is at present decidedly good. No woman was in bed during our inspection, and in the male infirmary two patients only. The men are nursed by a married couple. There has been no seclusion or restraint. There is no padded room in this Asylum, and Dr. Lyle does not find any to be required.

Epileptic and
 suicidal
 patients.

The epileptics are a numerous class of the patients, being 109 males and 108 females; those returned to us as suicidally disposed cases are 35 men and 76 women. There is only one patient, a man, whom Dr. Lyle sets down as a general paralytic. The more violent patients appear to be sent to the other Birmingham Asylum.

Staff of
 Attendants.

Exclusive of two men who work outside with the male patients, there are 12 day attendants besides the chief, and the nurses under the head female attendant are 17, perhaps not too few, but certainly not too many if holidays and absence from sickness are taken into account. At night there is a general attendant on each side on duty, one for the continuous supervision of the male epileptics and suicidals; two for the females so affected. We strongly recommend the employment of a second attendant for continuous supervision of the epileptics and suicidals in the male division. These fill two dormitories not in communication with each other, and are besides too many for one attendant. The sick brought together in the infirmaries are not visited every hour through the night. We found in these wards 35 men and 29 women.

The wards are kept in excellent order, and the pictures which have been introduced there and in the hall are a great addition to the bright and cheerful appearance of the Asylum interior. A piano (or two would be better) should, we think, be furnished by the Committee for the patients in addition to those already supplied. One is also wanted for the nurses when off duty in their sitting room for evening amusement. In the female general bath room screens should certainly for decency's sake be added to the fittings, and bath rules should be hung up in all bath rooms. We noticed the absence of these rules in a single bath room. The bedding which we examined was in very proper condition. The personal appearance of the patients was also clean and tidy. We were pleased to hear that a night shirt is supplied to the bettermost male patients in addition to the two day shirts served out to them weekly.

Employment.

The returns of employment inform us that besides 40 ward cleaners 130 men are usefully occupied; 63 on the land, 13 at trades, and not including the females employed in the wards, 84; the women assisting in work are 100; of these 29 in the laundry and kitchen, 71 in needlework. Bearing in mind that of the 517 patients here under care and treatment, as many as 217 are epileptic, and many others are incapable of work, the numbers of employed are creditable.

At

At the last weekly dance 316 patients were brought together, and at chapel last Sunday 343. We record with pleasure that the Medical Superintendent and a neighbouring rector do their best to add to the religious and moral instruction of the patients, who have only one Sunday service provided for them by the Committee. A priest also ministers to the religious wants of the Roman Catholics; these are not very numerous. Besides the indoor entertainments, towards which kind neighbours help, the exercise possible on the hill behind the Asylum is, as we expected it would be, very grateful to the patients. By management, the public path between that hill and the Asylum has been diverted, and the patients and the public can now enjoy different sides of the hill without interference with each other. Tea parties on the high ground are a very popular recreation with the women of this Asylum.

Appendix (C.)
Birmingham Asylums. (Rubery Hill.)
Amusement.
Divine Service.

We tested the water supply for extinction of fire. The hydrants were brought into play instantly and satisfactorily. There can be no question that more exits are required for the escape of patients in the event of fire, but before adopting the costly stairs of iron now submitted to the Visitors by Messrs. Martin & Chamberlain, we would suggest that the Committee should consider the arrangements made at Burntwood Asylum, which we believe would be quite as effectual, and far less costly. We may remark, in conclusion, that the attention given to his patients by the Medical Superintendent is distinctly shown by the pleasant manner in which they receive him, and by their general contentment. He has for assistance in care and treatment of the patients two qualified practitioners, one of whom is a clinical student.

Precautions against fire.

BRISTOL ASYLUM.

23 July 1884.

WE have this day paid the annual official visit to this Asylum, which was last inspected by two members of our Board just eight months ago.

Bristol Asylum.

The following changes have taken place during that interval:—

Statistics.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted	48	48	96
Discharged "recovered"	8	18	26
" " "relieved"	11	56	67
Died	17	11	28

The number of patients on the books at the previous visit was 435; this day, they are 410, 214 males and 196 females. The diminution in number has taken place entirely amongst the women, of whom, amongst those discharged "relieved," 40 have been

Appendix (C.) been removed temporarily to Gloucester County Asylum, and 6 men and 10 women have been sent back to their workhouses. There is no vacant accommodation on the male side, but, on the contrary, there are now 3 patients in excess of the proper number, whilst, on the female side, 21 more women can now be treated here.

Bristol
Asylum.
Statistics.

We can only repeat the remarks of our Colleagues at their last visit, that the increase of accommodation is a question of pressing importance, and we hope that, in a short time, we shall learn that the Committee have sent to us plans that we can, without difficulty, recommend for the sanction of the Secretary of State.

Epileptic and
suicidal
patients.

The night supervision of the epileptics and suicidally disposed has now been brought into operation, and there are in all two male and three female night attendants whose vigilance is tested by tell-tale clocks.

Precautions
against fire.

We learn that it is proposed to have a system of electric clocks, and then we advise that electric communication be made between the wards and the superintendent's house, medical officer's quarters, engineer's office, &c., and that there be some distinct fire-alarm signal instituted. At present the arrangements are unsatisfactory; the various duties to be discharged in the event of a fire are not laid down; the hose is kept too far from the hydrants, which are too few internally. The only means now of summoning aid in case of an outbreak of fire, is by sending one of the attendants in the ward to call for help, and we find that many of the nurses did not know what should be done. Whilst in Ward 13 and 14, the nurse said, "I should, if the ward were on fire, send my assistant for help." The result would be that, supposing the fire had happened this day, the nurse would have been left alone to do her utmost to extinguish the fire, and also remove 29 patients, 2 of whom were in bed, to a place of safety. This matter and the providing of all dormitories with alternative exits will, we feel sure, receive early attention.

Staff of
attendants.

In no ward on either side is the staff too strong, and in some decidedly weak, *e. g.* "4 new" male side, and "12 new" female side. In the former are warded 67 patients, 30 being epileptics with three attendants, and in the latter 54 patients, 21 epileptics with three nurses.

State of
wards, &c.

The condition of the wards and dormitories was creditable to the attendants.

Condition of
patients.

The dress of the patients was, on the whole, good; if we qualify our remark by stating that exceptional dresses seem to us to bear an undue proportion to the number of patients, as compared with the generality of Asylums.

Dietary.

The dinner served to-day was not open to objection, though many patients complained of the soup provided for dinner yesterday. Several patients, particularly those employed at hard work, said that beer had been discontinued, and nothing but water had been substituted. We think that the complaint is not without just cause, and calls for some remedy. The
behaviour

Appendix (C.)
Bristol
Asylum.

behaviour of the patients on both sides was very quiet and orderly, and we had no complaint of harsh usage which had not already been investigated. The health of the patients was on the whole satisfactory; 1 man and 2 women were seen by us in bed, and 20 men and 21 women were last week registered as under medical treatment. The number of patients suffering from general paralysis are 10 in the male and 11 in the female division; and the epileptics are 60 and 46 respectively; the whole of the latter and all but 1 of the former now sleep under continuous supervision by night.

The recoveries, as compared with the admissions for the year 1883, were 34 per cent.; and the deaths, on the average number resident, 14 per cent., or more than 4 per cent. above the usual rate in Asylums. Since the last visit, however, the death-rate has been rather below 10 per cent. per annum. One man died five days after admission of "exhaustion after mania," and, at the post-mortem examination, several ribs were found to be fractured, which had not been discovered during life. There was, it appears, no displacement of the bones, and the lungs and pleura being uninjured, the fractures were not considered to have hastened death. The man, who was blind and feeble, had been only a few hours in the Barton Regis Workhouse; but as he had been very restless previously at his own home, it is thought that the injuries were sustained there. The coroner held an inquest in this, but in no other case.

Inquest.

The other causes of death call for no remark, except that 22 out of the 28 deaths formed the subject of post-mortem examination. A patient (D. S.) admitted from the Bristol Workhouse two days ago in a very feeble state, was found, on admission, to have a fractured rib. He had been very restless in the workhouse, and was restrained there by sheets to keep him in bed.

Post-mortem
examinations.

Restraint had been employed in the case of a boy continuously since the last visit on account of destructive propensities. This restraint is said to be voluntary, but the boy has not much intelligence, and, we think, efforts ought daily to be made to cure him of his mischievous proclivities by judicious careful supervision, coupled with some simple active employment. The only other restraint has been that a woman wore leather gauntlets for 60 hours to protect a broken finger.

Restraint.

Seclusion was resorted to in the case of 9 men and 23 women on 22 and 57 occasions, and for a total of 332 hours.

Seclusion.

Having made inquiry into the attendance at Divine Service, we find that about 225 patients, on an average, are present at church on Sundays, both morning and evening. And nearly 10 more join the associated gatherings; 146 are returned to us as going daily beyond the airing courts, and nearly 100 as taken for walks beyond the estate.

Divine Service.

Amusement.

Plans have recently received the sanction of the Secretary of State for the erection of a new workshop block, and a dead-house and post-mortem room. With respect to the new workshops, &c., when the Asylum population is increased, we fear

Proposed
additions.

- Appendix (C.) that the administrative offices will be found all too small, and the recreation room quite inadequate. Other matters calling for notice are the water-closets, which, though not offensive to the smell, are not sufficiently private for decency, and in the refractory ward on the male side one room serves as lavatory, urinal, and water-closet. The boot room for the working men is badly placed, ill-contrived, and ventilates into a single room.
- Bristol Asylum.
- Employment. The returns of employment last week show that 57 per cent. of each sex do some kind of work; but when the new workshops are erected, and the staff of attendants strengthened, we hope to find the proportion of men employed, both on the land and in the shops, will be increased. We regret to report that we found on our arrival here Dr. Thompson was indisposed and unable to accompany us through the wards, but we received all needful information from Dr. Benham, the assistant medical officer.

HULL ASYLUM.

29 February 1884.

- Hull Asylum. TO-DAY we have made the first official inspection of this Asylum since its opening, and we have therefore gone very carefully over the whole building, offices, shops, &c., and have now to report the result of our inspection. The patients have only been here since 12th December, so that it is not wonderful that the wards are bare, and, though clean, look cheerless. Pictures, books, and supply of papers, together with adequate means of amusement, will no doubt soon be provided. The airing courts are not yet well suited for the exercise of the patients, and the roads are so rough that a steam-roller should be brought from Hull to render them fit for use.
- Precautions against fire. The dormitories were in proper order, but some of the mattresses were too short for the beds. There is, however, only one staircase leading to each dormitory; should a fire occur in such a position as to render the present staircase unavailable, escape of the patients in existing circumstances seems to us impossible. We may add that there are hydrants with hose in boxes in various parts of the building, but as yet no attendant is instructed in his duties in the event of fire, and by no means is every attendant able to attach the hose to the hydrants. There is no hydrant at or near the chapel. The fact of the want of adequate means of extinguishing fire was the more present to our minds, as in too many places we perceived escape of gas, and we learn that the general arrangements in this respect throughout the Asylum are unsatisfactory.
- Night watching. There is only one night attendant on either side; but we think that one ought to sit with the epileptics in each division, and another attendant in the infirmary on their respective sides, who should also make a tour of the building at intervals. There is an electric clock with seven recording stations on each side

side to test the vigilance of the night attendants, but at present only five are in use. Appendix (C.)

Hull Asylum.

The general bath-room requires curtains on rods between the baths, some means of heating both the bath-room and dressing-room, and bathing rules hung on the walls. The corridors are very cold, as we fear also must be most of the single rooms. The kitchen is of fair size, but there is no means of roasting meat, and no gas-cooking apparatus or open grate. There is a larder, but it has not a single hook on which to hang meat, and a dairy only fitted with slight wooden shelves. The farm supplies a large proportion of the milk to the establishment, and will, we trust, prove of great service in providing exercise and employment for many of the patients. The whole of the land belonging to the Asylum is 70 acres. The sewage is disposed of over the land by gravitation, but we do not think that the tanks will be found satisfactory. All the shops are small, too small we fear, and one of the most needed, an upholsterers' shop, is not provided. At present the shoemakers' shop is used for that purpose. The water supplying the Asylum is pumped up by an engine, there being a second engine available in case of a breakdown. The water from the well has been analysed, and with satisfactory results. The mortuary is not yet finished in such a manner as to allow of making post-mortem examinations. We have called attention to all these matters, but we have no doubt that all which appear to us to be defects, needing remedy, have been or are under consideration by the Committee.

We have seen the patients on the books, 213 in all, of whom 100 are men, and are glad to report that though every patient had opportunity of making known his complaints we had none, except from some of the working patients, who told us that they were not able to get speech with the Committee. As it is those patients who can be trusted to work who are the most likely to be fit for discharge, or to be able to bring forward a substantial grievance, it seems to us that they of all patients are the persons most likely to desire an interview, and we hope means will be taken to assure their being able to do so. Since the last visit, which was to the Old Borough Asylum, 27 men and 39 women have been admitted, 10 of each sex discharged on recovery, and two men and one woman left relieved only. Five men and six women have died, of whom five died of general paralysis, and the remaining deaths call for no remark at our hands, except in the case of a man, D. A., in which the coroner's jury returned a verdict that his death was accelerated by fracture of the ribs. D. A. died after being in the Asylum six hours. He came from gaol ; no notice was given to the medical superintendent that his ribs were broken, though on admission the fracture was at once discovered, but as two of the patient's fellow prisoners are now committed for trial we do not think it right to express any opinion on the subject. Statistics.

Inquest.

Post-mortem examinations were made in three instances only. We have already referred to the post-mortem room, which may Post-mortem examinations.

Appendix (C.)
Hull Asylum. be one of the reasons why these autopsies are not more frequent; but we have no hesitation in saying that the work of this Asylum, merely the ordinary routine work, when the wards, dormitories, offices, &c., are in their present state, is too heavy a tax upon the energies of any one medical officer, however active he may be, and we strongly urge the Committee to at once engage an assistant here, and not wait until the 137 vacant beds are filled.

We should not be doing our duty if we did not say how well pleased we were with the way in which the case-books are kept; they would reflect credit on any Asylum, much more so here where the medical superintendent has so much work on his hands.

Condition of patients.

The dress of the patients was clean and good; they were themselves quiet and orderly; no restraint or seclusion has been found necessary. We saw the dinner served to-day, good and sufficient. The patients were in fair bodily health; 10 men and seven women were in bed, and 24 patients are registered as under medical treatment. The general paralytics are 11 men and six women, and the epileptics 11 men and eight women.

Staff of attendants.

Including the laundry maids and night attendants the male attendants are 11, and the nurses 10 in number, out of which no less than seven of the women have not lived here a year, and five not yet six months. The men showed a better proportion; seven out of the 11 have lived here more than a year. The nurses' initial wages are low, 15 *l.* We would suggest to the Committee whether it would not be advisable to increase this.

Divine Service.

The chaplain comes from Hull, holding services on Sunday and once in the week; but the chapel is not yet ready for the patients. About 125 attended divine worship last Sunday, and 76 last week. Nearly 100 go to the associated gatherings, and about 70 are confined to the airing courts for exercise.

Employment.

Fifty-six men and 64 women are usefully employed; we hope the shoemaker's shop will soon be found to give occupation to the patients, whilst a room for picking hair would afford a place where many quite demented patients might be employed. As might be expected, this place is not so convenient as the old Asylum for the friends of the patients on account of the distance, six miles, from Hull. The nearest station is two miles away; the return fare, third class, is 7 *d.*, and whilst the average number of visitors at the old Asylum used to be 35, it is now 20 each visiting day. If the visits of friends are diminished, we feel sure that the Committee will do all in their power to render the patients' life as little monotonous as possible, by increasing their amusements, adding to the brightness and comfort of the wards, making the airing courts cheerful with flowers and shrubs, and giving the patients some birds and small animals to pet. A greenhouse would prove useful in supplying plants to the ward; it is a common adjunct to most asylums, and need not be expensive.

IPSWICH ASYLUM.

29 February 1884.

THERE are to-day in this Asylum 269 patients, and 3 others Ipswich Asylum. are out on probation, making the total 272, or only 5 less than at our Colleagues' visit in November last, notwithstanding that 26 Yarmouth patients have since been removed. There is, therefore, but little vacant accommodation; of the 272 patients, 115 are males and 157 females. Those received from the Suffolk Asylum are 105 in number; and those belonging to Ipswich proper are 103. Of the remainder, 20 are private patients, and 18 belong to Bury, the same number to Lynn, and the rest to various places. The 3 patients, 2 male and a female who are on trial, belong to Melton.

Since the last visit 17 males and 20 females have been ad- Statistics. mitted; 14 males and 26 females discharged, 4 of each sex on recovery, and 5 males and 3 females died.

Of the causes of these deaths, which in all but one instance Post-mortem examinations. was followed by an autopsy, that of one only calls for notice. It was the case of a man (H. G.), and a coroner's inquest was Inquest. held, the verdict of the jury being that "deceased died from inflammation of the brain, accelerated by fracture of the ribs and breast bone, but whether such fractures were caused at this Asylum or elsewhere, the jury have no sufficient evidence to show."

We have seen all the resident patients with very few exceptions; they were to-day quiet and orderly, and no complaint of ill-usage was made to us.

We were present at dinner in the hall; it consisted of meat Dietary. pie and potatoes, with coffee. Several patients complained of the pie, which was made chiefly of Australian tinned meat, and we must say that it did not look inviting. The paste was heavy, and the meat smelt of the tin. It is right to say we were informed that usually the pies are made of fresh meat, and we trust that this is the case.

We think a greater degree of neatness in the dress of some of Condition of patients. the female patients might be reached; on the whole the men contrast favourably with the women in this respect.

The dormitories, beds, and bedding are clean and in good order. But we are of opinion that the time has arrived for a thorough repainting and renewal of the decorations of the interior of the Asylum as most of the wards look shabby. We would also urge the provision of additional water-closets; no ward has more than two in connection with the day-rooms, and in No. 3 Ward of the female division, there are 70 patients and five nurses.

The health of the Asylum continues to be good; only 3 men and 4 women were to-day confined to bed.

No instance of seclusion is recorded, and the only restraint Restraint. mentioned is the wet packing of a male patient for 3½ hours.

We have inquired into the employments and amusements of Employment. the

Appendix (C.) the patients; as to the former we agree in thinking the proportion of men usefully employed too low. The women show a better result, but of course needlework gives occupation to a great many. Only 40 per cent. of the males are employed in any way according to the returns; but about 70 per cent. of the women.

Ipswich
Asylum.

Employment.

Staff of
attendants.

No addition has been yet made to the staff of attendants, but we understand that a second nurse for the female infirmary is about to be engaged. Although there are two night attendants on each side, only one of the two is provided with Dent's clock to record the rounds. We are strongly of opinion that the attendant of each epileptic dormitory should have a clock, a recording station being fixed in the room. We think also that the rounds of the other night attendants should be hourly, instead of every two hours as at present, and that the stationary attendant should make half-hourly records.

1 March 1884.

We have this morning made such inquiry as we are able into the circumstances attending the death of the patient upon whom a coroner's inquest was held. We shall report the result of the inquiry to our Board, and the substance of our report will doubtless be communicated to the Committee of Visitors. The history of this case in the case-book should be made complete by the entry of the fact of the inquest, and of a copy of the verdict of the jury.

LEICESTER BOROUGH ASYLUM.

24 May 1884.

Leicester
Borough
Asylum.

OUR inspection of this Asylum enables us to report that it is, on the whole, in very good order. No. 3 female ward is at present undergoing repair and re-decoration, and the patients are for the time occupying the recreation room by day. We think No. 8 male day-room and corridor require some attention, but most of the wards look bright and cheerful.

New buildings.

The new wing on the male side affords some excellent accommodation, the epileptic dormitory on the ground floor being very well arranged. It will hold, with the single rooms, 53 patients. On the female side the epileptics have still to be placed at night in the dormitories on the top floor.

We learn from Dr. Finch that with the view of supplying the deficiency of single rooms in the female division, plans were prepared and submitted to our Board for a block to contain 12, which plans have been returned with certain objections. We have not seen these plans, but after discussing the subject with Dr. Finch and examining the existing building, it appears to us that probably the best way of meeting the want would be to build out a two-floored block, having six single rooms and a wide
corridor

corridor on the south side, with a small space for water-closets, &c., on each floor, in extension of the western day-rooms of wards 2 and 3. This block would take up a portion of the airing-court and project somewhat into the laundry drying ground. The corridors we suggest, if 12 or 14 feet wide, would make a useful addition to the day space of Nos. 2 and 3 Wards, at present rather contracted. We recommend the above suggestion to the consideration of the Committee.

Appendix (C.)
Leicester
Borough
Asylum.
New buildings.

Dr. Finch has also pointed out to us some small additions, a sewing-room and shed for foul clothes, which we desired to be made to the laundry, and which would certainly be found very useful.

Among other parts of the establishment, we visited the workshops, and could not avoid being struck with their inadequacy in extent and convenience. We hope the Committee may be able to build new ones, when the existing range of buildings might be made an upholsterer's shop and large shed for hair picking, which would afford employment to many demented patients incapable of other work.

The patients to-day are 472 in number, 224 males and 248 females; 148 males and 174 females belong to Leicester, 75 males and 73 females to Derby, and a patient of each sex belongs to other parts. Since our Colleagues' visit on 27th October, 41 patients of each sex have been admitted, 31 males and 43 females were discharged, 12 males and 27 females have recovered; and 15 males and 9 females died. The causes of the deaths were of a character common in asylums, general paralysis being the most fatal. The death-rate was only 8 per cent. of the average number resident during the year 1883. The recovery rate for the same year was rather unfavourable, being only 33·7 per cent. of the number of admissions. There are vacancies for about 30 males and 6 females.

Statistics.

Post-mortem examination was made in the case of all the above deaths. No coroner's inquest was held.

Post-mortem
examinations.

The patients have to-day been very quiet and orderly in their demeanour, and only a few complaints of an obviously insane nature have been made to us. The women's dress is very neat and clean, and no great exception can be taken to that of men. The bedding is very good and clean.

Condition of
patients.

Inquiring into the routine of treatment we find that useful employment is found for about 126 males and 181 females, the cleaning of wards only, occupying 40 men and 86 women. Deducting these, the proportion is about 40 per cent. of each sex. Including them, it is about 56 per cent. of the males and 74 of the females.

Employment.

About 100 men and 106 women attend the Sunday services, and we understand that about 100 of each sex are taken beyond the Asylum grounds for occasional walks.

Divine Service.

Amusements are of the usual character and frequency. The recreation room is small for the present numbers, and it may perhaps come to be considered whether it and the chapel should not be thrown together, and a detached church built.

Amusement.

Appendix (C.)

