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LUNACY.

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COPY

OF THE

THIRTY-SIXTH REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY

TO

THE LORD CHANCELLOR.

*(Presented pursuant to Act of Parliament.)*

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*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,  
14 August 1882.*

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BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY.

(8 & 9 Vict. Cap. 100.)

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The Right Hon. the EARL of SHAFTESBURY, K.G., CHAIRMAN.

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THE THIRTY-SIXTH REPORT  
OF THE  
COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY,  
31 MARCH 1882.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR.

My Lord,

THE total number of lunatics, idiots, and persons of unsound mind in England and Wales, who were thus registered on the 1st of January last, was, according to the returns made to our office, 74,842, being an increase upon the number recorded at the same date in the previous year, of 1,729.

The subjoined summary shows the classification and distribution of these patients:—

WHERE MAINTAINED on 1st January 1882.	PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
In County and Borough Asylums - - -	266	318	584	19,026	23,081	42,107	19,292	23,399	42,691
In Registered Hospitals -	1,459	1,311	2,770	95	56	151	1,554	1,367	2,921
In Licensed Houses:									
Metropolitan - -	1,011	846	1,857	262	480	742	1,273	1,326	2,599
Provincial - - -	719	839	1,558	320	406	726	1,039	1,245	2,284
In Naval and Military Hospitals, and Royal India Asylum - - -	285	20	305	-	-	-	285	20	305
In Criminal Lunatic Asylum (Broadmoor) - -	171	57	228	208	66	274	379	123	502
In Workhouses:									
Ordinary Workhouses -	-	-	-	5,239	6,994	12,233	5,239	6,994	12,233
Metropolitan District Asylums - - -	-	-	-	2,183	2,560	4,743	2,183	2,560	4,743
Private Single Patients -	179	272	451	-	-	-	179	272	451
Out-door Paupers -	-	-	-	2,324	3,789	6,113	2,324	3,789	6,113
<b>TOTAL - -</b>	<b>4,090</b>	<b>3,663</b>	<b>7,753</b>	<b>29,657</b>	<b>37,432</b>	<b>67,089</b>	<b>33,747</b>	<b>41,095</b>	<b>74,842</b>

These figures, as usual, do not include the lunatics (230 in number), so found by inquisition, and residing in private houses under the personal supervision of their Committees. They are also exclusive of 140 male prisoners who have become insane whilst undergoing sentences of penal servitude, and who are kept under treatment in the wards of convict prisons.

In the foregoing summary 874 patients, maintained by the State in the Naval and Military Hospitals at Yarmouth and Netley, in the India Asylum at Ealing, in the Broadmoor Criminal Asylum, and at Grove Hall, Bow, are included among the private class, whilst among the paupers are placed all who are maintained wholly or in part by, or are chargeable to, parishes, unions, counties, or boroughs. Thus distinguished, the total number of 74,842 on the 1st of January last consisted of 4,090 males and 3,663 females of the private class, and 29,657 males and 37,432 females who were paupers; an increase, as compared with the 1st of January 1881, of 12 private patients (3 males and 9 females), and of 1,717 paupers (771 males and 946 females).

It will be observed that during the past year the number of the private patients has remained almost stationary, and that the increase has been almost entirely among the paupers. The increase of the latter class in 1881, as compared with 1880, was 1,801, whilst the average annual increase of pauper patients for the previous 10 years was 1,507.

The following analysis shows the changes in the number, classes, and distribution, as compared with the 1st of January 1881.

The *private* patients have increased in County and Borough Asylums by 45; in Provincial Licensed Houses by 4; in the Broadmoor Criminal Asylum by 1, and as private single patients by 3; whilst this class has decreased in Registered Hospitals by 30; in Metropolitan Licensed Houses by 9, and in the Royal India Asylum by 2.