Leicester
Borough
Asylum.
Staff of
attendants.

We find no record of the use of seclusion or restraint; 16 males and 18 females are under medical treatment.

The number of attendants has not been added to since the last visit. Counting in the farm attendant and painter, we find the proportion in the male division is one attendant to 15 patients; and on the female side, reckoning also three laundry attendants, an airing-court attendant and a workroom attendant, the proportion is one to 13. These proportions are somewhat low. Five attendants of each sex, of the present staff, have not yet completed the year's service.

Precautions
against fire.

No important structural additions have been made since the last visit. The means of escape from dormitories in the event of fire are numerous, but we think that in the detached hospital, where there is but one staircase, some additional means is required. A window to be readily opened to its full extent, in each of the bedrooms, and some simple fire escape would meet the necessity of the case. We have suggested to Dr. Finch that a key of the dividing door between the male and female sides should be kept on each side of the door in a box with glass face to be broken in case of need.

CITY OF LONDON ASYLUM.

14 December 1884.

City of London
Asylum.

WE have to-day inspected this Asylum and find it generally in good order. The new building for males, the plans for which were approved by the Secretary of State some months since, has not yet been begun. We trust that it will be taken in hand as soon as the season will allow. We observe that in some of the wards the water-closets have been improved by the adoption of a better system of pans. This should be extended to all, and we could wish that a larger provision of this accommodation could be made. At present the rule is that each ward has but one closet whatever the number of patients.

Statistics.

The patients to-day are 394 in number, 171 being males and 223 females. This is somewhat fewer than at the visit of members of our Board in June 1883. Since then 57 males and 42 females have been admitted; 42 males and 35 females discharged, 27 males and 17 females on recovery; and 15 males and 11 females died. There was nothing unusual in the causes of the deaths.

Inquest.

In one case an inquest was held, the patient having died of pleurisy, six days after admission from the City of London Workhouse Infirmary. The jury expressed their regret that the deceased had been removed from the Infirmary in so weak a condition.

Post-mortem
examinations.

Post-mortem examination was made in all but two cases. The rate of mortality has again been very low, about 4.3 per cent. per annum for both sexes. No epidemic or contagious disorder has appeared in the Asylum since the last visit.

The

The records of seclusion inform us that 2 males have since then been secluded on 16 occasions for a total of 103 hours, and 6 females on 12 occasions for a total of 65 hours. There is no record of restraint. We found in a single room a woman who refuses to keep on her clothes, and for the most part lies in bed. We hope some means may be found to induce her to be clad.

Appendix (C.)
City of London
Asylum.
Seclusion.

There was some noise, but no violence, during our passage through the wards, in which we saw all the patients except a man who is absent on trial. We listened to all complaints made to us. They were chiefly in relation to detention, and these were not justified by the mental condition of the complainants.

The patients usefully employed are returned to us as 123 men and 158 women.

Employment.

Those who attend the associated entertainments number about 135 in all, and about an equal number were present at each service in the chapel on last Sunday.

Amusement.
Divine Service.

The numbers walking beyond the Asylum grounds are still limited, being only at present 34 males and 23 females.

The majority of the patients take their exercise only in the grounds.

Changes among the female attendants have unfortunately been numerous of late, and of 17 now composing the staff eight have had less than 12 months' service. The men stay longer. There are for day duty 11 men and 15 women, and two night attendants for each division. The proportion of attendants to patients, namely, on the male side one to $15\frac{1}{2}$, and on the female side one to $12\frac{1}{2}$, is lower than we find in many asylums. A good many minor casualties which we find mentioned in the medical journal appear to have resulted from squabbles among the patients, which probably might be prevented by a stronger staff.

Staff of
attendants.

We are glad to note that extensive provision has been made for dealing with an outbreak of fire by external and internal hydrants, in the use of which the attendants are trained. Dr. Mercier, the assistant medical officer, takes, we learn, an active part in the teaching and practice of the fire brigade. An electric fire alarm has been put up, but it is not yet in a satisfactory state. The means of exit from the upper floor appear to be fairly good. The proposed new block on the male side will afford another for that division, and Dr. Jepson has pointed out to us a smaller addition which he would desire to see built in the female division, in the centre of which a third staircase might also be provided.

Precautions
against fire.

We think the suggestion is one deserving of consideration.

Beside the fire precautions and the erection of a new organ in the chapel, not much in the way of improvement has been effected since the last visit.

Appendix (C.)

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE ASYLUM.

28 July 1884.

Newcastle-on-Tyne Asylum.

WE have to-day inspected this Asylum, which, apart from the crowded state of its wards, is in very good condition.

At the last visit of Commissioners in April of last year, the total number of patients was 269; to-day it is 296; and we learn that the number of private cases has been reduced, and that no more of that class will be taken at present, and further, that all the patients chargeable to Berwick have been removed. It is obvious then that the extension of the Asylum, plans for which have, in principle, been settled in conference with members of our Board, has become of pressing necessity.

Proposed extension of the Asylum.

Mr. Wickham has pointed out to us difficulties in the way of building on the sites agreed upon at the conference mentioned above, and has shown us alternative sites for the proposed wing. Without, of course, binding our Board on the subject, we may say that we see no serious objection to these alternative sites, and that we think it probable they will be approved. The extension on the male side must, in any case, be brought nearer than is desirable to the public road bounding the estate in that direction; but this objection will apply less to the new than to the original site. On the female side there is plenty of room, but the site now proposed will not interfere with the existing rain-water tank, and will interfere less with the laundry drying ground than that agreed upon. Here we may say that in view of the increasing number of patients, an addition to the Asylum estate would be very desirable, and should the opportunity offer of effecting this, we trust that advantage may be taken of it.

Statistics.

The 296 patients consist of exactly equal numbers of each sex. One woman is on leave.

Since the last visit 67 male and 71 female patients have been admitted; 38 males and 45 females have been discharged; 16 males and 19 females having recovered, and 19 males and 9 females died.

Inquests.

In three cases coroner's inquests were held, but the verdicts do not disclose anything calling for particular notice.

Post-mortem examinations.

Post-mortem examination was made in 13 instances. One patient died in bed of epilepsy, but he was not found in a position in which the death could have been caused by suffocation. General paralysis seems to have been fatal to 9 male and 2 female patients. The rate of mortality in the interval since the last visit was about 8 per cent. per annum of the average daily number resident.

We find in the *Medical Journal* a long list of casualties, none, however, very serious, and the majority arising from quarrels between the patients. A good deal of the irritability which gives rise to these quarrels may probably result from the over-crowding; but we think that perhaps more careful watching by the attendants might prevent many blows.

To-day

To-day the male patients in No. 2 Ward were rather noisy and threatening, but not actually aggressive. We feel the difficulty in so small an Asylum of separating these more irritable patients, but we hope this principle may be followed as far as possible.

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Newcastle-on-Tyne Asylum.

We have found the dress of the patients of each sex very clean and satisfactory.

Condition of patients.

The numbers usefully employed are returned to us as 96 men and 100 women, nearly the same as at the last visit. We still think there is room for improvement here.

Employment.

Yesterday 220 patients attended Divine service, and we learn that there is now an evening service on Sundays. We are glad to hear that all patients, except the sick or physically incapable, have walking exercise round the estate several times a week.

Divine Service.

As regards seclusion and restraint we find recorded that 11 men, on 246 occasions and for a total of 1,541 hours; one male, accounting for 177 occasions and 1,314 hours, and 2 females, on 24 occasions for 192 hours, have been secluded since the last visit; and a male was restrained for 12 hours, by "polka," to allay maniacal excitement.

Seclusion and restraint.

The staff of male attendants has been increased by one for day duty. The female staff remains the same as last year. Twelve men and 11 women are now engaged in day duty. There is still only one attendant on night duty in each division.

Staff of attendants

No alterations or improvements of any moment have to be mentioned.

As regards exits from the dormitories in case of fire, we recommend the construction of an escape staircase for the north, and also the south dormitory, in each division. One may easily be continued in connection with the corridor to lead to the extension, and the other may be simply some steps, properly protected, from the flat roof of the porch to No. 2 day-room, a window in the dormitory being cut down to give access to the roof. We recommend also a fuller code of instructions to the attendants in case of an outbreak of fire at night; and there should, we think, be electric communication between the Asylum and the residences of the engineer and his assistant; at present it would be necessary to send a messenger to summon either of these if a fire broke out at night, and valuable time would be lost.

Precautions against fire.

Dr. Ireland has succeeded Dr. Taylor as Assistant Medical Officer to the Asylum.

NORWICH CITY AND BOROUGH ASYLUM.

30 October 1884.

WE have devoted to-day to the inspection of this Asylum, where the patients now on the books are 260, that is to say, 122 in the male, 138 in the female division. Of these, 203 are chargeable to the Unions of Norwich, 28 to Suffolk, 25 to Yarmouth, 2 to King's Lynn, 1 to Essex, and 1 to Bury St. Edmunds. The weekly maintenance rate for paupers from

Norwich City and Borough Asylum.

0.49.

Norwich

Appendix (C.)
 Norwich City
 and Borough
 Asylum.

Norwich is 8 s. 11¼ d. We are glad to hear that the joint salaries of Dr. and Mrs. Harris have been raised to 500 l. a year; their zeal for the patients' welfare during many years has often been recognised by the Commissioners visiting the Asylum at Norwich and here. That there should be only one medical officer of this Asylum is, however, a matter which we cannot overlook. That gentleman should, for the sake of his own health, and for obtaining information useful in the management of the Asylum, absent himself occasionally, yet that absence may easily be fatal to a patient, the subject of an unforeseen accident. The Committee would, doubtless, be considered by the public to be responsible for such a death.

Statistics.

There are at present only 2 private patients, one of each sex. There are, of course, still many vacant beds.

The admissions since the Commissioners' visit in May of last year have been 80 of men, 69 of women. The discharges have been 31 in the male, 50 in the female division. The deaths of record have been 18 of men, 14 of women.

Post-mortem
 examinations.

Half of the deceased were the subjects of post-mortem examinations.

Inquest.

There was one inquest upon a girl who died suddenly from heart disease on coming out of the dining hall. There has been no epidemic, and the most serious casualties have been two fractures from falls, the attendants being nowise blameable for these accidents. To-day 4 men and only 2 women were in bed. The epileptics are 31; the general paralytics 7. One man and 2 women are the only patients returned to us as actively suicidal.

Epileptic and
 suicidal
 patients.

The suicidal and epileptic cases are kept as far as possible under continuous night supervision, but the structure of the Asylum permits frequent visits only to them by a night attendant. Two night attendants are now up, and on the move in each division; their vigilance is to be tested by Bailey's electric apparatus. We think that unless a special dormitory be added to each division for the suicidal and epileptic, the two four-bedded dormitories and adjoining single rooms now used for those patients on each side, should be converted into a single dormitory where all might be under continuous supervision, except a few placed in adjoining single rooms, the doors of which should have observation slits.

We are glad to find that the lighting of some single rooms has been much improved; also the artificial heating of them has received attention. The temperature throughout the interior of the building has been raised by stoves and screens partitioning galleries. The internal walls have not yet been coloured; enamel paint might be employed with advantage in the spring. Much has been done in decoration of wards and corridors by the introduction of hanging baskets of ferns, pictures, and statuettes. The faulty tanks which did damage through leaking have been removed and others have been substituted. Stoves have also been substituted for the open fire-places which smoked so frequently. The dormitory windows and others upstairs have been rendered safer by perforated zinc.

For

For the safety of the patients in case of fire we recommend the construction of a second exit from the dormitories on the upper floors. We explained to Dr. Harris how these could be made at little cost by traps in the floors and such step ladders as have been contrived at another Asylum for this purpose. The fire brigade at Norwich is now within telephonic communication. For the supply of water for the general purposes of the Asylum, we are glad to mention that a duplicate engine has been obtained. Dr. Harris informs us that the soil-pipes of the water-closets, to which reference was made in the Commissioners' last entry, were in fact then ventilated. There is a deficiency of urinals in the male wards; this is to be immediately rectified. The disused sewage tanks are also to be filled up without delay.

Appendix (C.)
Norwich City
and Borough
Asylum.
Precautions
against fire

We were well satisfied with the appearance of the patients as regards cleanliness and clothing.

Condition
of patients.

The attendants seem to be of a respectable class, and the nurses' uniform is especially neat. We think that the nurses are, perhaps, sufficient in number, but the male staff should be increased by another attendant who would be available in any ward where there was pressing necessity for his services. At no time should No. 3 Ward on the male side be left with a single attendant on duty there.

Staff of
attendants.

There has been no change in the dietary. With few exceptions all the patients dine in the hall. We saw them at dinner. Their conduct in the hall and wards was very orderly. The fare and service of the dinner were proper. No one complained of dietary or treatment; mild ale is the general beverage at dinner.

Dietary.

As to employment, 34 men work on the land. Considerable progress has been made in laying out the precincts of the Asylum. In the laundry 13 female patients assist. It is now proposed to serve out weekly two shirts to the male patients. The workshop plans have not yet been drawn, but the originally proposed site for same has been reverted to, and we trust that the plans will soon be submitted for the approval of the Home Secretary through our office.

Employment.

The associated entertainments are well attended; so also is Divine Service. There are also week-day prayers. Fifty-eight males and 37 females are taken beyond the grounds, the women twice a week, and 42 men and 88 women, in fact all who are able to go out for a walk, are taken out into the grounds (weather permitting), for daily exercise.

Amusement.
Divine Service.

For acute mania a male and female patient have each been restrained twice by wet sheets, the man for a total period of eight hours, the woman for four hours.

Restraint

On account of maniacal violence there have been 5 instances of seclusion; the subjects were a male and 3 females; the total period of seclusion was 11 hours. We cannot learn that any proposal for the erection of an infectious hospital in connection with the Asylum is under consideration. The necessity for some provision of this nature should, however, be borne in mind by the Committee. As we hear that lightning has struck the buildings, conductors are advisable.

Seclusion.

Appendix (C.)

NOTTINGHAM BOROUGH ASYLUM.

9 April 1884.

Nottingham
Borough
Asylum.

HAVING inspected all parts of this Asylum, we can report that it is maintained in excellent order, and that the management is satisfactory; the wards are bright and comfortable; they will be painted throughout we are told this summer, and Mr. Powell has already obtained many decorative objects which will then be placed in the wards.

The dormitories are very clean, and the bedding good; and everywhere we found the air sweet and fresh. There is on the female side slight overcrowding, there being 3 patients more than the proper number. The number in each division is 140 in the male and 147 in the female; and there is 1 female patient at present absent on trial. The total number on the books is 288, and 54 borough patients are boarded out in the county Asylum, or at Macclesfield.

Statistics.

The following are the statistics of change since 26th May 1883, the date of the last visit of Commissioners; 35 males and 52 females have been admitted, 23 males and 46 females discharged, of whom 12 and 20 respectively had recovered, and 16 males and 1 female have died.

The circumstance that only 1 female should have died in nearly 11 months is remarkable. There was nothing special in the causes of the deaths, 6 of which were due to general paralysis, 4 to brain affections, and 4 to Bright's disease.

Post-mortem
examinations.

No inquest was necessary. In 12 cases post-mortem examination was made.

No epidemic or contagious disorder has affected the Asylum. The death-rate for 1883 was 8.9 per cent. of the average daily number resident. The only serious casualties not fatal which we find recorded were the fracture of the neck of the thigh bone of a female, who is doing well, the fracture of a leg, and the fracture of a rib; the latter occurred apparently in a scuffle by the patient who sustained it, with another patient, when both fell. The smaller injuries appear to be fully recorded in the Medical Journal.

Epileptic and
suicidal
patients.

The general paralytics at present are 10 males and 3 females, the epileptics, 31 males and 27 females, and the actively suicidal, sleeping under constant supervision, are 3 men and 7 women. We find to-day 7 men and 5 women confined to their beds, 3 of the former being general paralytics.

The demeanour of the patients during our inspection was remarkably good; no one was noisy or aggressive, and the only complaints were of detention, made by those, however, who were evidently unfit for discharge.

We can report an improvement in the condition of the women's dress, and to-day we saw no special strong dresses in use.

Both sexes indeed were tidy in appearance.

Employment.

The patients returned to us as usefully employed in some way or other are 104 men and 97 women, representing proportions of
74 and

74 and 66 per cent., respectively, of the sexes. We are glad to be informed that (including the sick and bedridden) only 30 men and 20 women do not go beyond the airing-courts for exercise, and that 80 men and 40 women have extended exercise beyond the Asylum estate.

Appendix (C.)
Nottingham
Borough
Asylum.

About 70 of each sex attend chapel, and similar numbers the associated entertainments.

Divine Service.

The recorded seclusion was the following: 2 men on three occasions, and for a total of 27 hours, and 6 women on six occasions, and for an aggregate of 33 hours, were secluded owing to violence; there was no use of mechanical restraint.

Seclusion.

The structural additions which we find, are a new store and a meat larder, and a beginning of the detached hospital for infectious disorders. The question of general extension appears, for the present, to be in abeyance.

The staff of attendants seems to be adequate. It includes besides the head attendants and two night attendants on each side, 11 for the male and 12 for the female division, the proportion of attendants to patients being one to 12. The baker and the upholsterer assist in the former. Mr. Powell hopes before long to have an additional male attendant for out-door work. The rates of wages have not undergone any change.

Staff of
attendants.

We learn that three attendants of each sex have entered the Asylum service within 12 months.

We are glad to be able to note that the Committee have recently appointed an assistant to Mr. Powell, who has entered on his duties.

PORTSMOUTH ASYLUM.

14 February 1884.

WE have completed a satisfactory inspection of this Asylum, and are able to report favourably of its present condition. We notice much improvement in the aspect and comfort of the wards, all of which are light and cheerful; and we found the dormitories clean and well supplied with excellent bedding, which is kept in proper order.

Portsmouth
Asylum.

Since the visit of our Colleagues last year, a new infirmary on each side has been completed and occupied; each contains 22 beds, and is at night under the constant supervision of an attendant, who does not leave the room. The accommodation thus provided for the sick is very good.

We are glad to find that all epileptics and all patients thought to be actively suicidal are at night under continuous observation. Of these classes of patients there are at present 45 male and 24 female epileptics, and 6 male and 9 female patients deemed suicidal. No suffocation while in a fit, and no suicide, has occurred since the last visit.

Epileptic and
suicidal
patients.

The patients now on the books are 229 males and 245 females,
0.49. 474 in

Appendix (C.)
Portsmouth
Asylum.

474 in all. All have been to-day seen by us, except a woman who is absent on leave. Their demeanour was good; none became noisy, and, except on the ground of detention, few made complaints.

The condition of the patients' dress was fairly good, having regard to the unfavourable character of so many; but a somewhat higher standard might be aimed at for the women, and the allowance to the men of two clean shirts a week would certainly be an improvement.

Statistics.

Since the last visit, viz: on 7th April 1883, 56 males and 57 females have been admitted, 22 males and 33 females discharged, of whom 17 and 24 respectively had recovered, and 12 males and 10 females died.

Post-mortem
examinations.

Thirteen post-mortem examinations were made.

It is satisfactory to mention that the mortality for 1883 upon the average daily average number resident was not more than 8·2 per cent. per annum for both sexes, and for the interval since the last visit it was still lower. All the deaths referred to above appear to have been due to natural causes.

Inquest.

One inquest was held upon a patient who had had his leg amputated, but who died some months afterwards from lung disease. This case was referred to by our Colleagues in their entry last year. The only serious casualty since then was the fracture by a woman of her fore arm, in an accidental fall.

During the months of July, August, and September typhoid fever appeared in the female division, affecting 3 patients and two nurses, all of whom recovered. It was thought to be due to defects in connection with the water-closets. These defects have been remedied; improved flushing arrangements have been made, and all soil pipes have been carried up above the roofs. Similar improvements, of which we highly approve, will, we understand, be adopted for the water-closets on the male side.

Seclusion.

No patient has been restrained since the last visit; but 2 men on 187 occasions, and for 3,256 hours in all, and 14 women on 39 occasions, and for 475 hours, have been placed in seclusion. We observe that 9 male and 11 female patients are, at present, under medical treatment.

Employment.

We could have wished that the returns made to us of the patients usefully employed had been more satisfactory. The total of men is 91, of whom 50 are ward cleaners only; and of women 78, 33 having only this occupation. We make every allowance for the demented character of the majority of the patients received here from other Asylums; but, we think, that some means of affording employment to larger numbers might be devised.

Divine Service.

The attendance at Divine Service is also rather limited. Last Sunday morning 118 of both sexes were present in the chapel.

Parties of patients are taken weekly for walks on the roads, but very few have daily exercise out of the airing-courts. The construction of a good walk along the inside of the boundary of the estate would enable the superintendent to organise a system of daily

daily exercise thereon, and so meet the difficulty experienced in taking patients outside the Asylum grounds. Many asylums have now such a walk and experience the value of it.

Appendix (C.)
Portsmouth
Asylum.
Amusement.

The entertainments for the patients are frequent. About 140 attend them. We again express the opinion that the recreation hall should also be used for associated meals, and that the organisation of the Asylum will be incomplete until this is done.

The staff of attendants is of adequate strength, and the individuals at present composing it seem respectable. For night duty there are three in each division, one for the sick ward, one for the epileptic dormitory, and one for general supervision. The electric apparatus for testing their vigilance continues in use.

Staff of
attendants.

The precautions against fire have been increased by the fitting up of internal hydrants, with proper lengths of hose attached, at various points, and the organisation of a fire brigade. A constant supply of water is kept in the water-tower tank. The well has been deepened and now yields some 10,000 gallons of water a day, and there is still a supply from the town water-works.

Precautions
against fire.

In addition to those already mentioned, we find that several other structural improvements, adding to the general efficiency of the Asylum, have been recently carried out.

Of the patients now here, 98 belong to Surrey, and some of these are under notice of removal. There are also 19 private patients. It is estimated that the present accommodation of the Asylum is sufficient for 500 patients in round numbers, in about equal proportions of the sexes.

We have examined the various statutory books, and have to notice that the case books, as regards the older cases, contain very meagre entries, and should give further details.

Appendix (D.)

Appendix (D.)

ALTERATIONS in and ADDITIONS to COUNTY and BOROUGH ASYLUMS, approved by the Secretary of State during 1884, the Cost of which was estimated not to exceed 1,000 *l.*

ASYLUM.	Nature of Work.	Estimate.			Date of Approval.
		£.	s.	d.	
					1884 :
Berks - - -	Improvements in connection with drainage.	600	-	-	3 Nov.
Durham - - -	Conversion of old chapel.	500	-	-	20 Oct.
Glamorgan - - -	Workshops and stores	560	-	-	6 Mar.
Ditto - - -	Fire-escape stairs	236	-	-	26 July
Kent (Chartham) -	Store rooms and additional closets.	300	-	-	9 June.
Monmouth, &c. (Abergavenny).	Fire stairs - -	150	-	-	28 Feb.
Northampton - -	Two pairs of cottages	800	-	-	6 June
Stafford (Burntwood)	Additions to shops -	350	-	-	14 Oct.
Surrey (Wandsworth)	W. C. blocks, &c. -	145	-	-	26 Apr.
Birmingham (Rubery Hill).	Chapel to burial ground, &c.	300	-	-	4 Feb.
Hull - - -	Workshops and escape stairs.	390	-	-	3 June
Leicester Borough -	Laundry improvements.	300	-	-	12 June

Appendix (E.)

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

AVERAGE WEEKLY COST of MAINTENANCE, MEDICINE,
CLOTHING, and CARE of PATIENTS, during the Year 1884.

Appendix (E.)

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

AVERAGE WEEKLY COST OF MAINTENANCE, MEDICINE,

COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGHES.	Provisions (including Malt Liquor in Ordinary Diet).	Clothing.	Salaries and Wages.	Necessaries: (e. g.) Fuel, Light, and Washing.	Surgery and Dispensary.	Wine, Spirits, and Porter.	Charged to Maintenance Account.		
							Furniture and Bedding.	Garden and Farm.	Miscellaneous.
COUNTIES AND UNITED COUNTIES:	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Beds, Herts, and Hunts - - - - -	4 4 ¹ / ₄	- 7 ¹ / ₂	1 10	- 10 ¹ / ₂	- 7 ¹ / ₂	- 7 ¹ / ₂	- 3 ³ / ₄	- 2	- 5 ³ / ₄
Berks (Reading and Newbury) - - - - -	3 4 ³ / ₄	- 6 ³ / ₄	2 4 ⁷ / ₈	1 1 ⁷ / ₈	- 1 ¹ / ₂	- 1 ¹ / ₂	- 3	1 3 ³ / ₈	- 4 ¹ / ₄
Bucks - - - - -	5 10 ¹ / ₂	- 9 ⁵ / ₈	2 7 ⁵ / ₈	1 - ³ / ₄	- 1 ¹ / ₂	- 1 ¹ / ₄	- 1 ¹ / ₈	- -	- 3 ⁵ / ₈
Cambridge and Isle of Ely - - - - -	4 - ⁷ / ₈	- 6	2 5 ⁷ / ₈	1 1 ⁷ / ₈	- - ³ / ₄	- - ³ / ₈	- 6 ³ / ₈	- 9	1 4 ¹ / ₄
Carmarthen, Cardigan, Pembroke, and Haverford-west.	4 3 ³ / ₈	- 7 ⁵ / ₈	2 -	- 7	- - ³ / ₄	- -	- 2 ¹ / ₄	- 2 ¹ / ₄	- 2 ³ / ₈
Chester (Chester) - - - - -	3 - ¹ / ₈	- 6 ⁵ / ₈	2 - ⁷ / ₈	- 5 ⁵ / ₈	- - ¹ / ₄	- - ⁵ / ₈	- 5 ⁷ / ₈	- 4 ⁵ / ₈	- 1 ⁷ / ₈
„ (Parkside) - - - - -	3 10 ¹ / ₂	- 8 ⁷ / ₈	2 3 ³ / ₈	1 - ³ / ₄	- - ¹ / ₂	- - ⁵ / ₈	- 5 ¹ / ₄	1 1 ¹ / ₂	- 3 ¹ / ₈
Cornwall - - - - -	5 2 ¹ / ₂	- 10 ¹ / ₄	2 4	1 4	- 1	- -	- 6 ³ / ₄	- 6 ¹ / ₂	- 3
Cumberland and Westmorland - - - - -	3 10 ⁵ / ₈	- 5 ³ / ₄	2 5 ³ / ₄	- 11 ⁷ / ₈	- 1 ¹ / ₈	- 1 ¹ / ₈	- 6 ¹ / ₂	- 5 ¹ / ₂	- 2 ¹ / ₄
Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth	3 - ¹ / ₂	- 8 ³ / ₄	1 9 ³ / ₄	- 6 ¹ / ₂	- - ¹ / ₂	- - ¹ / ₂	- 3 ³ / ₄	1 4 ¹ / ₂	- 7 ³ / ₄
Derby - - - - -	4 -	- 10	2 6	1 1	- - ³ / ₄	- - ³ / ₄	- 6 ³ / ₄	1 - ¹ / ₄	- 3 ³ / ₄
Devon - - - - -	3 5 ¹ / ₂	- 9 ⁵ / ₈	2 1 ¹ / ₂	- 10 ⁷ / ₈	- - ³ / ₄	- - ³ / ₄	- 6 ¹ / ₂	1 - ¹ / ₄	- 4 ⁷ / ₈
Dorset - - - - -	3 10 ³ / ₄	- 3 ¹ / ₈	2 2 ⁵ / ₈	1 -	- - ¹ / ₂	- - ¹ / ₂	- 2 ¹ / ₈	- -	- 5 ¹ / ₄
Durham - - - - -	4 - ⁵ / ₈	- 9 ¹ / ₂	2 2 ¹ / ₂	- 9 ¹ / ₂	- - ¹ / ₂	- - ¹ / ₂	- 3 ³ / ₄	- 8 ³ / ₄	- 2 ⁵ / ₈
Essex - - - - -	4 5 ¹ / ₂	- 8 ¹ / ₂	1 9 ¹ / ₄	- 11 ³ / ₄	- - ¹ / ₂	- - ³ / ₄	- 4 ⁷ / ₈	- -	1 9 ¹ / ₂
Glamorgan - - - - -	4 2 ¹ / ₈	- 10 ¹ / ₈	2 2 ⁵ / ₈	- 9	- - ⁵ / ₈	- - ⁵ / ₈	- 3 ¹ / ₂	- 3 ³ / ₄	- 4
Gloucester - - - - -	3 5 ¹ / ₄	- 7 ³ / ₄	1 11 ¹ / ₈	- 11 ⁵ / ₈	- - ⁷ / ₈	- 1 ¹ / ₈	- 7 ⁷ / ₈	1 1 ¹ / ₈	- 2 ³ / ₄
Hants - - - - -	4 5 ¹ / ₂	- 6	2 5	- 10 ¹ / ₄	- - ³ / ₄	- 1 ³ / ₄	- 3 ¹ / ₂	- 8	- 3 ³ / ₄
Hereford (County and City) - - - - -	3 10 ¹ / ₈ (c)	- 5 ³ / ₄	2 7 ¹ / ₄	- 9	- - ³ / ₈ (d)	- - (e)	- 6 ³ / ₈	- - (f)	- 2 ¹ / ₄
Kent (Barming Heath) - - - - -	4 - ¹ / ₂	- 11	2 5 ⁷ / ₈	1 3 ⁵ / ₈	- - ⁵ / ₈ (d)	- - (e)	- 8 ⁷ / ₈	- 4 ⁵ / ₈	- 3 ³ / ₈
„ (Chartham) - - - - -	4 2 ⁷ / ₈	- 11 ¹ / ₄	2 7 ³ / ₄	1 7	- - ¹ / ₂	- - ¹ / ₄	- 5 ¹ / ₂	- 4	- 4
Lancaster (Lancaster) - - - - -	3 8 ¹ / ₈	- 8 ¹ / ₈	2 - ¹ / ₈	- 11 ⁷ / ₈	- - ⁷ / ₈	- 1 ¹ / ₈	- 5 ⁵ / ₈	- 6 ¹ / ₈	- 2 ¹ / ₄
„ (Rainhill) - - - - -	4 - ⁵ / ₈ (c)	- 11	2 8 ³ / ₈	- 7 ¹ / ₂	- 1	- - ¹ / ₂	- 6 ³ / ₄	- - (f)	- 2 ¹ / ₈
„ (Prestwich) - - - - -	3 10 ³ / ₄ (c)	- 8	1 11	- 8 ¹ / ₂	- - ⁵ / ₈	- - ³ / ₈	- 11 ¹ / ₄	- - (f)	- 3
„ (Whittingham) - - - - -	3 10	- 7	2 2 ¹ / ₂	- 11	- - ⁵ / ₈	- - ¹ / ₂	- 4 ¹ / ₈	- 8 ⁵ / ₈	- 2 ⁵ / ₈
Leicester and Rutland - - - - -	4 5 ⁷ / ₈	- 9 ⁵ / ₈	2 2 ¹ / ₈	- 9	- - ⁷ / ₈	- - ⁵ / ₈	- -	- -	- 1 ³ / ₈
Lincoln - - - - -	4 5 ¹ / ₈	- 9 ³ / ₄	2 2 ¹ / ₄	- 9 ¹ / ₈	- 2 ¹ / ₄	- 1 ⁷ / ₈	- 3 ³ / ₄	1 1 ¹ / ₄	- 3
Middlesex (Banstead) - - - - -	5 2 ¹ / ₂	1 - ¹ / ₂	2 2 ¹ / ₂	1 4 ¹ / ₄	- - ¹ / ₂	- - ³ / ₄	- 4	- - ¹ / ₄	- 1 ³ / ₄
„ (Colney Hatch) - - - - -	4 4 ¹ / ₄	- 5 ¹ / ₂	2 9 ³ / ₄	1 - ¹ / ₄	- 1 ¹ / ₄	- 1	- 4 ¹ / ₂	- 5 ¹ / ₂	- 1 ¹ / ₄
„ (Hanwell) - - - - -	4 -	- 8	2 11	1 - ³ / ₄	- - ¹ / ₂	- - ¹ / ₂	- 4 ¹ / ₄	- 7	- 1 ¹ / ₂

(a) Average.

(b) Deducted under the respective heads of expenditure.

(c) Including farm and garden.

Appendix (E.)

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

CLOTHING, and CARE of PATIENTS, during the Year 1884.

Less Monies received for Articles, Goods, and Produce Sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Asylum).	Total Average Weekly Cost per Head.	Weekly Charge for Paupers from Counties or Boroughs to which Asylum belongs.	* Weekly Charge for Paupers from other Counties or Boroughs.	† Weekly Charge for Private Patients.	* Fund to which the Excess of Payments for Paupers from other Counties and Boroughs, beyond the ordinary Weekly Charge, is carried.	† Fund to which the Payments for Private Patients are carried.	COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGHES.
<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>			COUNTIES AND UNITED COUNTIES :
1 -	7 9½	8 - (a)	14/ and 15/	14/ and 20/	Building and Repairs - - - -	Building and Repairs - - - -	Beds, Herts, and Hunts.
- 4½	9 3¼	8 7½ (a)	14/ and 15/	17 6	Repairs - - - -	Excess to Repairs - - - -	Berks (Reading and Newbury).
- 11	10 - 5/8	9 11	14 -	14/ to 21/	Building and Repairs - - - -	Building and Repairs - - - -	Bucks.
- 4	10 7 3/8	10/9½ and 14/	14 -	- - -	Building - - - -	- - - -	Cambridge and Isle of Ely.
- -½	8 1 1/8	7 10½	12 10	14/ to 20/	Building and Repairs - - - -	Building and Repairs - - - -	Carmarthen, Cardigan, Pembroke, and Haverfordwest.
- -	7 2½	7 7	10/4 and 14/	- - -	County Funds - - - -	- - - -	Chester (Chester).
- - (b)	9 10¼	10 6	14 -	15/ to 20/	Building - - - -	Maintenance - - - -	„ (Parkside).
- 1¼	11 1½	10 6	14 6	12/6 to 63/	Furniture Fittings, &c. - - - -	Excess to Furniture Fittings, &c. - - - -	Cornwall.
- 8 7/8	8 6 1/8	8 2	14 -	14/ and 17/6	Maintenance - - - -	Maintenance and County Lunacy Rate. - - - -	Cumberland and Westmorland.
- 3	8 3½	8 2	14 -	12/6 to 63/	Building and Repairs - - - -	Establishment - - - -	Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, &c.
- 4 3/4	10 1	10 3	14 -	- - -	Maintenance - - - -	- - - -	Derby.
- 4 1 3/4	8 11 3/4	8 6	14 -	- - -	Building and Repairs - - - -	- - - -	Devon.
- - 3/8	8 - 3/8	8 2	14 -	10/ to 15/	Building - - - -	Non-pauper - - - -	Dorset.
- 5 3/4	8 8 3/8	8 8 5/8	14 -	12/ to 20/	Repairs - - - -	Repairs - - - -	Durham.
- 2	10 - 5/8	10 -	14 -	- - -	Building - - - -	- - - -	Essex.
- - 7/8	8 11 1/2	9 -	14 -	- - -	Maintenance - - - -	- - - -	Glamorgan.
- 5 1/8	8 8 3/8	9 1½ (a)	12/ to 14/	14/ and 15/	Building and Repairs - - - -	Maintenance, Excess to Building and Repairs. - - - -	Gloucester.
- -½	9 8	9 11	14 -	- - -	Building - - - -	- - - -	Hants.
- - (b)	8 5 1/8	8 4	14 -	14 -	Building and Repairs - - - -	Maintenance, Excess to Building and Repairs. - - - -	Hereford (County and City).
- 2	10 - 1/2	9 11	14 -	17 -	- ditto - - - -	Building and Repairs - - - -	Kent (Barming Heath).
- 5 5/8	10 1½	9 11	14 -	17 -	- ditto - - - -	Maintenance - - - -	„ (Chartham).
- -½	8 7 3/4	8 9	14 -	14/ and 21/	- ditto - - - -	Building and Repairs - - - -	Lancaster (Lancaster).
- - (b)	9 - 17/8	9 4	14 -	14 -	Maintenance - - - -	Maintenance - - - -	„ (Rainhill).
- - (b)	8 6	8 9	14 -	15/ and 21/	Building - - - -	Maintenance and Building - - - -	„ (Prestwich).
- 2 3/4	8 8 1/4	9 -½ (a)	14 -	25 -	Building and Repairs - - - -	Maintenance, Excess to Building and Repairs. - - - -	„ (Whittingham).
- 2 5/8	8 27/8	8 6	14 -	8 6 3/4	Maintenance - - - -	Maintenance - - - -	Leicester and Rutland.
- 11 1/2	9 27/8	9 4 3/4	14 -	- - -	- ditto - - - -	- - - -	Lincoln.
- -½	10 4 1/2	10 2 1/2	14 -	- - -	- ditto - - - -	- - - -	Middlesex (Banstead).
- -½	9 8 3/4	10 2 1/2	14 -	- - -	General - - - -	- - - -	„ (Colney Hatch).
- 1	9 8 1/2	10 2 1/2	14 -	- - -	Maintenance - - - -	- - - -	„ (Hanwell).

(d) Including wines, spirits, and porter.

(e) With surgery and dispensary.

(f) With provisions.

Appendix (E.)—COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

AVERAGE WEEKLY COST OF MAINTENANCE, MEDICINE,

COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGHES.	Provisions (including Malt Liquor in Ordinary Diet).		Clothing.	Salaries and Wages.		Necessaries : (e. g.) Fuel, Light, and Washing.		Surgery and Dispensary.		Wine, Spirits, and Porter.		Charged to Maintenance Account.														
	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	Furniture and Bedding.	Garden and Farm.	Miscellaneous.												
COUNTIES AND UNITED COUNTIES—cont ^d .													s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Monmouth, Brecon, and Radnor - - - - -	2	6 ³ / ₈	-	5 ¹ / ₈	1	9	-	8 ⁵ / ₈	-	- ³ / ₈	-	- ¹ / ₈	-	2 ¹ / ₂	1	1 ¹ / ₄	-	6 ³ / ₈								
Norfolk - - - - -	4	9 ³ / ₄	-	9 ¹ / ₄	1	8 ¹ / ₄	-	9 ¹ / ₂	-	- ³ / ₄	-	- ³ / ₄	-	3 ¹ / ₂	-	-	-	3 ¹ / ₄								
Northampton - - - - -	3	5 ⁵ / ₈	-	10 ¹ / ₂	2	1 ³ / ₈	-	6	-	- ¹ / ₂	-	1	-	5 ¹ / ₄	-	9 ¹ / ₄	-	2 ⁷ / ₈								
Northumberland - - - - -	4	10 ¹ / ₂	-	7 ³ / ₈	2	5 ³ / ₄	-	9 ⁷ / ₈	-	- ¹ / ₈	-	- ¹ / ₄	-	4 ³ / ₄	-	-	-	3 ⁷ / ₈								
Nottingham - - - - -	4	6 ⁵ / ₈	-	7 ¹ / ₄	2	2 ⁵ / ₈	-	10 ¹ / ₂	-	1 ¹ / ₄	-	- ³ / ₄	-	5 ³ / ₄	-	2 ¹ / ₂	-	1 ¹ / ₄								
Oxford (Abingdon, Oxford City, and Windsor) - -	4	1 ¹ / ₈	-	10 ³ / ₈	2	3	-	10	-	- ⁵ / ₈	-	- ¹ / ₂	-	5	-	4 ⁵ / ₈	-	2 ⁵ / ₈								
Salop and Montgomery (Shrewsbury, Bridgnorth, and Wenlock).	4	4 ³ / ₈	-	9 ³ / ₄	2	2 ³ / ₄	1	- ³ / ₈	-	- ³ / ₄	-	- ¹ / ₂	-	6 ¹ / ₄	-	1 ³ / ₄	-	2 ³ / ₄								
Somerset - - - - -	3	6 ⁵ / ₈	-	8 ¹ / ₂	2	1 ⁷ / ₈	-	11	-	- ⁵ / ₈	-	- ³ / ₈	-	10 ¹ / ₄	-	5 ⁵ / ₈	-	2 ³ / ₄								
Stafford (Stafford) - - - - -	4	1 ³ / ₄	-	7 ¹ / ₂	2	-	1	2 ³ / ₄	-	- ³ / ₄	-	- ³ / ₄	-	6 ³ / ₄	-	4 ³ / ₄	-	1 ¹ / ₂								
„ (Burntwood) - - - - -	3	10	-	7 ¹ / ₂	1	11 ³ / ₄	-	11 ³ / ₄	-	- ¹ / ₂	-	- ¹ / ₄	-	7	-	9	-	2 ³ / ₄								
Suffolk - - - - -	4	1	-	9 ¹ / ₂	2	11 ³ / ₄	-	11 ³ / ₄	-	- ⁷ / ₈	-	- ³ / ₄	-	3 ³ / ₄	-	9 ¹ / ₄	-	6 ¹ / ₈								
Surrey (Wandsworth) - - - - -	3	8 ¹ / ₄	-	10	2	8 ³ / ₈	1	1 ¹ / ₈	-	- ¹ / ₂	-	- ³ / ₈	-	4 ³ / ₄	1	1 ⁵ / ₄	-	4 ¹ / ₄								
„ (Brookwood) - - - - -	4	- ¹ / ₈	-	8 ⁷ / ₈	2	9 ¹ / ₄	-	11	-	1	-	- ¹ / ₄	-	4 ³ / ₈	-	7 ¹ / ₄	-	3 ¹ / ₄								
„ Cane Hill - - - - -	4	1 ³ / ₄ (b)	-	8 ³ / ₄	2	2 ⁵ / ₈	1	6 ⁷ / ₈	-	- ⁵ / ₈	-	- ¹ / ₂	-	4 ⁷ / ₈	-	3 ¹ / ₄	-	3 ⁵ / ₈								
Sussex - - - - -	3	4 ⁵ / ₈	-	7 ¹ / ₈	2	3 ⁷ / ₈	1	5 ⁵ / ₈	-	1	-	- ³ / ₄	-	4	-	10 ³ / ₈	-	- ¹ / ₄								
Warwick - - - - -	3	9 ³ / ₄	-	6 ¹ / ₂	2	2 ¹ / ₄	1	- ¹ / ₈	-	- ³ / ₄	-	- ¹ / ₄	-	1 ¹ / ₄	-	4 ³ / ₄	-	2 ³ / ₄								
Wilts - - - - -	3	4 ³ / ₄	-	4 ¹ / ₄	1	11 ¹ / ₄	-	8	-	- ¹ / ₂	-	1	-	3 ¹ / ₂	-	4 ¹ / ₄	-	7								
Worcester - - - - -	2	11 ¹ / ₄	-	7	1	11 ³ / ₄	-	11	-	1 ¹ / ₄	-	2	-	3	-	11	-	3								
York, N. Riding - - - - -	3	9 ⁷ / ₈	-	10	2	1	-	10 ¹ / ₈	-	- ³ / ₄	-	1 ³ / ₈	-	9 ³ / ₄	-	10 ⁷ / ₈	-	3 ¹ / ₄								
„ W. Riding (Wakefield) - - - - -	4	3 ⁷ / ₈	1	- ³ / ₈ (c)	2	2	-	8 ³ / ₈	-	1	-	- ¹ / ₈	-	2 (d)	-	3 ⁵ / ₈	-	2 ¹ / ₂								
„ „ (Wadsley) - - - - -	3	9	-	10 ¹ / ₄	2	2 ¹ / ₄	-	10 ¹ / ₄	-	- ¹ / ₂	-	- ¹ / ₂	-	5 ⁵ / ₈	-	5 ³ / ₄	-	1 ¹ / ₄								
„ E. Riding - - - - -	4	7 ³ / ₄	-	7 ³ / ₄	2	3 ³ / ₈	1	1 ¹ / ₄	-	1 ¹ / ₄	-	- ¹ / ₂	-	4 ³ / ₈	-	11 ¹ / ₂	-	3 ¹ / ₄								
BOROUGHES :																										
Birmingham (Winson Green) - - - - -	4	1 ³ / ₄	-	8 ³ / ₄	2	1 ¹ / ₈	-	11 ¹ / ₂	-	- ³ / ₈	-	- ¹ / ₈	-	6 ¹ / ₂	-	-	-	10 ⁷ / ₈								
„ (Rubery Hill) - - - - -	4	-	-	9 ¹ / ₂	1	9 ¹ / ₈	1	- ⁷ / ₈	-	- ¹ / ₄	-	- ¹ / ₄	-	6 ³ / ₄	-	-	-	7 ³ / ₄								
Bristol - - - - -	3	9	-	7 ¹ / ₄	2	9 ¹ / ₈	1	-	-	- ¹ / ₈	-	- ¹ / ₄	-	3	-	4	-	1								
Hull - - - - -	4	7 ¹ / ₄	-	10 ³ / ₈	2	8 ³ / ₄	1	10	-	1 ¹ / ₈	-	- ¹ / ₂	-	7	-	6 ¹ / ₄	-	1								
Ipswich - - - - -	4	- ¹ / ₂	-	11 ¹ / ₈	2	7	1	5 ¹ / ₄	-	1	-	- ¹ / ₂	-	6 ⁷ / ₈	-	2 ¹ / ₄	-	5 ¹ / ₄								
Leicester - - - - -	4	5 ³ / ₈	-	9 ¹ / ₈	2	1 ¹ / ₈	-	11 ³ / ₄	-	1	-	- ¹ / ₈	-	7 ¹ / ₂	-	6 ¹ / ₄	-	1								
London (City of) - - - - -	5	3 ¹ / ₄	-	7	2	9	1	5 ³ / ₄	-	1	-	1 ¹ / ₄	-	8	-	8	-	1								
Newcastle-on-Tyne - - - - -	3	9	-	10 ¹ / ₄	2	9 ⁵ / ₈	-	11	-	- ³ / ₈	-	- ¹ / ₈	-	5 ¹ / ₂	-	6 ³ / ₈	-	4								
Norwich - - - - -	4	- ¹ / ₈	-	9 ⁵ / ₈	2	1 ¹ / ₈	1	6 ¹ / ₄	-	- ¹ / ₈	-	1	-	3 ¹ / ₂	-	3	-	3 ¹ / ₂								
Nottingham - - - - -	4	8	-	11 ⁵ / ₈	2	7	1	4 ⁷ / ₈	-	- ¹ / ₂	-	- ¹ / ₄	-	4 ⁷ / ₈	-	5 ³ / ₄	-	4 ³ / ₈								
Portsmouth - - - - -	4	1 ³ / ₄	-	10 ¹ / ₈	2	5 ¹ / ₄	1	3 ¹ / ₈	-	- ¹ / ₄	-	- ¹ / ₂	-	3 ¹ / ₂	-	8 ¹ / ₂	-	8								

(a) Average.

(b) Not including malt liquor in ordinary diet.

(c) Clothing and bedding.

Appendix (E.)—COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

CLOTHING, and CARE of PATIENTS, during the Year 1884—continued.

Less Monies received for Articles, Goods, and Produce Sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Asylum).	Total Average Weekly Cost per Head.	Weekly Charge for Paupers from Counties or Boroughs to which Asylum belongs.	* Weekly Charge for Paupers from other Counties or Boroughs.	† Weekly Charge for Private Patients.	* Fund to which the Excess of Payments for Paupers from other Counties and Boroughs, beyond the ordinary Weekly Charge, is carried.	† Fund to which the Payments for Private Patients are carried.	COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGHES.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.			
- 2½	7 2	7 10½	13/ and 14/	14 -	Building and Repairs - -	Maintenance and Building and Repairs.	Monmouth, Brecon, and Radnor.
- 2¼	8 6¾	8 -¼	14 -	14/ to 20/	Maintenance - - - -	Maintenance - - - -	Norfolk.
- 5⅞	8 -½	9 -	13/ and 14/	11/ to 17/6	Building and Repairs - -	Excess to Building and Repairs -	Northampton.
- 5¾	9 1½	9 6½ (a)	14/ to 16/	15/ to 21/	- ditto - - - -	Maintenance - - - -	Northumberland.
-	9 3	9 6	12/ and 14/	14 -	- ditto - - - -	- ditto - - - -	Nottingham.
- 1⅞	9 -½	9 3	14 -	- -	Repairs - - - -	- - - -	Oxford.
- 1¾	9 3½	9 1	14 -	- -	- ditto - - - -	- - - -	Salop and Montgomery.
-	8 11⅝	9 11	13/1½ and 15/2	13/1½ to 19/10	Building - - - -	Excess to Building - - - -	Somerset.
- 1¼	9 1¼	9 4	14 -	14 -	Maintenance - - - -	Maintenance - - - -	Stafford (Stafford).
- ¾	8 11¾	8 11¾	14 -	14 -	Lunacy Rate - - - -	Lunacy Rate - - - -	„ (Burntwood).
- 2⅝	9 4½	11 3¾	13 9	- -	Maintenance - - - -	- - - -	Suffolk.
- 2½	10 1½	10 9 (a)	14 -	- -	- ditto - - - -	- - - -	Surrey (Wandsworth).
- 2	9 7⅞	9 11	14 -	- -	- ditto - - - -	- - - -	„ (Brookwood).
- ⅞	9 8¾	11 8	14 -	- -	- ditto - - - -	- - - -	„ Cane Hill.
-	9 2⅝	9 6	14 -	16 -	- ditto - - - -	Maintenance - - - -	Sussex.
- 1½	8 2⅞	9 -½	14 -	14/ and 12/10	Half to Building, half to Maintenance.	Half to Building and half to Maintenance.	Warwick.
- ¾	7 7¾	7 7	10/7 and 11/7	20 -	First Cost - - - -	First Cost - - - -	Wilts.
- 4¾	7 8½	7 11 (a)	14 -	7/7 to 15/	Repairs - - - -	Maintenance. Excess to Repairs	Worcester.
- 8¼	9 -¾	9 11	15/2 to 15/9	14/7 to 31/6	Additions - - - -	Additions and Maintenance -	York, N. Riding.
- 4⅞	8 8¼	8 9	14 -	- -	Maintenance - - - -	- - - -	„ W. Riding (Wakefield).
- 1¾	8 8½	8 9	14 -	14/ and 20/	- ditto - - - -	Maintenance - - - -	„ „ (Wadsley).
- 10¼	9 6¾	9 4	14/ to 16/	13/ to 30/	Ordinary Repairs, Additions, Alterations, &c.	Maintenance. Excess to Ordinary Repairs, Additions, Alterations, &c.	„ E. Riding.
- 2	9 3	9 6	14/ to 15/9	9/6 to 30/	Maintenance - - - -	Maintenance - - - -	BOROUGHES :
- 2⅞	8 8½	9 6	14 -	15/ to 21/	Treasurer's Overdraft - -	Treasurer's Overdraft - -	Birmingham (Winson Green).
- 2	9 9¾	10 -	14 -	20 -	Maintenance - - - -	Maintenance - - - -	„ (Rubery Hill).
- 6¼	12 2½	12 10	15 -	- -	- ditto - - - -	- - - -	Bristol.
-	10 4⅞	12 -	15/ to 16/	20/ and 21/	Necessaries - - - -	Original outlay - - - -	Hull.
- 7⅝	10 4⅞	10 6	14 -	- -	Building and Repairs - -	- - - -	Ipswich.
- 1¼	12 8	12 10	14 -	- -	Treasurer's Balance - -	- - - -	Leicester.
- (e)	9 9¼	9 11	14 -	16 -	Maintenance - - - -	Maintenance - - - -	London (City of).
- ¼	9 4	9 4	14/ to 16/	16 -	Building and Repairs - -	Building and Repairs - -	Newcastle-on-Tyne.
- 2½	10 9	11 3	14 -	- -	Maintenance - - - -	- - - -	Norwich.
- 2	10 3½	10 6	14 -	14/ to 20/	Building, Alterations and Repairs	Maintenance - - - -	Nottingham.
							Portsmouth.

(d) Furniture only.

(e) Deducted under respective heads of expenditure.

Appendix (F.)Appendix (F.)

DETAILS of the EXISTING ACCOMMODATION for PAUPER LUNATICS belonging to BOROUGHs, within the Meaning of "The LUNATIC ASYLUMS ACT, 1853."

No. 1.

BOROUGHs HAVING ASYLUMs.

Birmingham	-	-	-	Winson Green, Birmingham. Rubery Hill, near Birmingham.
Bristol	-	-	-	Stapleton, near Bristol.
Hull	-	-	-	Cottingham, near Hull.
Ipswich	-	-	-	Ipswich.
Leicester	-	-	-	Humberstone, near Leicester.
London (City of)	-	-	-	Stone, near Dartford.
Newcastle-on-Tyne	-	-	-	Coxlodge, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Norwich	-	-	-	Hellesdon, Norwich.
Nottingham	-	-	-	Mapperley Hill, Nottingham.
Portsmouth	-	-	-	Milton, Portsmouth.

No. 2.

BOROUGH ERECTING AN ASYLUM.

Exeter.

No. 3.

BOROUGHs ABOUT TO ERECT ASYLUMs.

Derby.

Plymouth.

No. 4.

BOROUGHS IN UNION WITH COUNTIES.

Counties.	Boroughs.	Joint Asylums.
Berks - - -	Newbury - - Reading.	Moulsford.
Cambridgeshire and Isle of Ely.	Cambridge - -	Fulbourn.
Essex - - -	Colchester - - Maldon.	Brentwood.
Gloucester - - -	Gloucester - -	Gloucester.
Hereford - - -	Hereford - -	Burghill.
Lincoln, three parts -	Grantham - - Lincoln. Stamford.	Bracebridge.
Oxford - - -	Abingdon - - Oxford - - New Windsor - -	Littlemore.
Salop - - -	Bridgnorth - - Ludlow. Oswestry. Shrewsbury. Much Wenlock.	Bicton.
Somerset - - -	Bath - - -	Wells.
Worcester - - -	Worcester - -	Powick.

No. 5.

BOROUGH annexed to a COUNTY by SECRETARY OF STATE.

County.	Borough.
Bucks - - -	Buckingham.

No. 6.

BOROUGHs whose PAUPER LUNATICS are sent to ASYLUMS,
under CONTRACT or ARRANGEMENT.

(1.) Contracts under Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853, Section 7.

Asylums.	Boroughs.	Date of Approval.	Duration of Contract.
Beds, Herts, and Hunts.	Bedford - -	28 Feb. 1860	Terminable on 6 months' notice.
Dorset - - -	Poole - -	9 Oct. 1883	Terminable on 6 months' notice, or at Michaelmas, 1888.
Gloucester - -	Tewkesbury -	8 July 1884	Terminable on 12 months' notice.
Hants - - -	Winchester -	6 Jan. 1883	Expires, 1 October 1885.
Ipswich - - -	Bury St. Edmunds.	21 Feb. 1884	Terminable on 9 months' notice.
	Thetford - -	22 Feb. „	- - ditto.
Kent, Chartham -	Canterbury -	23 Oct. 1875	Terminable on 12 months' notice.
	Deal - -	28 Jan. 1876	- - ditto.
	Dover - -	10 Mar. „	- - ditto.
	Faversham -	1 Jan. „	- - ditto.
	Hythe - -	27 April „	- - ditto.
Northampton - -	Rochester -	26 Sept. 1882	Expires, September 1887, unless sooner determined by 12 months' notice.
	Northampton -	22 Sept. 1876	Terminable on 6 months' notice.
	Peterborough Liberty.	4 May 1877	Terminable on 3 months' notice.
Notts - - -	Newark - -	3 Jan. 1884	
Sussex - - -	Chichester -	7 Mar. 1885	Terminable on 6 months' notice.
Wilts - - -	Devizes - -	15 April 1854	Terminable on 6 months' notice.
	Salisbury - -	6 Oct. 1855	- - ditto.
York, North Riding -	Scarborough -	5 Oct. 1883	Terminable on 6 months' notice.

(2.) Agreements not formally approved but practically in force.

(a.) Patients received on Terms of Expired Contracts.

Asylums.	Boroughs.
Carmarthen - - -	Carmarthen. Haverfordwest.
Cheshire, Chester - -	Chester.
Ipswich - - - -	King's Lynn. Great Yarmouth.
Kent, Barming Heath - -	Maidstone.
Portsmouth - - -	Southampton.

(b.) Patients received on Informal Agreements not reduced to writing.

Asylums.	Boroughs.
Hants - - - -	Andover.
Northumberland - - -	Berwick-on-Tweed.
Somerset - - - -	Bridgwater.
Stafford - - - -	Lichfield.
Sussex - - - -	Hastings.

No. 7.

BOROUGHs which have not any subsisting Provision for the Care of their PAUPER LUNATICS, either under Contract approved under 16 & 17 Vict. c. 97, s. 7, or informal Arrangement of like nature.

Derby *	-	-	-	-	} Reported against under Statute 16 & 17 Vict. c. 97, s. 29.
Exeter †	-	-	-	-	
Plymouth ‡	-	-	-	-	
York §	-	-	-	-	

Barnstaple.

Bideford.

Dartmouth.

South Molton.

Tiverton.

* The Lunatics are received partly in Leicester Borough Asylum, under a Contract which will expire 2nd August 1887, and partly in Nottingham County Asylum.

† Asylum building.

‡ Asylum site bought.

§ The Lunatics are received into York Lunatic Hospital, under a Contract expiring in 1889.

No. 8.

BOROUGHs, the COUNCILS of which have, by NOTICE to the SECRETARY OF STATE, taken upon themselves the DUTIES, POWERS, and AUTHORITIES of JUSTICES.

Abingdon.	Devizes.	Rochester.
Andover.	Exeter.	Salisbury.
Bath.	Hull.*	Scarborough.
Birmingham.	Ipswich.	Shrewsbury.
Bridgnorth.	Leicester.	South Molton.
Bridgwater.	Lichfield.	Stamford.
Bristol.	Lincoln.	Thetford.
Bury St. Edmunds.	Maldon.	Tiverton.
Cambridge.	Norwich.†	Wenlock.
Canterbury.	Nottingham.	Winchester.
Chichester.	Oswestry.	Worcester.
Colchester.	Oxford.	Yarmouth.
Dartmouth.	Portsmouth.	York.
Derby.	Reading.	

* See 45 & 46 Vict. c. cxv.

† See 26 & 27 Vict. c. xciii.

Appendix (G.)

Appendix (G.)

ENTRIES by COMMISSIONERS at HOSPITALS.
(Abstracted and Condensed.)

MANCHESTER ROYAL LUNATIC HOSPITAL, CHEADLE.

23 April and 11 November 1884.

Manchester
Hospital.

(April.)—We have devoted yesterday and this day to visiting the patients residing in the villas, hospitals, houses, and cottages, wherein are placed some of the patients and boarders who are under Mr. Mould's care. The number on the books are 84 males and 136 females. There are also 12 males and 10 females carried on the list of boarders. The patients are distributed as follows: in the main building 59 males and 79 females; at No. 1 Villa, 5 females; at No. 2, 15 females; at Brookside villa, 13 females; at St. Ann's Villa, No. 2, 5 females; at No. 1, 2 males; at Beech House, 6 males; and at Beech Cottage, 1 male. There are also in the neighbourhood at School's Hill, 2 females; at St. Ann's Hospital, 1 male and 3 females; at Styal, 2 females; and at Shadow Moss, 9 males. All these patients are on leave, but were seen by us, as were also 15 out of the 22 boarders. The patients who are on leave, and not seen by us, are 6 males and 11 females, who are at Loxley or Colwyn Bay, where are also the remaining 3 male and 4 female boarders. We have made inquiries as to the rate of payments received for the patients, and find that some are received either gratuitously or for sums under 10 s. per week; 28 from 10 s. to 20 s.; 45 from 20 s. to 30 s.; 93 from 30 s. to 42 s.; 29 from 42 s. to 63 s.; 15 from 63 s. to 84 s., and 22 above the last-mentioned sum.

We gave to every patient and boarder ample opportunity of speaking with us, and detailing to us at length their grievances and wishes. We had only one complaint to which we need refer: a patient at Beech House complained to us that one of the attendants had made use of filthy and disgusting language to him; in this statement he was confirmed by a boarder, and we are satisfied that the story is true. The attendant, Death, we hear from Mr. Mould, has been several years in the hospital service and has borne an excellent character, and for this reason we hesitate to urge his immediate dismissal, but we consider he has shown himself so unfit for the care of persons of unsound mind, that he ought at once to receive a month's notice, and be relieved from his present duties. The hospital and houses were in fair order, and the additions going on in the new recreation hall. The partitions have been removed between the 2nd and

3rd galleries, and the day-space for the worse class of patients has been much improved. We are glad to learn that the steps leading to the airing courts for the 2nd and 3rd class are to be re-constructed; they are now dangerous and should be attended to without delay. We hope every effort will be made to induce all male patients to occupy themselves either by manual labour or outdoor sports, and that all females were, if not physically incapable, to be taken for walks beyond the walls of the airing courts; we are aware that many female patients are taken for drives, and play lawn tennis, and occupy themselves in various ways, but our remarks refer to the patients whose mental condition unfits them for any similar pursuits. The health of the patients appears to be good.

Appendix (G.)
 ———
 Manchester
 Hospital.

The dress of the patients was generally satisfactory, and their demeanour for the most part quiet and orderly. Few were noisy; no one was aggressive, but we saw two ladies wearing locked gloves, one on account of her efforts to pick her flesh; the first-mentioned lady has been so treated for 14 weeks, and 2 other ladies have been restrained in like manner for six and three weeks to prevent them picking their faces; 6 gentlemen and 7 ladies have been secluded on various occasions for a total of 516 and 1,728 hours respectively.

(November.)—We have seen all the patients residing in the hospital and neighbouring houses with one or two exceptions, and have considered their mental condition. In the patients' book will be found the names of those whom we find to be improved. We observed contentment to prevail very generally among the patients, and no complaints were made which called for investigation.

The personal condition of the patients of both sexes, and the state of their dress were alike satisfactory, and indicate improvement in these matters. The main building, the cottages, and the houses occupied by patients are in good order. In the first, the new recreation hall and some living rooms adjoining are complete or nearly so, and the hall is a very handsome room. Among future improvements we must again call attention to the construction of better closets, and we could wish to see the wards devoted to the more excited or degraded patients on each side made brighter, and more attractive. Two cottages, called St. Ann's Cottages, have recently been taken into occupation for patients, and it would we think be advantageous that St. Ann's Hospital, where are now 7 patients on leave, should also become part of the Hospital, and under the same management. Since the last visit 6 male patients have at various times been in seclusion for a total of 1,356 hours, and 7 females for 778 hours. One male patient has been restrained by locked gloves, to prevent flesh-picking, and a lady was similarly restrained during 144 hours to prevent self-injury, and another lady was secluded for 312 hours, and restrained by jacket and gloves for 180 hours owing to maniacal excitement and destructive habits.

Appendix (G.)

WONFORD HOUSE, EXETER.

11 February and 27 August 1884.

Wonford
House.

(February.)—Visiting this hospital to-day we find upon its books the names of 66 gentlemen and 77 ladies; 3 of each sex are absent on leave. All in residence we have seen, and to such cases as required it we gave special attention. Contentment was very general among the patients, and many expressed their regret that Dr. Rees Philipps should be leaving. The improvements effected during his tenure of office have been striking; some are still in progress; those accomplished have quite transformed the wards, and made them most cheerful and bright. The basement, so-called, in the female division, but which, in fact, is not below the ground level, will soon be made available for occupation, and will add at least 20 beds. At one angle of the building, and in connection with this basement, a glazed porch, in the nature of a conservatory, is building. We think that it would be an improvement, and it would certainly give more space in that annexe, if the indent in the wall towards the court was abolished, and that wall were carried on in a straight line.

We should be glad to hear that the water supply had become continuous, and that the arrangements for extinction of an outbreak of fire in the building were completed. Stand-pipes with hose are, we hope, to be provided on each floor, and the attendants should be drilled periodically in their use.

The staff consists on the gentlemen's side by day of 13 attendants, who have assistance from 2 men and a lad; on the ladies' side there are 7 nurses and 9 housemaids. The ladies' companion is, we understand, leaving, and we cannot too strongly recommend the employment of one or more lady nurses in the female department, but good provision should be made for their comfort when off duty, otherwise it is hopeless to expect that they will stay long. Between the quarters of the medical staff and various parts of the building, telephonic or electric communication should be established. There is still only one attendant in each division on night duty; but we think that upon any increase in number of the patients, or if infirmary dormitories be arranged, the night staff should be increased. There are 4 epileptic gentlemen, and but one epileptic lady; there are 2 ladies and 1 gentleman actively suicidal; attendants sleep in their rooms. In going over the hospital we notice that many single bedroom doors open inwards. This is a matter which should be remedied as soon as possible, since it need not involve much outlay.

We learn with satisfaction that the finances of this institution are much improved, and there is reason to believe that if the energy and judgment displayed by Dr. Rees Philipps are shown by his successor, and backed by the Committee, they will continue to improve, and in that event we trust a recreation hall may be added to the building. The sea-side house appears to have been much enjoyed by many patients last year. Dr. Philipps cannot give us an accurate and perfect statement of the payments here,

here, but we understand that the following figures very nearly represent them: 24 patients pay less than one guinea per week, 34 pay from 21 s. to 31 s. 6 d., 62 pay from that figure to 2 l. 7 s., which is the ordinary payment, and below which Dr. Philipps cannot receive. Above that figure, and paying up to six guineas weekly, are 18 patients. Five are free cases.

Appendix (G)
 Wonford
 House.

There has been no seclusion, but one gentleman was restrained for two days for surgical reasons. Four ladies and one gentleman were in bed to-day. Ten cases are registered as being under medical treatment.

(August.)---To all the patients in residence we gave opportunity of addressing us, and to any patient deserving it we gave a separate interview, and the result of two of these interviews will be found in the patients' book. We arrived here yesterday, but finding a large number of the patients just setting off for Chudleigh for a pic-nic, under the personal direction of Dr. Deas, we postponed our inspection, which would have been difficult to carry out with the present condition of the staff. Dr. Deas is with the gentlemen at Paignton; the assistant medical officer, a newly-appointed gentleman, is laid up ill; the lady companion is going, the housekeeper's post is not filled, and the head attendant is away for his holiday. There have been, as must be always expected, many changes with the new superintendent, but he certainly seems to us to do his best to bring the hospital into a satisfactory state.

We investigated a charge of ill-treatment by a nurse, Eliza Letherby, and were convinced that sufficient evidence of her having ill-treated a patient by slapping her on the face on both sides, and giving her a second bath as a punishment, could have been obtained from two sane witnesses, the chaplain's wife, and the ward housemaid, so as to have rendered her conviction, in case of a prosecution, highly probable; and we much regret that in what appears to us to be a very bad case, and a prosecution likely to have been successful, the Committee felt themselves able to consider the justice of the case met by dismissal simply.

The airing-courts have been much cut up by the drainage works, and grass, gravel, new beds and plants are needed.

The arrangements for extinction of fire are defective. No drill, no fire-alarm signal is as yet established. The portable engines in the corridors stand empty, with no supply close at hand. But two tell-tale stations exist on either side for testing the vigilance of the night attendants. There ought to be several on both sides. The rooms were in proper order; and the dress of the patients was on the whole satisfactory. We are glad to learn that the patients belonging to the worst class are taken out for walks beyond the airing-courts, which are certainly not suitable places for the sole exercise of turbulent patients.

Appendix (G.)

BARNWOOD HOUSE, GLOUCESTER.

19 March and 15 July 1884.

Barnwood
House.

(March.)—This hospital is quite full. The patients are 68 gentlemen and 70 ladies. One of the latter is absent on leave, being convalescent. With the exception of 2 male patients, who were walking out, all under care and treatment of each sex were seen by us. Two ladies exhibit improvement; another is soon going on trial. The admissions since our Colleagues' visit in 1883, have been 2 in each division. Three discharges (two were of gentlemen) are recorded; these three were upon recovery. There has been no other discharge, and no patient has died. The results of treatment in last year appear to have been very favourable. During 1883 as many as sixty cases were refused for want of room. A villa known as North Cottage, which will accommodate several patients, will shortly be occupied; and a lodge, where a male patient can be received, is nearly finished. It would be difficult to name another institution for care of the insane where so much attention is given by the resident authorities to every individual patient; the consequence is general contentment. Here, as elsewhere, of course there are some whose daily food appears to be discontent with everything and everybody, and whom we must except from the satisfied majority. The establishment is in excellent order; there is much comfort in all the wards, and great attention is paid to sanitary arrangements. Amusement indoors and exercise out of doors are encouraged, and the staff is sufficient to meet the patients' requirements. Dr. and Mrs. Needham are constantly among the ladies and gentlemen, and they have the assistance of an assistant medical officer (whom Dr. Needham describes as a very efficient colleague), five lady-companions, and 20 male and 16 female attendants, including the chiefs. Of the attendants, two on the male side, three in the female division, are up at night; the patrol attendants at night register hourly their visits to the patients. Dr. Needham uses the Dent's tell-tale clocks, and finds that with proper care they are scarcely ever out of order. Exits for escape in the event of fire are sufficient except from the bed-rooms over No. 4 at the extremity of the female division, where there is only one staircase by which escape would be easy. A single instance of seclusion is recorded, that of a lady, during five hours, on account of her violence towards others, but all mechanical restraint has been avoided. Six patients of each sex are registered as being now under medical treatment; however, no gentlemen or lady was in bed from illness during our inspection. The dress of all the patients was satisfactory, though several of each sex are disposed to be untidy and careless as to their personal appearance. We gave to every patient, as usual, full opportunity of complaint, and to a gentleman and a lady gave, at the request of each, a separate interview. They were the only complainants, and we entered fully into their alleged grievances, and

and satisfied ourselves that the patients were not only insane but unfit for discharge, and that their complaints were the offspring of their disordered imaginations and had no substratum of truth.

Appendix (G.)
Barnwood
House.

We are very glad to hear that a house called the "Wilderness," near Mitcheldean, is about to be taken on lease as a convalescent branch of this hospital. It will be very beneficial, as affording an occasional change of scene to patients who require that change. The annual report of the Committee informs us that the total income from patients in 1883 was 18,000 *l.*, the total expenditure, 12,325 *l.* The income per patient per week, 2*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*; the expenditure per patient per week, 1*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.* The charges here for patients are very moderate; five cases were last year maintained gratuitously.

(July.)—We have gone over the house, and have had pointed out to us by Dr. Needham where alternative staircases are to be placed, and we are enabled to state that, when the contemplated staircases shall have been completed, no room will be dependant on one staircase for exit in the case of an outbreak of fire. The patients on the books are 148; 72 in the male, and 76 in the female side; 2 of the former are absent on trial, and 4 of the latter are at the Wilderness, near Mitcheldean, a house which has been taken by Dr. Needham for a term of eight years, to be used as a home for convalescing patients.

The rest of the patients, 142 in number, were all seen by us, and we paid attention to every case, affording to all ample opportunity of speaking with us. All the recently admitted cases still in residence were fit for asylum care. The names of the patients making progress towards recovery will be found in the patients' book. A few of the gentlemen are made of use in the garden which was in excellent order, and Dr. Needham hopes to be able to make further efforts in this direction. The numbers attending church, associated amusements, &c., do not vary much from what has been previously reported. On our arrival this morning we saw some gentlemen just going for a drive, and others about to watch a cricket match at Gloucester between this and another county eleven.

ROYAL ALBERT ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, LANCASTER.

5 May 1884.

At the last visit paid by two members of our Board in August 1883, certain matters were made the subject of unfavourable comment, and we are therefore glad to be able to commence this report by saying that we found the Asylum generally in good order, the beds and bedding well looked after, and the dinner properly served. It would be very desirable, however, that second plates should be furnished at that meal, so that meat and pudding are not both eaten off the same plate.

Royal Albert
Asylum.

A new matron is in office; she has had considerable experience in institutions for idiots and insane persons.

Appendix (G.)
 ———
 Royal Albert
 Asylum.

Amongst matters which we wish to bring to the notice of the Committee, we would ask that the means of escape of the patients be ensured in the event of fire, if possible, by alternative staircases. We think it would be very desirable to appoint an experienced member of a large fire brigade as attendant here, and captain of the Asylum Brigade. There is now telephonic communication by night with the Lancaster Fire Brigade, and the safety of the building is watched during the night by one outside patrol, and two night attendants in either division. We hear that tell-tale means of testing their vigilance will shortly be used.

We are glad to learn that it is in contemplation to fit up a place for the drying and cleaning of the soiled hair and mattresses. We think that the time has arrived when an Institution of this size and importance should erect a covered playground for the patients in wet and cold weather. The only play-room available in wet weather is so much worn on the floor that if the suggested playground is not commenced at once this room must be entirely refloored. We may mention that in some of the dormitories the flooring requires attention, and in many of the rooms spring-cleaning will, we hope, soon be begun.

Since the last visit 50 patients have been admitted, 41 in the private and 9 in the pauper class; 21 have been discharged, 17 out of the private class; and 2 male and 4 female private patients, and one of each sex, pauper patients, have died. The total number on the books this day is 508, so it will be seen that the death-rate is very low.

The health of the patients is fairly good; there has been no epidemic since the last visit, but seven patients have been attacked with whooping cough. No seclusion or restraint is recorded. We have seen every patient on the books, who are thus divided:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Private - - - - -	265	144	409
Pauper - - - - -	73	26	99
	GRAND TOTAL	- -	508

We had no complaints of any sort, and on making inquiry of the more intelligent patients, they told us they were well and kindly treated. The charge for patients here as pauper is from 26*l.* to 35*l.* per annum; for private patients, full charge, from 60 guineas to 200 guineas per annum. Patients received at reduced payment, 25 guineas per annum. This last class is, however, confined to the six northern counties. The returns furnished us show that 176 boys and 87 girls are able in some way to be of assistance in the Institution.

The

The Asylum estate consists of 97 acres, so that there is sufficient land to give many of the patients employment on the farm or in the garden.

We are glad to be able to report that this Asylum is now free from debt, and a sustentation fund is accumulating by the investment of legacies above a certain sum.

LINCOLN LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

12 April and 17 November 1884.

Lincoln
Hospital.

(April.)—There are to-day on the books of the Hospital the names of 25 males and 36 female patients; one of each sex is absent on leave, and the lady will probably be discharged. All the other patients we have seen; there are not many who show signs of mental improvement; the bodily health is on the whole good; five ladies and five gentlemen are under medical treatment.

There has not been any seclusion or restraint since the last visit.

There are at present vacancies for about four female and 15 male patients; these would be received at the initial payment of 30 s. a week, reducible in deserving cases.

We find that, besides a head attendant on each side, there are seven ordinary attendants for night attendance for the male divisions, and seven ordinary nurses and a night nurse, and at present two special nurses on the ladies' side; there is still some difficulty in obtaining and keeping good nurses.

(November.)—The Hospital interior is comfortable, and was to-day well warmed by fires. The patients were, without exception, quiet during our inspection, and no one was in bed, under restraint, or in seclusion. Their dress was as good as we could expect from patients of the class to which they belong.

There is no telephonic or electric apparatus in this Hospital, which would be useful arrangements here to meet certain emergencies. The additional exits for the patients in the event of an outbreak of fire have been deferred to our visit. We have seen Dr. Sympson, the consulting surgeon, who is also a member of the committee, and explained what exits would be sufficient.

No complaints were made by any patients against attendants; a few on the ground of detention, which few were groundless. Employment is found for four male patients in the garden, for two in the laundry and kitchen, one amuses himself in the joiner's shop, and another makes brackets and does fretwork; nine ladies do needlework; some of each sex assist in household duties. Ten gentlemen and eight ladies go to church outside, and walk beyond the grounds. Besides these, two gentlemen walk out alone, on parole.

The epileptic cases are two males and one female. There is no general paralytic. Observation dormitories still exist in each division.

Appendix (G.)
Lincoln
Hospital.

Entertainments are duly kept up, but the pianos are almost useless, except that in the ladies' upper south ward; we think that the useless instruments should be got rid of, and a small piano obtained to replace them. The admissions are recorded of five males and two females; six gentlemen and five ladies have been discharged, one of the former and two of the latter having recovered. One of the discharges, that of a lady, was upon escape; she was then insane. The only death has been from chronic brain disease; the deceased was a lady. There was no post-mortem examination. We decidedly think that a proper place should be found for a mortuary, and convenient arrangements should be made for autopsy. There has been no serious casualty among the patients since the Commissioners' last visit.

We strongly recommend the initial payment for patients to be reduced to 25 s. weekly.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.

21 January and 3 November 1884.

St. Luke's
Hospital.

(January.)—The condition of this hospital, which we have to-day inspected, is on the whole satisfactory. The wards are as cheerful as they can be made, and are everywhere clean and wholesome. We, however, again desire to notice a defect referred to in former entries, namely, the absence of sculleries in the wings, rendering it necessary to wash dishes, &c., after meals in the day-room, a practice unsightly and possibly dangerous, as in the wings are lodged the more violent of the patients. We think that sculleries should be provided even at the cost of a single room in each wing ward.

We observe that further provision for extinguishing fire has been made in the form of hydrants, of which there are six on the principal staircase, and which will be fitted with adequate length of hose. Rules for the guidance of attendants in the case of fire should be drawn up, and the attendants should be required to know them and be practiced in the duties which would devolve upon them. The means of escape from the galleries are ample, but the attic dormitories (of which, however, only those on the female side are occupied by patients) are approached by a single staircase, and might be completely isolated by a fire occurring in the neighbourhood of this. The question of providing a second exit should be considered.

There are now 62 male and 130 female patients on the books of the hospital, 1 male and 3 females being absent on trial. All in residence have been seen by us. In a few we noticed improvement. No one complained of ill-treatment except a lady, whose complaint was obviously founded on delusion, and generally we found much contentment. Only 1 patient was to-day confined to bed; 2 males and 15 females are under medical treatment.

There is no record of restraint, and the seclusion was limited
to

to 2 female patients, 1 secluded once for 2½ hours and the other on five occasions for a total of 11 hours. Appendix (G.)

Since the last visit of the Commissioners 4 males and 14 females have been admitted here; 3 males have been discharged, none recovered, and 18 female patients have also left, 9 of these having recovered. Two male patients died; 1 of these was a general paralytic choked by the impaction of food in the throat. In this case a coroner's inquest was held, and the case was the subject of correspondence with our office. The death occurred during the absence of Dr. Mickley on his annual holiday. St. Luke's Hospital.

We should be glad if, in the ensuing summer, the Committee could see their way to affording a considerable number of the patients the pleasure of an occasional excursion into the country

(November).—No resort to the use of mechanical restraint is recorded. As to seclusion, 6 patients, all ladies, have been secluded on 20 occasions, for a total of 174 hours. Under medical treatment are 5 males and 20 females. We have found the wards in good order. The bath-rooms throughout the hospital have been painted, and the baths repaired or renewed. As regards the suggestions made in the last entry no sculleries for the wing wards, or any additional means of exit from the attic dormitories on the female side, have been provided.

Rules for the guidance of attendants in the event of fire have, however, been drawn up and printed, and they appear to be sufficient. We trust the foregoing suggestions may yet be considered and carried out. We should also be glad to see observation dormitories in which should be placed suicidal cases for continuous supervision at night. Epileptics are not received here. A better supply of newspapers in the wards would be desirable. We are sorry to find it was not possible to carry out our suggestion as to country excursions; but some small parties have been taken to the Health Exhibition and the Crystal Palace.

BETHEL HOSPITAL, NORWICH.

28 March and 1 November 1884.

(March.)—There are to-day 85 patients on the books of this Hospital, viz., 33 males and 52 females. One of the latter is absent on a month's trial; all the rest we have seen. One or two of the female patients are improved, but we see no one on the male side who shows much amelioration. Except several patients, feeble from old age, the general health of the inmates is good. Some of the females were to-day excited, one or two requiring the exclusive attention of a nurse. This is a heavy tax on the somewhat small staff of attendants for the female side, namely, five for the 51 patients now in the house, and we must strongly recommend the engagement of at least one, or better two, additional nurses. There are four attendants wholly or partially employed

Appendix (G.)
Bethel
Hospital.

employed on the male side, and this staff at present seems sufficient. The Hospital is in very good order, and has recently received fresh decoration of different kinds. The new day-rooms on both sides are occupied, and preparations are in progress for occupying the sleeping rooms. It is estimated that when these are finished the Hospital will accommodate 36 males and 57 female patients.

Since the last visit of Commissioners a good deal has been done in providing additional exits in case of fire, and the sleeping rooms are very generally now furnished with a double exit. Only the two spurs or cross-attic galleries on the female side are now without two exits, and we hope the deficiency will be somehow supplied.

We also desire to call attention to the inadequacy of the water-closet accommodation for gentlemen's No. 1 Ward; there is here only one water-closet for 22 patients and four or five attendants and gardener. We suggest the erection of a small block, approached by a passage from one of the day-rooms, and placed in the corner of the building. Such a block could be provided at no great cost. We pointed out our idea to Mr. Pepper on the spot.

(November.)—We noticed with satisfaction that the epileptics, 4 males, are now under better night supervision, having been brought together into a room converted from a day-room into a dormitory without injury to the day space on that side. Other improvements which we noticed were the erection of two new water-closets for the men, and a padded room on the male side. We think that for the use of the ladies in No. 2 airing-court a closet should be provided upon the earth system.

Exits in the event of an outbreak of fire seem to be adequate since the provision of new stairs and the construction of doors of communication to which our attention was called, but in so inflammable a building the chief safety for the patients would be a night patrol in the passages, visiting hourly at stations, with a Dent's clock to insure vigilance. This precaution has, we are sorry to say, not yet been adopted.

ST. ANDREW'S HOSPITAL, NORTHAMPTON.

3 April and 15 November 1884.

St. Andrew's
Hospital.

(April.)—The inspection of this Hospital and of Moulton Park has occupied us during yesterday and to-day, and in the course of it we have seen all the patients whose names are now on the books, except a gentleman who is absent on trial. The numbers are 152 of the male, and 166 of the female sex.

A few patients are improving or convalescent. The general bodily health is good, very few being confined to bed, and the numbers under medical treatment are 4 males and 9 females.

Moulton Park now accommodates at the farm 10 male patients, and at the house 18 ladies. The farm has been made very comfortable,

comfortable, and the patients evidently like to be there. An additional staircase has been constructed here to give a second exit in case of fire. The House too is very comfortable, and suitable for the quiet female patients placed in it. Appendix (G.)
St. Andrew's Hospital.

Every patient has had an opportunity of speaking with us, and with all who were willing we have conversed. Applications for release have, of course, been numerous, but we have not had any complaints of ill-treatment. The state of the patients' clothing is on the whole satisfactory, though in the case of some of the worst patients it leaves something to be desired.

Except in one or two departments where re-papering and whitewashing are needed, and will shortly be proceeded with, the Hospital is in excellent order, and the rooms maintained in a satisfactory condition of brightness and comfort. Heating by steam has been introduced into several wards, galleries, and dormitories, and into each dining hall, and a new bath-room has been provided for the ladies' house, and certain of the other baths have been altered and improved.

An infirmary for the female side, like that in the male division, would be a very useful addition to the Hospital, and we hope it may one day be provided.

The records of seclusion and restraint are these: 11 male patients on 61 occasions, and for a total duration of 48 days; and 9 females on 31 occasions and for a total of 96 hours, have been secluded; and 2 female patients on 17 occasions, and as many days, were restrained for surgical reasons.

The present staff of attendants consists of 38 men and three women for the male division, and 32 nurses for the female side, for day duty; and four men and three women for the night service.

(November.)—Mr. Cooper, after three years' service, is resigning on the ground of ill-health his post as Assistant Medical Officer. Having regard to the number of patients, 321, we think this opportunity should be taken for the appointment of two Medical Assistant Officers, one for each division. The size of this Hospital is now such that it appears to us only proper that the medical staff should be increased, and that the eyes of educated gentlemen should more constantly overlook the wards; that medical officers should, in fact, be more frequently among the patients and attendants, and at irregular times. To take a share in the medical correspondence, to keep up the statutory records, to see visitors to the patients, and to keep up a sufficient knowledge of the cases under his charge, must now be too much to expect from Mr. Bayley, however able and willing a superintendent he may be; and of his activity and skill there is abundant evidence in the past history of this Hospital.

Much structural work is in progress towards completion of the recreation hall, which will be very handsome. New exits have been obtained in the main building and outbuildings by the erection of stairs, and other provisions in view of an outbreak of fire are now very good. Telephonic communication is about to

Appendix (G.) be established between Moulton Park and the main building, and the well at the farm is being supplemented by another sunk in its vicinity.

S. Andrew's
Hospital.

The dietary which we perused is liberal ; and the dinners we saw were properly served.

The only serious accidents have been a fracture of a femur and a fracture of a radius. The sufferers were ladies. The thigh fracture was the result of the lady throwing herself over a bannister ; the stairs (those from No. 1 top female dormitory) have since been protected by wire guard. The other fracture happened from a lady twisting her arm in the back of a bench and then attempting to walk away, forgetting that her arm was entangled. Mr. Bayley reports that 52 gentlemen work on the land and farm ; this is very satisfactory. We saw them at work, and noticed several to whom such occupation must be a great change from their habits anterior to residence here, and yet is evidently beneficial mentally and physically. As tailors and at other trades 12 other male patients are employed. The female patients are, many of them, unwilling to work with their needles, but a fair proportion are induced to employ themselves and in other suitable ways.

NOTTINGHAM LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

7 April and 17 November 1884.

Nottingham
Hospital.

(April.)—Patients' health good ; Hospital in excellent order ; suggestions for an external staircase as an exit in case of fire.

(November.)—For general comfort this Hospital, we think, ranks second to none for patients of unsound mind of the middle class, and we cannot but think that if the initial payments were lowered for cases of the more tractable kind, the beds now vacant (12 on the male and 15 on the female side) would soon be filled. Reduction after admission is not so likely to attract. We visited the Hospital later in the day than we have often done, and saw it therefore under a new aspect. The sitting-rooms were well lighted and otherwise properly attended to, and the bedrooms were all in first-rate order. The staff of attendants and nurses appears to be of a respectable class, and the patients' clothing and personal cleanliness are creditable to those in charge of them. On the books are now 43 gentlemen and 40 ladies.

We think that this Hospital shows throughout great attention by Dr. Tate to the welfare of the patients, but it is scarcely satisfactory that so many patients should be brought together under one medical officer only, who cannot leave the Hospital for even a few hours without risk of an accident in his absence which might require instant medical attention. While private asylums are yearly improving, it is very important that Hospitals for the insane should be maintained in high order. There has been no resort to seclusion or restraint.

WARNEFORD HOSPITAL.

19 February and 6 December 1884.

(February.)—We have to-day inspected this Hospital and find it in good order. We have also seen all the patients, who are 28 of the male and 46 of the female sex. Among the males we do not observe any patient who exhibits mental improvement; but in the female division there are some who appear to be progressing towards recovery. There has not been any admission on the male side since the last visit; but 4 ladies have been added to the list of female patients, while a male and 3 female patients have been discharged. No death has occurred in the interval.

Warneford
Hospital.

We are satisfied generally with the personal condition of the patients and the state of their clothing. All the patients were free from undue excitement during our visit to the wards, and, except on the subject of detention, were contented. We saw the dinners served, roast meat, vegetables, with beer, &c.; and they seemed to be good.

As regards restraint and seclusion, we learn from the records that 1 patient, a lady, owing to determined suicidal attempts, had her hands restrained by padded gloves during the months of October, November, and December, and the first half of January. She has also been secluded from seven to 10 hours daily during this same period and subsequently up to the 7th instant. At present she is neither restrained or secluded, but has a special attendant by day and sleeps in a padded room with strong rugs by night. It is proposed to bring her shortly into a dormitory with two nurses.

We observe that, to add to the security of the patients in the event of a fire occurring at night, an external staircase has been constructed at the ends of the male and female galleries in the old building.

There is now a night attendant on duty in each division, and a clock and electric apparatus to test vigilance. There should be a recording station in the lower gallery of the female division as well as in the upper. Some addition has been made to the fire-extinguishing apparatus, and a small hand-worked engine has been ordered.

There are at present vacancies for 4 male patients and 4 females.

(December.)—We have obtained, from the medical superintendent, a statement of the payments on account of the patients. These are very low, and the hospital accommodation must be a boon to many.

There has been no resort to seclusion or restraint. The general health is good. Only 1 patient was to-day in bed. Four male and 11 female patients are registered as being under medical treatment. There have been no casualties of a serious nature and no inquest has been held.

Appendix (G.)

Warneford
Hospital.

The payments for patients appear to be as follows: 5 cases pay 5 s. weekly; 18 from 5 s. to 10 s.; 22 from 10 s. to 15 s.; 6 from 15 s. to 20 s.; 13 from 20 s. to 25 s.; and 13 pay from 25 s. to 2½ guineas. The case-books are properly kept, and the patients are well treated.

COTON HILL INSTITUTION.

21 May and 2 October 1884.

Coton Hill
Institution.

(May).—We have visited and inspected this Hospital, which is in good order. The several matters referred to by our Colleagues at their last visit have received attention. We agree with them, the hospital generally is well supplied with exits from the sleeping apartments; but we must except the attic rooms, in which on the female side 2 patients sleep as well as several of the domestic servants. There is only one stairs to these rooms. We recommend that a gable window be made to open wider, and that a Heathman's fire escape be kept in each attic, the servants being shown and practised in its use.

The night attendants now patrol the whole of the building, and record their visits at two extreme points of their rounds by means of an American registering clock there placed.

Several rooms have been repapered since the last visit, and the galleries are bright and clean.

The patients now on the books are 63 males and 67 females, 130 in all. This is a large apparent reduction upon the total number at the last visit, which was 149; but it results in a large measure from having discharged a good many patients who were absent on prolonged leave, renewed from time to time.

Three gentlemen and a lady are at present absent on probation. We have seen all the other patients and conversed with all who would talk with us. To a gentleman we gave a private interview. In the "patients' book" we have noticed a few who are improved. The health of the institution is good at present; only 1 patient, a gouty gentleman, was in bed. There are 2 general paralytics, and 3 male and 3 female epileptics; a large number of patients suffer from melancholia. These are placed at night in the watch dormitories under continuous supervision. A good many patients are maintained, it seems, far below the average cost, some indeed at nominal payments. The present average weekly cost is 1 l. 16 s. 2¾ d. per head, and 87 patients are received at payments below that sum; indeed only 35 are charged 2 l. 2 s. a week and upwards.

We have seen to-day a very good dinner served to the patients of all classes.

The records of seclusion and restraint tell us that a lady was secluded for 12 hours for excitement, and that 2 gentlemen have worn locked gloves, 1 for three, the other for six, weeks, and a lady for nine weeks; in all cases for surgical reasons.

The amusements and occupation of the patients are attended to;

to; several of the males work in the gardens or on the cricket ground. This afternoon there is to be a cricket match at the County Asylum.

Appendix (G.)
Coton Hill
Institution.

Dr. McKay, from Morningside, has been appointed assistant medical officer.

(October).—Mr. Hewson, as superintendent, is assisted in his medical duties by Mr. Lee, who succeeded Dr. Mackay; and Mrs. Nugent still holds office as matron on the ladies' side.

We are glad to hear that, to test the vigilance of the night patrol, more clocks are about to be provided.

The recommendations made by the Commissioners, for supplying means of escape from the attics in the event of an outbreak of fire, will be immediately carried out.

Further progress has been made in re-papering and colouring the interior of the hospital, yet Mr. Hewson informs us that the expenditure of the finances in administration has been lowered.

We are pleased to see in the chapel memorials of the late Dr. Hewson, who was so many years the medical superintendent of this Hospital. One of these memorials is an organ. His son appears to be earnest in his endeavour to extend the benefits of this charity, in the success of which we are much interested on behalf of middle-class lunatics.

BETHLEM HOSPITAL.

31 January and 10 September 1884.

(January).—There are about 30 vacant beds on the male side, but the female division is practically full. On the books there are, of the incurable class, 20 male and 28 female patients. The cases curable, or received for payment, are 254, that is to say, 115 men, 139 women. Those received for payment are 28 gentlemen; among them are several general paralytics. The charges are 2*l.* 2*s.* for each gentleman received for payment. Besides the patients there are two boarders, one of each sex. The gentleman boarder told us that he wished to leave. We think that he is insane, and that he should be made a patient. One suicide is the only casualty which has occurred. It was the subject of correspondence between our Board and the Hospital. We think that the window-fastening which facilitated that suicide should certainly be altered, and without further delay. We saw the same kind of latch in several dormitories here to-day. The shower-baths should all be kept locked, and they would be better for the admission of more light. The bath-casing in No. 3 female ward is not dirty, but it looks dirty, and would be much improved by scraping, and perhaps by being varnished instead of repainted. In several galleries we noticed new and tasteful furniture, some of which was the work of the patients, some which had been purchased with money sent by grateful patients for that purpose after their discharge. The clothing of both sexes,

Appendix (G.)

Bethlem.
Hospital.

we thought, was satisfactory ; the more destructive cases are, it seems, supplied by the Hospital with suitable dresses. No patient was in seclusion at the time of our visit, except a gentleman in 1 A, and he was only restrained by closed sleeves. No one of either sex was in seclusion. According to the medical records restraint has been limited to two patients, a male and a female, the former for three nights on account of violence, the latter to prevent self-destruction, also for a short period. The men secluded have been 6 for an aggregate of 60 hours, the women so treated have been 3 for 28 hours. Under medical treatment are last registered 15 males and 12 females. Three women were the only patients in bed while we inspected the wards. Epileptics are excluded from this Hospital, but among the patients are many actively suicidal. For these it appears to us that there certainly should be continuous supervision by night as well as by day. Throughout England and Wales observation dormitories have been provided in Asylums for such and for other cases needing like supervision, with the most satisfactory results. It may be difficult, though it is not impossible, to provide such precautions against suicide in this Hospital, and we venture to think the matter should again be brought under consideration of the Governors, and until by alterations or new buildings such dormitories are supplied, we must continue to think that they should be. Something in this direction might be done (though it might not be a perfect provision) by conversion to such purposes of the present dance and billiard rooms, at all events till better provision could be made. Another mode of continuous night supervision of the suicidally disposed suggests itself to us, in view of the structural difficulties here presented to any alteration of the existing buildings. The actively suicidal in each division might be placed at night in adjoining single rooms ; these should be sufficiently lighted from the corridors ; slits for observation being made in the doors and apertures over the doors for the transfusion of sound ; all means of self-destruction should, of course, be removed from the rooms, and an attendant should continuously pace the corridor, recording his beat, and only entering a room when and if necessity arose. At Broadmoor Asylum it is found possible for a patrol in this way to watch very closely, and without detrimental interference to patients sleeping in single rooms. The ordinary night staff now consists in the male division of one man only, about to be assisted, however, by another who is to accompany him in his rounds. This assistance is, we think, absolutely necessary for feeding and general security. In the female department there are at night two nurses on duty, and a third is, we understand, about to be employed. One of these nurses is up for the first half of the night, the other for the second half. The third nurse alone has no day duty ; she works through the night, going with each of the others on her round. The general rule of night visitation is once every hour, but certain cases on the list are visited every half-hour, and for extraordinary cases special provision is made ; but, as our Board have already been informed, there is no
continuous

continuous night supervision of every case known to be actively suicidal. Appendix (G.)

Bethlem
Hospital.

(September.)—The patients' health appears satisfactory, 6 men and 1 woman were seen by us in bed; the woman was also rightly in seclusion. She was the only patient so treated at the time of our visit. Seclusion and restraint have both been found necessary at various times, restraint only for medical or surgical reasons, and seclusion for the same reason, or for extreme violence. Under medical treatment last week we find 24 names recorded, 14 males and 10 females. Dr. Savage was absent on his annual holiday, but we received all the information we required from Dr. Wood, who is assisted by two clinical students in the discharge of his duties. We have ascertained what arrangements are in force for the recreation, attendance at Divine Service, occupations, &c. of the patients, and, having made the statutory inquiries, have nothing special to report.

EARLSWOOD IDIOT ASYLUM, REDHILL.

4 June 1884.

With the exception of 7 male patients, absent on leave, we have seen all the patients on the books, either at the workshops, in school, in the dining hall, or in their day rooms and dormitories, and we can give a satisfactory report of the patients as regards dress, cleanliness, and general behaviour. Earlswood
Asylum.

The demeanour of the patients at dinner was quiet and orderly, the dinner properly served, and the food generally enjoyed.

Spring cleaning is now in progress, but, excepting in the wards and dormitories in which this work is being done, all was in good order. The beds and bedding were in a state creditable to the attendants. We must notice that there were too many panes of glass which had been broken and not repaired in various parts of the Asylum. We regret to learn that want of funds has prevented the Committee furnishing the new infirmary, which it had been proposed should be fitted up for epileptic patients. We can only express our hope, when it is known that there is vacant accommodation in this asylum, but unavailable on account of inadequate support from the wealthy, that subscriptions will come in sufficient to enable the new building to be opened, and many a poor man's home be lightened by the removal therefrom of an epileptic idiot.

We paid special attention to the means of egress available in the event of an outbreak of fire. In most places alternative staircases exist. By every door, without exception, which gives access to a staircase, ought a key to be attached, safely fastened in a box available in case of need. We tried the cap of the hydrant which was supposed to be in readiness on the third floor, and to be used by nurses. We could not turn it, no spanner was near, and we feel sure no nurse could have fastened the hose to the hydrant had a fire broken out, and the fire apparatus been in

Appendix (G.)
Earlswood
Asylum.

the state we found it. For speedy use the hose ought to be kept attached to the hydrants; but we trust, with the helpless class of patients under care here, that in all instructions given to attendants in case of fire, the first rule will be, "See to removing your patients to a place of safety, and (this being done) then, and not till then, provide for the extinction of the fire in the building."

No change has taken place in the means of employment, amusements, &c. provided for the patients, but the returns show that 196 males and 44 females are usefully employed, some very slightly so, whilst others afford hope that they may, with but little supervision, in after years prove able to earn their own living.

Seclusion has not been resorted to, and restraint is not made use of, except some patients wear gloves to prevent them picking their flesh or tearing their clothes. The new laundry machinery is now in position and in use, and we learn it has proved up to this time satisfactory. We hope, in the present unguarded state of the machinery, patients will be strictly prohibited from entering this part of the laundry.

In conclusion, we regret to have to report that changes amongst the attendants are numerous, particularly amongst the nurses. The initial wage for nurses is only 14 *l.*; too small to keep the services of suitable persons, with two large asylums within easy reach, and we trust that the Committee will authorise a substantial increase in the wages of the attendants here at the commencement of their service, feeling satisfied that by no other way will the services of good persons be secured; and we need not point out that frequent changes must be detrimental to the welfare and well-being of the patients, and certain to hinder the efforts made to train and educate them.

YORK LUNATIC HOSPITAL, BOOTHAM.

8 March and 26 July 1884.

York Hospital. (March.)—We have inspected this Hospital to-day, and we find that many improvements, renovations, and alterations have been commenced or completed since the last visit. No. 1 ladies' gallery has been thoroughly re-done, and it appears to us that the work is good, and the appearance of the gallery is decidedly effective. No. 3 gallery on the same side is about to be similarly restored. The sewers have all been cut off from the city drains, ventilating shafts have been erected and the pipes discharge on open gratings properly trapped. The York Corporation Fire Brigade have been here for a drill, and the hose and hydrants were found effective and sufficient. We desire to call attention to the top gallery, male side, at the west end of which is a large dormitory from whence there is no means of exit provided, were the staircase unavailable. This gallery needs renovation. The billiard table on the gentlemen's side is antiquated. A new one might be purchased, the room properly done up, and fitted with comfortable

comfortable seats for spectators. The lavatory arrangements are not in accordance with modern requirements. If this Hospital only treated pauper patients this accommodation would not call for unfavourable comment, but it certainly is not such as ladies or gentlemen have been accustomed to see in their own homes. Whilst on the subject of pauper patients we may here remark that the contract for the reception of the pauper patients here, belonging to York, expired last month, and, as far as we are aware, it has not been renewed. We feel it is not likely we can alter the determination of the Committee on this subject, but we must continue to place on record our opinion that the reception of pauper patients here is injurious to the best interests of the institution; and we may add that, whilst the city pays for their lunatic poor 14*s.* per week, the actual cost per head is about 20*s.* Knowing how difficult it is to obtain suitable residences for insane persons above the rank of paupers, we are glad to note that, of the 109 private patients, one-fifth are received at various sums below the average cost of maintenance, whilst 4 are not paid for at all.

The changes since the last visit have been the admission of 7 men in each class, and 10 women in the private and 9 in the pauper class, 6 private and 3 pauper males, and 5 private and 16 pauper females have been discharged, out of whom 4 males and 6 females had recovered; 5 of each sex have died; all excepting one death, a female pauper patient, were due to natural causes. The exceptional case was a suicide, and as this death formed the subject of correspondence with our Board, we do not think it necessary to refer to it at length, but we may state that the nurse by whose negligence the patient was enabled to commit the act has been discharged. The health of the patients was good; not one patient in either division was in bed. Twelve males and 13 females are registered as being under medical treatment. We saw an excellent dinner served in the dining hall, and also in the various rooms to those patients unable or unfit to be present at the hall. We saw all the patients on the books with the exception of a lady on leave; we also spoke to the only boarder, a gentleman. There is now vacant accommodation for 13 on the male side and 16 on the female side. The returns furnished us show that 59 males and 57 females were at chapel last Sunday. We may here mention that the interior of the chapel needs renovation in places. About 130, in nearly equal proportion of the sexes, attend the associated gatherings. Out of the whole number of 155 patients, more than half are in some way usefully employed, and only 25 who are able will not work. The dress of the patients was neat and good, and the day-rooms and dormitories were alike in proper order. The patients were quiet and orderly for the most part, and no one evinced any aggressive propensities. The condition of the Hospital is creditable to Dr. Hitchcock, but we consider that an institution of this size ought not to be without an assistant medical officer, and we desire to repeat our Colleagues' remarks on this subject in our last entry.

Appendix (G.)
York Hospital.

(July.)—The Hospital generally is in good order and the improvements referred to in the last entry have progressed. The security of patients sleeping in the top male gallery has been enhanced by the construction of a stone staircase at one end. We think a similar one should also be constructed at the opposite end. The bridges of communication between the blocks of building, intended to form means of escape, have been finished. The lower female gallery is in course of being improved by new doors and windows and other works in hand. We should be glad to see the male first floor gallery completed and the numbers of private cases increased.

Several patients have been to Scarborough this summer. Other amusements and distractions have been provided for them. This afternoon an intended cricket match has been prevented by rain.

No use of seclusion or restraint is recorded since the last visit. Under medical treatment are 11 males and 10 females, but the general health of the inmates seems good.

THE FRIENDS' RETREAT, YORK.

6 March and 25 July 1884.

York Retreat.

(March.)—With the exception of 3 gentlemen and 1 lady absent on leave we have seen all the patients on the books of this Hospital. We spoke to every one of them, gave separate interviews to those desiring it, and were satisfied that all the recent cases were properly placed for care in an Asylum. We are glad to be able to state that the condition of the Hospital shows how able is the management of Dr. Baker, and we are satisfied that he is well seconded in his efforts by the staff. Renovation and painting is in progress in many wards; new water-closets and urinals are in course of construction, and we are glad to learn that before long the bath-rooms and lavatories are to be replaced by others made more in accordance with modern requirements; $7\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land just the other side of the road have been purchased at 1,000 *l.* per acre. It is satisfactory to notice that though structural improvements continue to be observed by the various members of our Board at each succeeding visit, we never have to call attention to a reduction in the number of patients received here at sums much below the cost of maintenance, but this Hospital continues to be really a charitable institution for the insane, though it is not called by any such title. We had the usual complaints of undue detention made to us, to all of which we gave careful attention. The patients appearing to be improving will be found in the patients' book. We wish to direct particular attention to the top galleries on either side, in which sleep the more feeble and demented patients. Some means of escape in the event of fire ought to be provided at the extreme end, and we consider no means will be of any use for the patients of this class save a staircase. The behaviour of the patients was,
for

for the most part, quiet and orderly, and the health of the patients, giving due regard to the age of many of them, is, on the whole, good. Four gentlemen and 20 ladies are under medical treatment; 4 gentlemen and 9 ladies were seen by us in bed in the course of our visit to the Retreat. All the gentlemen except an idiot lad are in the main building, but 2 ladies live at the Cottage, and 5 are residing at Bellevue. Restraint has been found necessary in the case of 1 gentleman twice, for ten hours each time to prevent self-injury. Two gentlemen have been secluded on four occasions for seven hours and ten minutes in all, and one lady has been so treated once for half-an-hour; this lady made several complaints which were manifestly founded only on delusion. The numbers on the books to-day are 64 in the male and 97 in the female division. We ought to add that the exit from Ward 6 in the ladies' side spoken of by our Colleagues as in contemplation, is now completed. The glazed covered way by the door makes a pleasant seat, and having a separate exit for these patients adds much to the comfort of the patients in the better wards. Additional hydrants external to the building have been placed in various positions, and Dr. Baker considers every part of the Hospital is properly protected in case of fire. The case-books are very well kept by Dr. Banks, whose salary, we are glad to learn has had this year a substantial increase.

(July.)—Further internal improvements noticed. Hospital in excellent order.

Appendix (H.) - - - - -

HOSPITALS. - - - - -

STATEMENT of EXPENDITURE, with Average Weekly Cost per Head

Note.—These Accounts do not include Charges

HOSPITALS.	Salaries of Officers.	Wages of Attendants and Servants.	Food.	Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.	Medicines.	Fuel and Light.	Furniture and Bedding.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
CHESHIRE: Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital.							
	No return forthcoming.						
	<i>C. S. Perceval.</i>						
DEVONSHIRE: Wonford House, Exeter	1,027 6 9	1,160 8 5½	3,823 7 4	407 14 9	37 13 6	600 12 7	1,399 16 2½
GLOUCESTERSHIRE: Barnwood House, Gloucester.	1,345 - -	1,700 18 7	3,905 6 9	493 3 5	41 10 4	492 10 7	669 3 5

Appendix (H.)—HOSPITALS.—STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE, &c.

HOSPITALS.	Salaries of Officers.			Wages of Attendants and Servants.			Food.			Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.			Medicines.			Fuel and Light.			Furniture and Bedding.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
LANCASHIRE : Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots, Lancaster.	1,705	13	8	2,178	8	2	6,490	3	1	58	2	4	60	11	3	777	10	9	776	19	8
LINCOLNSHIRE : Lincoln Lunatic Hospital	375	-	-	744	17	11	1,936	19	3	308	2	4	65	17	4	252	11	11	430	17	3
MIDDLESEX : St. Luke's Hospital, London.	1,478	15	3	1,445	15	9	4,227	2	7	778	8	-	76	18	8	742	10	7	285	10	2

during the Year ending 31st December 1884—continued.

Extras and Miscellaneous (Detailed in Column marked with an Asterisk).	Less Monies received for Articles, Goods, and Produce sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Hospital).	TOTAL.	* Extras and Miscellaneous.			Average Number of Patients Resident during the Year.			Average Weekly Cost per Haed.	
			Private.	Pauper.	TOTAL.	Private.	Pauper.	TOTAL.		
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.						£. s. d.	
4,338 12 10	457 7 11	15,928 13 10	Laundry department (cost of labour included)	634	16	9	419	100	519	- 11 9 ³ / ₄
			Clothing of patients and attendants	1,520	4	2				
			Grounds (cost of labour included)	110	7	-				
			Carriage of goods and travelling	137	5	8				
			Stationery, postage, and printing	354	2	7				
			Insurance	71	19	9				
			Water	144	14	-				
			Workshops	130	11	1				
			Crockery	52	18	5				
			Necessaries	134	12	4				
			Advertising	110	7	8				
			Office salaries and wages	662	16	2				
			Sundries	273	17	3				
			TOTAL	£ 4,338	12	10				
240 17 6	- - -	4,355 3 6	Laundry department (cost of labour not included)	53	17	11	60	-	60	1 8 -
			Garden seeds	11	10	10				
			Stationery, postage, and printing	43	14	4				
			Amusements for patients (including newspapers, books, carriage exercise, excursions, &c.)	22	17	9				
			Mops, brooms, and brushes	27	18	9				
			Straw	5	-	-				
			Sundries	75	17	11				
			TOTAL	£ 240	17	6				
983 7 8	30 11 5	9,987 17 3	Clothing of patients	13	17	7	188	-	188	1 - 5
			Garden (cost of labour included)	78	11	9				
			Stationery, postage, and printing	290	2	7				
			Amusements for patients (including newspapers, books, carriage exercise, excursions, &c.)	72	18	9				
			Oilmen's sundries	132	9	7				
			Soap	100	5	-				
			Crockery and glass	37	14	7				
			Brooms and brushes	78	9	9				
			Miscellaneous	178	18	1				
			TOTAL	£ 983	7	8				

Appendix (H.)—HOSPITALS.—STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE, &c.

HOSPITALS.	Salaries of Officers.	Wages of Attendants and Servants.	Food.	Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.	Medicines.	Fuel and Light.	Furniture and Bedding.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
NORFOLK: Bethel Hospital, Norwich	393 - -	284 18 11	1,496 15 6	199 5 9	- - -	169 - 2	258 5 2
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: St. Andrew's Hospital, Northampton.	2,927 5 2	4,629 3 2	9,616 2 7	1,082 14 -	106 18 2	1,703 13 8	1,971 17 2
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE: Nottingham Lunatic Hos- pital, The Coppice, Not- tingham.	795 - -	862 3 10	2,454 14 11	208 15 -	51 9 1	337 17 1	434 9 11

during the Year ending 31st December 1884—continued.

Extras and Miscellaneous (Detailed in Column marked with an Asterisk).	Less Monies received for Articles, Goods, and Produce sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Hospital).	TOTAL.	* Extras and Miscellaneous.		Average Number of Patients Resident during the Year.			Average Weekly Cost per Head.
					Private.	Pauper.	TOTAL.	
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.					£. s. d.
517 1 8	14 19 9	3,303 7 5	Laundry department (cost of labour included)	253 10 7½	83	1	84	- 15 1½
			Garden and farm (cost of labour included)	54 15 -				
			Stationery, postage, and printing - -	15 17 9				
			Amusements for patients (including newspapers, books, carriage exercise, excursions, &c.)	17 5 -½				
			Helps in Hospital - - - - -	89 11 5				
			Shaving - - - - -	13 8 3½				
			Earthenware, tins, and brushes - -	51 5 6½				
			Incidents - - - - -	21 8 -				
			TOTAL - - £	517 1 8				
6,595 4 1	- - -	29,262 18 -	Laundry department (cost of labour not included)	244 10 -	316	-	316	1 15 7½
			Clothing - { Patients' - - - - -	2,290 11 5				
			{ Attendants' - - - - -	240 7 4				
			Garden and farm (cost of labour not included)	181 17 2				
			Carriage of goods, travelling, and incidents	1,278 1 4				
			Stationery, postage, and printing - -	329 17 9				
			Amusements for patients (including newspapers, books, carriage exercise, excursions, &c.)	1,206 11 1				
			Pensions - - - - -	75 3 -				
			Water - - - - -	35 7 8				
			Returns of board - - - - -	144 13 9				
			Local subscriptions - - - - -	16 6 -				
			Tours to seaside - - - - -	518 10 11				
			Law expenses - - - - -	33 6 8				
			TOTAL - - £	6,595 4 1				
797 3 11	74 - 3	5,867 13 6	Laundry department (cost of labour not included)	54 4 5	80	-	80	1 8 3
			Clothing of attendants - - - - -	48 8 9				
			Garden and farm (cost of labour included)	264 19 -				
			Stationery, postage, and printing - -	120 8 10½				
			Amusements for patients (including newspapers, books, carriage exercise, excursions, &c.)	131 15 11				
			Water - - - - -	96 15 10				
			Fire insurance - - - - -	30 12 3				
			Necessary sundries - - - - -	49 18 10½				
			TOTAL - - £	797 3 11				

Appendix (H.)—HOSPITALS.—STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE, &c.

HOSPITALS.	Salaries of Officers.			Wages of Attendants and Servants.			Food.			Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.			Medicines.			Fuel and Light.			Furniture and Bedding.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
OXFORDSHIRE: Warneford Asylum, near Oxford.	530	-	-	617	4	5	1,713	10	11	249	4	6	35	9	9	349	9	1	362	2	3
STAFFORDSHIRE: Charitable Institution for the Insane, Coton Hill, near Stafford.	948	18	-	1,689	11	3	4,019	4	3	1,327	2	-	50	11	4	819	13	-	880	13	5
SURREY: Bethlehem Royal Hospital, Lambeth.	6,714	13	4	-	-	-	7,457	13	9	1,624	-	-	343	5	11	1,647	19	11	2,128	5	9
	(b)			(c)																	

(a) Including "amusements for patients, carriage exercise, excursions."

during the Year ending 31st December 1884—continued.

Extras and Miscellaneous (Detailed in Column marked with an Asterisk).	Less Monies received for Articles, Goods, and Produce sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Hospital).	TOTAL.	* Extras and Miscellaneous.			Average Number of Patients Resident during the Year.			Average Weekly Cost per Head.	
			Private.	Pauper.	TOTAL.	Private.	Pauper.	TOTAL.		
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			£. s. d.				
690 5 -½	56 12 6	4,490 13 5½	Laundry department (cost of labour not included)	32	14	9	78	-	78	1 2 2
			Clothing of attendants - - - -	53	17	8				
			Garden and farm (cost of labour included)	314	-	11				
			Carriage of goods and travelling - -	7	8	9				
			Stationery, postage, and printing - -	57	4	8				
			Amusements for patients (including newspapers, books, carriage exercise, excursions, &c.)	65	7	11				
			Choir and organist - - - - -	45	-	-				
			Fire insurance - - - - -	13	8	9				
			Consultation fees - - - - -	4	4	-				
			Stamps for Bonds, &c. - - - - -	1	18	4				
			Annuity - - - - -	50	-	-				
			Subscription to Headington Quarry Schools.	3	3	-				
			Miscellaneous expenses - - - -	41	16	3½				
			TOTAL - - - - -	690	5	-½				
3,525 8 2	478 11 3	12,782 10 2	Clothing - { Patients' (a) - - - - -	1,518	18	3	132	1	133	1 16 11½
			Attendants' - - - - -	104	14	-				
			Garden and farm (cost of labour included)	1,454	-	10				
			Stationery, postage, printing, books, and newspapers	124	1	-				
			Insurance - - - - -	19	10	-				
			Brooms, brushes, &c. - - - - -	18	6	-				
			Incidentals (a) - - - - -	117	4	5				
			Interest - - - - -	168	13	8				
			TOTAL - - - - -	3,525	8	2				
4,262 10 5	- - -	24,178 9 1	Laundry department (cost of labour included)	1,365	14	-	284	-	284	1 12 9
			Clothing and bedding of patients and attendants.	1,435	13	10				
			Garden and farm (cost of labour not included)	190	18	4				
			Carriage of goods and travelling - -	186	9	11				
			Stationery, postage, and printing - -	357	14	11				
			Amusements for patients (including newspapers, books, carriage exercise, excursions, &c.)	725	19	5				
			TOTAL - - - - -	4,262	10	5				

(b) Including "wages of attendants and servants."

(c) Included in "salaries of officers."

Appendix (H.)—HOSPITALS.—STATEMENT of EXPENDITURE, &c.

HOSPITALS.	Salaries of Officers.	Wages of Attendants and Servants.	Food.	Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors,	Medicines.	Fuel and Light,	Furniture and Bedding.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
SURREY (<i>continued</i>). Earlswood Idiot Asylum -	1,289 17 6	2,804 16 11	9,486 1 3	676 8 11	89 17 2	1,607 13 11	1,298 5 -
YORKSHIRE :							
York Lunatic Hospital -	774 9 -	1,145 16 11	2,917 10 8	358 1 6	33 12 8	440 10 10	567 - 11
The Friends' Retreat, York (a)	1,758 5 -	2,858 7 4	6,381 17 5	- - -	57 19 9	1,032 17 3	1,074 6 1

(a) These accounts are for the year ending 31 March 1885.

during the Year ending 31st December 1884—continued.

Extras and Miscellaneous (Detailed in Column marked with an Asterisk).	Less Monies received for Articles, Goods, and Produce sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Hospital).	TOTAL.	* Extras and Miscellaneous.			Average Number of Patients Resident during the Year.			Average Weekly Cost per Head.
			Private.	Pauper.	TOTAL.				
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
7,436 17 4	416 9 11	24,273 8 1	Laundry department (cost of labour included).	1,476 3 6	575	-	575	- 16 2½	
			Clothing of patients and attendants -	3,508 2 8					
			Carriage of goods and travelling -	80 2 10					
			Stationery, postage, and printing -	805 16 2					
			Official Expenses :						
			Salaries and wages -	1,386 13 5					
			Miscellaneous expenses -	179 18 9					
			TOTAL -	£ 7,436 17 4					
2,284 3 1	222 1 10	8,299 3 9	Laundry department (cost of labour not included).	69 - -	104	44	148	1 1 6	
			Clothing of patients -	1,152 11 8					
			Garden and farm (cost of labour not included).	380 13 8					
			Stationery, postage, and printing -	72 4 3					
			Amusements for patients (including newspapers, books, carriage exercise, excursions, &c.)	431 17 8					
			Water -	108 10 2					
			Brushes, soap, &c. -	69 5 8					
			TOTAL -	£ 2,284 3 1					
980 7 5	74 17 10	14,069 2 5	Laundry department (cost of labour not included).	132 3 11	157	-	157	1 14 5½	
			Garden and farm (cost of labour included)	248 1 2					
			Water -	108 17 10					
			Postage, telegrams, and carriage -	33 13 5					
			Library, stationery, and printing -	109 17 11					
			General charges -	120 19 4					
			Stables, &c. -	226 13 10					
			TOTAL -	£ 980 7 5					

Appendix (I.)

Appendix (I.)

STATE CRIMINAL ASYLUM, BROADMOOR.

1 November 1884.

State Criminal
Asylum.

YESTERDAY and this day we have paid the annual official visit to the Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum.

Assault upon
deputy medical
superintendent.

We must, at the commencement of our report, express our great regret at finding that Dr. Nicolson, who has so ably filled the post of deputy superintendent for many years here, is absent on sick leave. On 26th September an assault of a serious character was made upon him by one of the male patients who came behind him (having just induced another male patient to make a disturbance and so call off the attention of the attendants), and struck him a violent blow on the right ear with two stones which he had wrapped up in his handkerchief. It is not considered likely that Dr. Nicholson will, under favourable circumstances, be able to resume work here for the next six weeks. We were accompanied during our inspection by Dr. Orange and Mr. Isaac, who afforded us every information we desired.

Statistics.

We saw every patient in residence, 554 in all; 412 men and 142 women. The estimated accommodation here is for 405 men and 150 women, so that, though there are vacancies for 8 women, 7 men were detained here in excess of the estimated accommodation. It has been found necessary to place some beds in one of the day-rooms as a temporary expedient, but the Criminal Lunatics Act, 1884, which comes into operation this day, will *inter alia* give relief in this matter.

The following table shows the changes which have occurred in the number of patients since the visit of the Commissioners in Lunacy on the 6th July 1883:—

BROADMOOR ASYLUM.

Appendix (I.)

State Criminal Asylum.

Classified with reference to the circumstances under which Detained.

	TOTALS.			Certified to be Insane whilst awaiting Trial or Judgment.			Found Insane by Jury on Arraignment.			Acquitted on the Ground of Insanity.			Reprieved on the Ground of Insanity.			Certified to be Insane whilst undergoing Sentences of Penal Servitude.			Certified to be Insane whilst undergoing Shorter Terms of Imprisonment.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
In the Asylum on the 7th July 1883	385	139	524	40	11	51	86	32	118	200	68	268	15	1	16	41	27	68	3	-	3
Since admitted, first time	62	15	77	6	3	9	12	2	14	17	6	23	5	-	5	22	4	26	-	-	-
Re-admitted	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total under Treatment	448	154	602	46	14	60	98	34	132	218	74	292	20	1	21	63	31	94	3	-	3
Recovered, and discharged	2	1	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Discharged to the care of guardians of workhouse	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Removed to other asylums on completion of their sentences	20	3	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	3	23	-	-	-
Died	14	7	21	2	-	2	3	1	4	8	4	12	1	-	1	-	2	2	-	-	-
Total Discharged, Removed, and Died	36	12	48	2	-	2	4	2	6	9	5	14	1	-	1	20	5	25	-	-	-
Remaining under Treatment on the 31st October 1884	412	142	554	44	14	58	94	32	126	209	69	278	19	1	20	43	26	69	3	-	3

The daily average number resident between the 7th of July 1883 and the 31st of October 1884 (both days inclusive), was:—Males, 400; females, 142; both sexes 542.

Appendix (I.)

State Criminal
Asylum.

General health.

The health of the patients must be considered good, and the Asylum has been entirely free from epidemic or exceptional disorders. We saw as we passed through the wards 16 men and 25 women in bed, and since the last visit by two members of our Board, 21 patients have died. Thus it will be seen that the death-rate has been low, 2·9 per cent. calculated upon the average daily number resident, and with the exception of one suicide, the deaths were all from ordinary causes, and call for no remark. There are at this date 16 males and 6 females who are epileptic, and 19 men and 2 women are suffering from paralysis.

Divine Service.

We made inquiry as to the attendance at Divine Service last Sunday, and find 70 men and 27 women were present in the morning, and 57 men and 21 women in the afternoon. The last Roman Catholic service was attended by 13, and the last Wesleyan service by 18 patients, all males in both cases. At the weekly services, on an average, are assembled 16 men and 4 women.

Entertain-
ments.

The associated entertainments continue as before reported, and are varied and numerous.

Occupations.

The returns furnished us show that 181 males and 90 females were last week usefully employed: 33 men on the land, 51 in various trades; 8 in the kitchen and 60 in the wards; 21 women work in the laundry, 40 do needlework, 25 clean the wards, and 4 are employed in the kitchen. The plan of rewarding the workers by money payments still continues here, and is considered to be satisfactory.

Restraint and
seclusion.

No instance of the use of mechanical restraint is recorded since the last visit, but 29 men and 23 women have been secluded during that interval to prevent their doing injury to others or themselves, the former on 1,018 occasions, and for a total of 9,278 hours; the latter on 620 occasions, and for a total of 3,437 hours. There are many patients who are secluded at their own request, which is duly recorded; but it does not appear necessary to us to detail such seclusion in this report.

Attendants.

The staff of attendants, including the head in each division, is 75 males and 29 females; 9 of the former and 4 of the latter have lived here less than one year, and 17 and 10 respectively have been here less than two years, but the majority of attendants have been for many years in the Asylum service. We think at the present time the staff is adequate, and all appear to be up to their duties, but while we consider the staff to be adequate we do not consider attention is being given to the class of persons received here, and the necessary absences owing to holidays, illness, and the like, that the staff is at all too strong. No serious casualty has to be reported, and there has been but one case of fractured bones amongst the patients, and this was the accidental fracture of the neck of the femur.

Precautions
against fire.

With regard to greater security in the event of an outbreak of fire, an additional staircase has been placed to No. 4 Block Male Division. This block, 250 feet in length, was originally constructed with only one staircase placed in the centre. This has been removed to one end of the block, and the new staircase placed at the opposite extremity of the block. This block is now

in our opinion practically safe, and no fear can be reasonably entertained that in the event of fire any of the patients need be cut off from escape. Whilst this has been done, the opportunity of increasing the single rooms in this block was taken, and there are now 13 more single rooms which are heated by warm-water pipes; and the small dormitories have been done away with. There are still two blocks, No. 3 in the male, and No. 1 in the female division, which are similar in construction to No. 4 before this alteration. We earnestly hope that both these blocks will before the next visit have been improved in like manner, and add thus not only to the safety but also to the comfort of the patients.

Appendix (I.)
State Criminal
Asylum.

We had no complaint calling for notice, and indeed the only complaints made to us were evidently the outcome of delusion. The day-rooms and dormitories were in good order, the patients properly dressed, the food good and well served, and we have every reason to think that this Asylum continues to deserve the high reputation it has attained under the present active and zealous superintendent.

Generally
satisfactory
state of the
Asylum.

Appendix (K.)

Appendix (K.)

HOSPITAL FOR LUNATIC SOLDIERS, NETLEY.

11 December 1884.

Netley
Hospital.

WE to day inspected the Lunatic Department of the Military Hospital at Netley. Surgeon Major Welch continues to be in charge.

Statistics.

Since our Colleagues visited in April 1883, there have been 324 admissions of non-commissioned officers and privates and three of commissioned officers. Two of the three latter were given up to their friends, and one was transferred to the Royal India Asylum at Ealing. Two only of the whole number of 324 were returned to duty, 156 were received by their friends, 90 were passed to county asylums, and 80 to the parishes and unions to which they were found to be chargeable. There are now in the wards 37 cases only; among them there is not any commissioned officer; of these, 4 are about to be sent to asylums, 6 to unions, 13 to friends, and it is proposed to keep 14 for further observation and treatment. From the figures above given it may be gathered that the number of patients is, just now, low, but the Indian trooping season is in progress and will soon show an influx of patients here. The maximum number in residence since the Commissioners' last visit has, we hear, been 61. In the interval between the dates of that visit and this visit, 79 suicidally disposed have been under care; eight are so at the present time, and five patients are also reported to us to be homicidal.

Death from
choking.

With the exception of one death there has been no grave casualty. That death occurred in February last; it resulted from suffocation by impaction of a piece of bread in the œsophagus just over the laryngeal opening. Surgical assistance was at hand as soon as the accident was detected, but too late to save the patient's life. He had secreted bread at dinner and retired into a corner as was his habit, and had not given the slightest indication (by voice or movement) of the accident. There has been no other death.

Restraint and
seclusion.

Mechanical restraint has not been resorted to, and but three cases of seclusion are recorded; all for very short periods. One was for maniacal violence after an epileptic fit; another also to repress violence in language and conduct, the third to arrest a destructive tendency on the part of the patient.

General health.

No patient was in bed at the time of our inspection; nine were registered as being under medical treatment.

All the patients were paraded for our inspection, and each was questioned by one of us in the presence of the other and of
Surgeon

Surgeon Major Welch. One man only exhibited disorderly conduct. No complaint was volunteered, and our inquiries satisfied us that the general care and treatment are very proper. The men seemed warmly clad, and bearing in mind that nine are employed on the land, and 10 assist in the wards and offices, we were not otherwise than satisfied with the state of their clothing and personal cleanliness.

Appendix (K.)
Netley
Hospital.

The staff under the surgeon major consists of a sergeant major, sergeant, corporal, and 16 private soldiers, 15 of whom act as attendants. Two of the 16 are in future to be drafted half-yearly for general service, so as to be available at home and foreign stations for the temporary care of insane soldiers. These are to be replaced as often by new men as probationers. Two attendants (included in the 16) are on duty at night. To test their vigilance tell-tale clocks should, we think, be used, as in other lunatic asylums, and we have informed Surgeon Major Welch where such can be procured at a very small cost. There is always an attendant in the infirmary at night. Sergeant Major Gould has retired; he was, we think, a valuable man in his post, had considerable experience with the insane, and was, we believe, very kind as well as careful in the discharge of his duties.

Staff.

We saw the patients at dinner; the fare on table was good, well cooked, properly served, and substantial.

Dietary.

The classification of the patients by day is now practicable, through the enlargement of a day-room on the ground floor. This, as we expected to hear, has conduced greatly to the comfort of the orderly and to the better supervision of the turbulent. We found the wards throughout clean, well ventilated, and reasonably comfortable. The floors of the bath-rooms have been asphalted, and the old urinals have been replaced by others of more simple construction. Both these alterations are improvements. The means of extinction of fire, and the exits from the building in the event of an outbreak of fire, appear to be sufficient for the class of patients here detained. We regret that the light verandah previously recommended by the Commissioners for exercise of the patients in wet weather has not yet been put up, but trust that this will soon be added to the structure, as it appears to us to be much required. By reason of the indifferent character of the work done in painting and colouring some two years ago, more work of that description seems now again to be necessary, especially in the upper corridor, upper day-room, and kitchen. In all respects, other than those above stated, there seems to be no immediate necessity for further outlay here.

Improvements
effected and
required.

Appendix (L.)

Appendix (L.)

ROYAL NAVAL LUNATIC HOSPITAL, YARMOUTH.

31 March 1884.

Yarmouth
Hospital.
General
condition.

THIS Hospital was this day inspected by us.

We can, as usual, present a very favourable report of the condition in which it is maintained, and of the general treatment of the patients who are here received. There is everywhere the order and neatness characteristic of sailors, and the utmost cleanliness, and great comfort, prevail. As much as possible seems to be done to render the life of the hospital cheerful, and to lessen the inevitable monotony; and certainly the patients, generally, were very contented.

Statistics.

At present there are 42 officers and 122 sailors, or a total of 164 patients under treatment; and there is, we are informed, vacant accommodation for 13 officers and 78 sailors.

The present inmates include 16 general paralytics, many in advanced stages, and bedridden; and we can again mention as creditable to the nursing, that no bed sores exist. There are also nine epileptics.

Since the Hospital was visited by two of our Board on the 21st May last, six officers and 10 men have been admitted; 3 officers and 3 men were discharged, the officers and two of the men having recovered; and 3 officers and 9 men died. Nine of these 22 deaths are attributed to general paralysis.

Occupations,
Divine Service,
and exercise.

We were glad to learn that as many as 67 patients are usefully employed in various duties connected with the hospital. The value of such employment cannot be over-estimated. Sixty-four patients attend Divine Service; and here we may mention that it is intended shortly to take in hand the necessary re-decoration of the chapel. About 38 patients take exercise beyond the grounds, a number we should be glad to see increased.

The diet is still on a very liberal scale.

Dietary.

Attendants.

The staff of attendants employed is large, comprising 28 men and a woman.

Improvements.

The structural improvements effected since the last visit appear to be the converting a portion of the dead-house into a decent mortuary chapel; improving the sanitary arrangements by cutting off waste and sink pipes from unbroken connection with the drains, and making them discharge over gratings in the open
air,

air, and introducing aerating traps for better ventilating the soil pipes of closets. Appendix (L.)

We were accompanied in our inspection by Dr. Hilston, who afforded us every information. He was conversant with every detail, and has evidently taken a deep interest in the welfare of his patients and of the hospital, which, we can confidently state, has under his management, fully maintained its high character. We understand that his term of service here is about to expire, according to the regulations, and if it be not renewed, we trust his successor may be equally able and zealous.

Yarmouth
Hospital.
Approaching
expiration of
Dr. Hilston's
term of service.

Appendix (M.)

Appendix (M.)

ROYAL INDIA ASYLUM, EALING.

30 January 1884.

Royal India
Asylum.
Statistics.

WE to-day visited this Asylum. The patients of the first-class are males, 28 ; females, 7. Second-class, 53 men and 11 women, making a total of 99 upon the books. No admission or discharge has occurred since the visit of our Colleagues in July last, but two deaths are recorded, one in each sex ; the man died of laryngitis, the woman of cancer in the face. We saw every patient except a gentleman who was out for a walk. One patient only was confined to bed, an old officer ; he was suffering from senile decay. Another old officer was alone in his room, but sitting up ; he is upwards of 90 years of age.

Restraint and
seclusion.

No patient was at the time of our visit, or had previously been, under mechanical restraint or in seclusion.

Exercise and
occupation.

All patients who are able to go are taken frequently beyond the grounds ; about 46 are usefully employed, and we saw a fair proportion amusing themselves in-doors.

No patient complained to us of detention or ill-treatment, and no patient was noisy or violent. Eleven men work in the garden, eight as artizans in the shops.

Divine Service
and amuse-
ments.

On Sundays the attendance at Divine Service in the Asylum comprises nearly all the patients ; six first-class go to Church, and five second-class attend a Roman Catholic Chapel. Some attend public places of amusement ; several went to the Fisheries Exhibition.

Clothing and
dietary.

The patients' clothing appeared to us to be satisfactory. The officers and ladies, as well as the soldiers, all perform their toilette in their own bed-rooms, and there are lavatories also provided for the use of the second class. We were not present at dinner time, but we understand that there is no change in the dietary.

General con-
dition, and
provisions in
case of fire.

The Asylum was throughout in proper order, and sufficiently comfortable. The arrangements for escape of the patients in the soldiers' block, which is distinct from the main building, in the event of fire, or on the ejection of them from windows, are scarcely satisfactory to us, so far as they depend upon the arrival and assistance of a fire brigade (who could not be on the spot for a quarter of an hour) and upon the removal by ladders of patients, or only the ejection of them from windows, nearly 20 feet off the ground. An external staircase however has been provided, which would be available for the escape of patients sleeping in the attics. There is an attendant who patrols and visits these upper floors several times during the night. On each floor portable pumps and buckets filled with water are placed to control or extinguish a fire at its commencement.

Appendix (N.)

Appendix (N.)

ADVERTISEMENT relative to Single Patients.

LUNACY.—SINGLE PATIENTS.

15 December 1884.

THE Commissioners in Lunacy having reason to believe that many persons of unsound mind are illegally received or taken charge of, and that the law relating to insane persons not in Asylums or Licensed Houses, but under individual care as "Single Patients," is extensively violated, desire to draw the attention of Medical Practitioners and others to the provisions of the 8 & 9 Vict. c. 100, s. 90, as amended by the 8th section of the 16 & 17 Vict. c. 95.

By these enactments no person (unless he derives no profit from the charge, or be a Committee appointed by the Lord Chancellor) can receive one patient in any Unlicensed House, neither can any person take care or charge of any one patient as a Lunatic or alleged Lunatic, without the same form of Order and Medical Certificates as are required on the reception of a patient into a Licensed House, copies of which are to be sent to the Commissioners in Lunacy, together with other particulars, which are fully stated in printed instructions to be obtained on application at the Office of Commissioners, 19, Whitehall-place.

By the first-mentioned Act, every person neglecting to comply with the requirements of the Statute is liable to prosecution for a misdemeanour.

By the Interpretation Clause, the word "Lunatic" is declared to mean "Every Insane Person, and every Person being an Idiot or Lunatic, or of unsound mind."

According to the law, as laid down by the Judges of the Superior Courts, the provisions and penalties of the Act apply to all cases of insane persons taken or retained under care or charge in Unlicensed Houses, whether or not they were of unsound mind when first received.

The Commissioners will feel it their duty, in cases of violation of the law hereafter brought under their notice, to proceed by indictment against the offending parties.

For the reception of two or more lunatics a license is required.

By order of the Board.

Charles Spencer Perceval,
Secretary.

Appendix (O.)

Appendix (O.)

LIST of WORKHOUSES visited by the COMMISSIONERS in
LUNACY during the Year ending 31st December 1884.

COUNTY.	UNION OR PARISH WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Beds - - -	Leighton Buzzard -	8	6	14
Buckingham - -	Aylesbury - - -	4	9	13
Cambridge - -	Whittlesey - - -	1	-	1
	Wisbech - - -	8	9	17
Cheshire - - -	Macclesfield - - -	24	33	57
	Stockport - - -	35	64	99
Cornwall - - -	St. Germans - - -	2	1	3
	Launceston - - -	2	4	6
	Stratton - - -	1	-	1
Cumberland - -	Cockermouth - -	9	9	18
Derby - - -	Chesterfield - - -	22	25	47
	Glossop - - -	2	5	7
Devon - - -	Barnstaple - - -	6	10	16
	Bideford - - -	4	5	9
	Crediton - - -	7	3	10
	East Stonehouse - - -	1	3	4
	Exeter - - -	14	30	44
	Holsworthy - - -	2	2	4
	Kingsbridge - - -	7	2	9
	Newton Abbot - - -	4	13	17
	Okehampton - - -	4	4	8
	Plymouth - - -	43	43	86

COUNTY.	UNION OR PARISH WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Devon— <i>continued</i> -	Plympton St. Mary -	3	3	6
	South Molton - -	6	4	10
	Stoke Damerel - -	11	23	34
	Tavistock - - -	7	7	14
	St. Thomas - - -	11	10	21
	Tiverton - - -	2	6	8
	Torrington - - -	5	5	10
	Totnes - - - -	8	8	16
Dorset - - -	Blandford - - -	1	4	5
	Poole - - - -	13	18	31
	Shaftesbury - - -	3	1	4
	Wareham and Purbeck -	3	1	4
	Wimborne and Cranborne	-	3	3
Durham - - -	Chester-le-Street - -	5	7	12
	Gateshead - - -	10	17	27
	Houghton-le-Spring -	1	3	4
	Lanchester - - -	2	6	8
	Sunderland - - -	37	61	98
Essex - - - -	West Ham - - - -	34	45	79
Gloucester - -	Barton Regis - - -	84	96	180
	Bristol - - - -	73	113	186
	Stroud - - - -	17	19	36
Hereford - - -	Ross - - - -	-	4	4
Kent - - - -	Ashford, East - - -	3	6	9
	Ashford, West - - -	3	4	7
	Dartford - - - -	11	6	17
	Greenwich - - - -	6	5	11
	Lewisham - - - -	-	1	1
	Maidstone - - - -	20	21	41
	Medway - - - -	16	26	42
	Woolwich - - - -	-	3	3
Lancaster - - -	Ashton-under-Lyne -	30	58	88
	Blackburn - - - -	111	95	206
	Bolton - - - -	11	19	30
	Burnley - - - -	20	17	37
	Bury - - - -	44	55	99
	Chorley - - - -	19	18	37
	Chorlton - - - -	55	76	131

Appendix (O.) COUNTY.	UNION OR PARISH WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Lancaster— <i>contd.</i> -	The Fylde - - -	7	5	12
	Garstang - - -	5	4	9
	Haslingden - - -	28	41	69
	Lancaster - - -	10	10	20
	Leigh - - -	9	12	21
	Liverpool, Brownlow Hill	23	4	27
	„ Dingle Mount	-	79	79
	Lunesdale - - -	1	3	4
	Manchester, Old - - -	-	-	-
	„ New - - -	167	244	411
	Oldham - - -	44	62	106
	Ormskirk - - -	8	10	18
	Prescot - - -	34	43	77
	Preston, Fulwood - - -	2	51	53
	„ Ribchester - - -	72	-	72
	Prestwich - - -	15	-	15
	Rochdale - - -	42	41	83
	Salford - - -	72	98	170
	Todmorden - - -	11	18	29
	Toxteth Park - - -	34	31	65
West Derby - - -	69	96	165	
Wigan - - -	37	53	90	
Leicester - - -	Barrow-on-Soar - - -	1	4	5
	Billesdon - - -	7	4	11
	Blaby - - -	1	2	3
	Hinckley - - -	5	7	12
	Leicester - - -	46	53	99
	Lutterworth - - -	3	2	5
	Market Bosworth - - -	3	4	7
	Market Harborough - - -	7	3	10
	Melton Mowbray - - -	2	1	3
Lincoln - - -	Boston - - -	7	7	14
	Bourn - - -	3	4	7
	Caistor - - -	5	9	14
	Gainsborough - - -	-	5	5
	Glanford Brigg - - -	2	3	5
	Grantham - - -	4	6	10
	Holbeach - - -	4	5	9
	Horncastle - - -	4	6	10
	Lincoln - - -	12	21	33
	Louth - - -	2	10	12
	Sleaford - - -	5	4	9
	Spalding - - -	7	7	14
	Spilsby - - -	2	6	8
	Stamford - - -	5	6	11

COUNTY.	UNION OR PARISH WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Middlesex - -	Bethnal Green - - -	17	22	39
	Brentford - - -	6	14	20
	Chelsea - - -	3	4	7
	Edmonton - - -	16	24	40
	Fulham - - -	3	2	5
	St. George-in-the-East -	3	-	3
	St. George's - - -	1	1	2
	St. Giles-in-the-Fields, and St. George, Blooms- bury.	7	15	22
	Hackney - - -	5	16	21
	Hampstead - - -	-	1	1
	Holborn, City-road -	10	13	23
	„ Gray's Inn-road	14	21	35
	„ Upper Holloway	-	7	7
	Islington, St. Mary -	18	28	46
	Kensington - - -	13	15	28
	London, City of, Bow -	7	16	23
	St. Marylebone - - -	7	14	21
	Mile End Old Town -	1	2	3
	Paddington - - -	1	12	13
	St. Pancras - - -	25	27	52
	Poplar - - -	13	12	25
	Shoreditch, St. Leonard	9	19	28
	Stepney - - -	1	5	6
Westminster - - -	-	30	30	
Whitechapel - - -	8	17	25	
Monmouth - -	Abergavenny - - -	2	-	2
	Bedwellty - - -	6	7	13
	Chepstow - - -	3	4	7
	Monmouth - - -	4	9	13
	Newport - - -	8	10	18
	Pontypool - - -	7	10	17
Norfolk - - -	Norwich - - -	39	41	80
	Great Yarmouth - - -	28	32	60
Northampton -	Northampton - - -	15	24	39
	Oundle - - -	8	13	21
	Thrapston - - -	1	7	8

Appendix (O.) COUNTY.	UNION OR PARISH WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Northumberland -	Bellingham - - -	-	1	1
	Berwick-on-Tweed - - -	11	14	25
	Castle Ward - - -	3	1	4
	Haltwhistle - - -	1	1	2
	Hexham - - -	2	3	5
	Newcastle-on-Tyne -	24	43	67
Nottingham - -	Basford - - -	15	16	31
	Bingham - - -	-	1	1
	East Retford - - -	5	9	14
	Mansfield - - -	12	12	24
	Newark - - -	3	10	13
	Nottingham - - -	68	78	146
	Southwell - - -	3	5	8
	Worksop - - -	5	9	14
Rutland - -	Oakham - - -	2	1	3
	Uppingham - - -	2	1	3
Salop - - -	Atcham - - -	18	27	45
	Whitchurch - - -	4	7	11
Somerset - -	Bath - - -	56	52	108
	Dulverton - - -	3	2	5
	Frome - - -	18	20	38
	Taunton - - -	5	11	16
	Wellington - - -	6	12	18
	Williton - - -	11	12	23
Southampton -	Alverstoke - - -	10	7	17
	Catherington - - -	-	4	4
	Christchurch - - -	2	5	7
	Droxford - - -	5	3	8
	Fareham - - -	3	5	8
	Havant - - -	4	3	7
	Portsea Island - - -	49	80	129
	Ringwood - - -	1	5	6
	South Stoneham - - -	2	5	7
	Southampton - - -	29	32	61
	Isle of Wight - - -	18	18	36

COUNTY.	UNION OR PARISH WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Stafford - -	Stoke-upon-Trent - -	27	35	62
	West Bromwich - -	40	56	96
	Wolverhampton - -	49	66	115
Suffolk - - -	Ipswich - - -	18	14	32
Surrey - - -	Camberwell, St. Giles -	1	-	1
	Lambeth, St. Mary -	-	-	-
	St. Olave's, Bermondsey	6	5	11
	„ Horselydown	-	1	1
	„ Rotherhithe	1	4	5
	St. Saviour's, Walworth	1	8	9
	„ Marlboro'-street.	1	-	1
	Wandsworth and Clapham	2	9	11
Sussex - - -	Battle - - -	5	3	8
	Brighton - - -	72	92	164
	Eastbourne - - -	1	6	7
	Hailsham - - -	3	3	6
	Hastings - - -	1	3	4
	Newhaven - - -	1	6	7
	West Firle - - -	-	-	-
Warwick - - -	Aston - - -	28	32	60
	Atherstone - - -	-	8	8
	Birmingham - - -	138	148	286
	Coventry - - -	6	10	16
	Foleshill - - -	4	4	8
	Nuneaton - - -	2	2	4
	Rugby - - -	5	3	8
	Southam - - -	6	4	10
	Warwick - - -	4	13	17
Westmorland -	East Ward - - -	-	2	2
	Kendal, Kendal - -	13	1	14
	„ Milnthorpe -	-	15	15

Appendix (O.) COUNTY.	UNION OR PARISH WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Wiltshire - -	Amesbury - - -	4	2	6
	Chippenham - -	8	9	17
	Cricklade and Wootton Bassett.	-	10	10
	Highworth and Swindon	3	6	9
	Malmesbury - -	4	3	7
	Mere - - - -	3	7	10
	Tisbury - - - -	2	9	11
	Worcester - -	Dudley - - - -	60	73
York, East Riding -	Bridlington - - -	1	5	6
	Driffeld - - - -	2	9	11
	Kingston-upon-Hull -	19	16	35
	York - - - - -	42	88	130
York, North Riding	Aysgarth - - - -	1	2	3
	Bedale - - - - -	1	1	2
	Helmsley - - - -	2	6	8
	Kirkby Moorside - -	1	2	3
	Leyburn - - - - -	3	-	3
	Malton - - - - -	3	2	5
	Northallerton - - -	2	3	5
	Pickering - - - -	2	3	5
	Reeth - - - - -	3	3	6
	Richmond - - - -	1	5	6
	Scarborough - - -	3	7	10
	Thirsk - - - - -	4	3	7
	Whitby - - - - -	1	1	2
York, West Riding	Bierley, North - - -	28	32	60
	Bradford - - - - -	74	110	184
	Ecclesall Bierlow - -	27	31	58
	Halifax - - - - -	7	9	16
	Huddersfield, Crossland Moor,	20	14	34
	„ Deanhouse	22	19	41
	Leeds - - - - -	25	25	50
	Pateley Bridge - - -	4	3	7
	Ripon - - - - -	2	9	11
	Saddleworth - - - -	1	5	6
	Sedbergh - - - - -	2	2	4
	Settle - - - - -	1	5	6
	Sheffield - - - - -	139	102	241
	Skipton - - - - -	7	4	11

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

g. Limited to quiet and harmless cases.

H O U S E S.	Number of Patients for which Licensed.			TO WHOM LICENSED.
	M.	F.	Total.	
	I. Receiving both Private and Pauper Patients :			
Of both sexes:				
Bethnal Green, E.	164	246	410	John Millar, L.R.C.P.
Bow, E.	390	50	440	E. H. Byas, M.R.C.S., and W. J. Mickle, M.R.C.P.
Camberwell, S.E.	159	330	489	J. H. Paul, M.D., and F. Schofield, M.D.
Hoxton, N.	80	180	260	J. F. Hill, J. W. Carter, and J. F. Woods, M.R.C.S.
Peckham, S.E.	125	250	375	E. H. Byas, M.R.C.S., and A. H. Stocker, M.D.
II. Receiving Private Patients only :				
(a) Of both sexes :				
Chiswick	27	17	44	T. H. Tuke, M.D., Mrs. Tuke, and C. M. Tuke, M.R.C.S.
Clapton, Upper, E.	38	52	90	H. Monro, M.D., and J. O. Adams, M.D.
Finsbury Park, N.	45	47	92	A. H. Stocker, M.D., F. J. Wright, M.D.
Hammersmith, W.	42	24	66	T. O. Wood, F.R.C.P. Ed.
Isleworth	25	20	45	E. S. Willett, M.D., and C. H. Keep, M.R.C.S.
Roehampton, S.W.	35	33	68	W. Wood, M.D., and T. Bigland, M.R.C.S.
Sunbury	15	15	30	J. Seaton, M.D., Miss C. J. Seaton, and J. J. J. Seaton, M.R.C.S.
(b) Males only :				
Brook Green, W.	12	-	12	Mrs. H. Roy.
Chelsea, S.W.	35	-	35	C. J. Sutherland, H. Sutherland, M.D., A. H. Sutherland, and E. T. Hall, M.R.C.S.
Fulham, S.W.	35	-	35	G. F. Blandford, M.D., and C. F. Williams.
Hillingdon	48	-	48	H. Stilwell, M.D., and D. G. Johnston, M.B.

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES—continued.

H O U S E S.	Number of Patients for which Licensed.			TO WHOM LICENSED.
	M.	F.	Total.	
II. Receiving Private Patients only—continued.				
(c) Females only:				
Brompton, West, S.W.	-	-	-	Miss Burney, J. R. Hill, L.R.C.P., and Mrs. C. Hill.
Hammersmith, S.W.	-	-	30	C. J. Sutherland, H. Sutherland, M.D., A. H. Sutherland, and Miss C. Sharpe.
Hammersmith, W.	q.	-	10	C. Cotes and Mrs. Cotes.
Hanwell, W.	-	-	10	Miss E. Dixon.
Hayes	-	-	19	E. Benbow, M.R.C.S., and H. F. Winslow, M.D.
"	-	-	19	H. Stilwell, M.D., and Mrs. M. E. Rowes.
Hendon, N.W.	-	-	14	H. Hicks, M.D., and Mrs. Hicks.
Leyton	-	-	15	Mrs. C. E. Davey.
Peckham Rye, S.E.	q.	-	8	Mrs. C. Fruin.
Southall	-	-	8	Miss H. J. Rosser.
"	-	-	15	W. O. Chalk, M.R.C.S., and Mrs. Chalk.
Twickenham	-	-	18	H. W. Diamond, M.R.C.S.
Wandsworth	q.	-	12	Miss M. Leech.
III. For Special Cases:				
Brixton, S.W.	-	-	-	Mrs. E. H. Tucker.
Notting Hill, W.	-	-	2	H. C. Smith, M.R.C.S.
Tooting Upper, S.W.	-	-	2	G. C. Dale, M.D.
IV. Receiving Idiots, &c.				
(a) Of both Sexes:				
Hampton Wick	-	-	-	J. L. H. Down, M.D., and Mrs. Down.
(b) Males only:				
Norwood, Lower, S.E.	q.	-	4	Mrs. E. S. Foreman.

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

[*Houses receiving Paupers—*m.* Males only; *f.* Females only; *q.* limited to quiet and harmless cases.]

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	TO WHOM LICENSED.	Number of Patients for which Licensed.			CLERKS TO VISITORS.
			M.	F.	T.	
Beds	<i>f.</i> Bishopstone House, Bedford	W. S. Craig, M.D., and Mrs. Craig	—	9	9	Mark Whyley, Bedford.
"	Springfield House, Bedford	David Bower, M.D., and Miss E. J. Norton.	20	28	48	James Pearse, ditto.
Derby	Wye House, Buxton	F. K. Dickson, F.R.C.P. Ed.	24	20	44	J. B. Boycott, Chapel-en-le-Frith.
Devon	Court Hall, Kenton, Exeter	Miss E. A. Teage	—	8	8	J. W. Friend, Exeter.
"	Plympton House, Plympton	C. Aldridge, M.D., and J. Aldridge	23	21	44	Thomas Kelly, Yealmpton.
"	74, Lisson Grove, Plymouth	John Phillips	—	2	2†	R. E. Moore, Plymouth.
Durham	Dinsdale Park, Darlington	J. W. Eastwood, M.D.	22	24	46	H. Dunn, Darlington.
"	Dunston Lodge, Gateshead	W. Garbutt and J. Grabham	35	27	62	W. Harle, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Essex	Witham	T. M. Tomkin, M.R.C.S.	—	—	25†	John Cook, Witham.
Glamorgan	*Vernon House, Briton Ferry	Chas. Pegge, M.R.C.S.	28	82	110	T. M. Franklen, Cardiff.
Gloucester	Northwoods, Winterbourne, Bristol	R. Eager, M.D., and T. G. Seymour	25	25	50	J. H. Latcham, Stokescroft, Bristol.
"	Fairford House, Fairford	D. and H. Iles, and D. Iles, M.R.C.S.	30	30	60	George S. White, Fairford.
"	The Croft House, Fairford	Mrs. Ellen Iles	—	5	5	- - ditto - ditto.
Hants	Westbrook House, Alton	Mrs. E. J. Burnett and J. F. Wright, M.R.C.S. (Medical Superintendent).	10	20	30	G. A. Webb, Winchester.
"	The Briars, Sandown, Isle of Wight	J. B. Steward, M.D., and Mrs. Steward	—	4	4	- - ditto - ditto.
Herts	Harpenden Hall, St. Albans	Mrs. Rumball	2	4	6	R. Nicholson, St. Albans.
"	Hadham Palace, Much Hadham	W. B. Willans, L.R.C.P. Ed.	12	8	20	- - ditto - ditto.
Kent	North Grove House, Hawkhurst	W. M. Harmer, F.R.C.P. Ed.	18	24	42	A. R. Wood, Cranbrook.
"	Springcroft, Beckenham	R. R. Stilwell, M.D.	—	3	3	R. Latter, Bromley.
"	Tattlebury House, Goudhurst	R. S. Newington, M.R.C.S.	6	2	8	A. R. Wood, Cranbrook.
"	West Malling Place, Maidstone	James Adam, M.D., and Mrs. Adam	18	17	35	H. D. Wildes, West Malling.

† Two patients named in licence.

‡ Not to exceed 15 males or 12 females.

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES—continued.

[*Houses receiving Paupers—*m.* Males only; *f.* Females only; *g.* limited to quiet and harmless cases.]

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	TO WHOM LICENSED.	Number of Patients for which Licensed.			CLERKS TO VISITORS.
			M.	F.	T.	
Lancaster	Marsden Hall, Burnley	E. A. Bennett, M.R.C.S.	15	13	28	W. J. Dickson, Kirkham.
"	Clifton Hall, Manchester	H. B. Lomas and Mrs. Eliz. Smith	15	15	30	H. T. Crofton, Manchester.
"	*Haydock Lodge, Ashton, Newton-le-Willows.	E. H. Beaman, M.R.C.S., and J. Shaw, M.D.	112	118	230	R. Davies, Warrington.
"	Tue Brook Villa, Liverpool	R. F. Owen, M.K.Q.C.P.	26	26	52	R. S. Cleaver, Liverpool.
"	Westdale House, Wavertree, Liverpool.	Stanley A. Gill, M.R.C.P. Ed.	-	10	10	W. Swift, Liverpool.
Norfolk	Heigham Hall, Norwich	J. F. Watson, M.R.C.S., and C. J. Watson, M.R.C.S.	40	55	95	E. S. Bignold, Norwich.
"	The Grove, Catton, Norwich	T. J. C. Rackham	11	13	24	E. P. Simpson, Norwich.
Northampton	Abington Abbey, Northampton	Henry S. Prichard and Miss F. L. Prichard.	17	16	33	H. W. K. Markham, Northampton.
Shropshire	Stretton House, Church Stretton	Mrs. Hyslop	40	-	40	G. De Courcy Peele, Shrewsbury.
"	Grove House, All Stretton	Mrs. McLintock	-	40	40	- ditto - ditto.
"	St. Mary's House, Whitchurch	S. T. Gwynn, M.D.	2	4	6	- ditto - ditto.
"	Boreatton Park, Baschurch, near Shrewsbury.	W. H. O. Sankey, M.D., and W. A. C. O. Sankey, L.R.C.P. Ed.	10	18	28	- ditto - ditto.
Somerset	Brislington House, Bristol	C. H. Fox, M.D., and B. B. Fox, M.B.	56	50	106	F. E. Whittuck, Keynsham.
"	Bailbrook House, Bath Easton	J. Terry, M.R.C.S.	20	20	40	Isaac Williams, Bath.
"	13 & 14 Adelaide Terrace, Portishead	L. A. Weatherly, M.D.	-	2	2	H. O'Brien O'Donoghue, Long Ashton.
Stafford	Ashwood Ho., Kingswinford, Dudley	G. F. Bodington, M.R.C.P. (M.D. Giess.), and H. G. Peacock, L.R.C.P.	10	20	30	M. F. Blakiston, Stafford.
"	Moat House, Tamworth	J. F. Woody, M.R.C.S., and Edward Hollins, jun.	-	10	10	- ditto - ditto.
"	The Green Hall, Stafford	E. F. Weston, M.R.C.S.	†1	1	2	- ditto - ditto.
Suffolk	Glebe House, Aspall, Debenham	Miss Willson	3	-	3	James Cherry, Ipswich.

Surrey -	-	-	-	-	-	14	14	Sir R. H. Wyatt, Sessions House, Newington Causeway.
" -	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	- ditto - ditto.
" -	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	- ditto - ditto.
Sussex -	-	-	-	-	47	38	85	F. Merrifield, Lewes.
" -	-	-	-	-	20	55	75	- - - ditto.
" -	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	- - - ditto.
Warwick -	-	-	-	-	20	28	48	A. S. Field, Leamington Priors.
Wilts -	-	-	-	-	30	35	65	R. W. Merriman, Marlborough.
" -	-	-	-	-	278	394	672	- - - ditto - ditto.
" -	-	-	-	-	20	20	40	- - - ditto - ditto.
" -	-	-	-	-	17	26	43	- - - ditto - ditto.
York, E.R. -	-	-	-	-	-	11	11	Arthur Iveson, Hull.
York, W.R. -	-	-	-	-	6	4	10	W. V. Dixon, Wakefield.
" -	-	-	-	-	-	20	20	- ditto - ditto.
" -	-	-	-	-	5	25	30†	- ditto - ditto.
" -	-	-	-	-	12	6	18	- ditto - ditto.
York, N.R. -	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	W. H. Cobb, York.
York, City -	-	-	-	-	8	14	22	F. J. Munby, York.
IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS :								
Devon -	-	-	-	-	-	-	90§	H. Michelmore, Castle, Exeter.
Essex -	-	-	-	-	-	134	200	J. S. Barnes, Colchester.
Somerset -	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	W. H. Davy, Cholwell, Temple Cloud.
Warwick -	-	-	-	-	30	30	60	A. S. Field, Leamington Priors.

† Number of females to be increased as males die or are discharged.

|| With power to vary proportion of sexes.

† Or two of either sex.

§ Not more than 70 of either sex at one time.