The *pauper* patients have increased in County and Borough Asylums by 1,291; in Registered Hospitals by 3; in Metropolitan Licensed Houses by 97; in Provincial Licensed Houses by 165; in Broadmoor Criminal Asylum by 10; in ordinary Workhouses by 140, and in the Metropolitan District Asylums by 25; but the out-door paupers have decreased by 14.

The total number of pauper patients maintained in Metropolitan and Provincial Licensed Houses on the

1st of January last was 1,468, being an increase of 262 as compared with the 1st of January 1881, and showing that the provision by County and Borough Authorities of public asylum accommodation fails to keep pace with the requirements. This is especially the case, at present, as regards Middlesex, Essex, and Surrey, as well as one or two other counties and boroughs; as the accommodation now vacant for paupers in Licensed Houses is but small, and is likely soon to be absorbed, much inconvenience may ere long be anticipated to arise, especially in the Metropolitan District, from the absence of adequate public Asylum provision.

We are constantly urging the Justices to take a comprehensive view of the prospective requirements of their districts, but in many instances our representations have only resulted in action by them after much delay, whilst in the meantime guardians are obliged to maintain many of their insane poor in Licensed Houses at nearly double the cost which would be incurred in a County Asylum.

#### GENERAL STATISTICS.

The various statistical tables which have now for some years past formed part of our Report have been continued, and one new table has been added. STATISTICS.

Tables I. and II. are unchanged in form. They extend back as far as 1859, showing, for the 1st of January in every year, the number and distribution of all persons registered as insane, and their proportion to the total population, distinguishing the sexes, and separating the private from the pauper class.

Table II. shows that there continues to be a slight annual advance, as compared with population. in the ratio of the registered insane; the increase, however, is exclusively among the paupers. There was last year at rifling decrease in the ratio of private patients to population.

Table III., which was new last year, is repeated. It shows, for every year since 1869, the annual ratio to the total population of the fresh admissions into establishments for the special care and treatment of the insane, not being Idiot Asylums. For the purposes of this table, "transfers" \* have been eliminated, but re-admissions have

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\* By "transfer" is meant the removal of a patient from one institution to another, from single charge to an institution, or from an institution into single charge.

## STATISTICS.

have not been excluded. Notwithstanding the effect of the parliamentary subvention, which began in 1874, of 4 s. a week for paupers maintained in Asylums, and the encouragement thus given to bring into Asylums patients previously maintained in workhouses, and as out-door paupers, it will be seen that there has not been since 1875 any material increase in the ratio of fresh admissions to the population. Another year's experience thus tends to show that the increased number of insane under treatment is due rather to the accumulation of pauper patients in Asylums, than to an annual production of fresh insanity disproportionate to the yearly increase of the population.

Table IV. shows for the last 24 years the per-centage of pauper lunatics to paupers of all classes, and of paupers of all classes to the total population.

Tables V., VI., VII., and VIII. are decennial in extent, and refer to the years 1872 to 1881, inclusive. They give particulars, distinguishing the sexes, as to all patients under care in Asylums, Hospitals, Licensed Houses, and as single patients in Unlicensed Houses, setting forth the annual admissions (deducting transfers, which are shown separately), discharges, and deaths during the period. The yearly ratios of the recoveries to the admissions, and of the deaths to the average daily number resident, and to the total number under treatment, are also shown; whilst separate columns are devoted to Idiot establishments.

Table IX. gives the number and distribution of all pauper lunatics belonging to the various union-counties on the 1st of January last, and shows, as regards the patients maintained in Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, the number having no parochial settlement, and, therefore, chargeable to county or borough funds instead of to the poor rates.

Table X. shows, for the 1st of January of every year since 1859, the total number of pauper lunatics in England and Wales, where maintained, and the proportion per cent. treated in Asylums, kept in Workhouses, and residing as out-door paupers. It will be observed that the percentage maintained in Asylums continues to rise, and that the proportion residing as out-door paupers has steadily fallen, whilst the percentage kept in workhouses shows no tendency to increase.



The per-centage of pauper lunatics in each union-county STATISTICS. on the 1st of January last, maintained respectively in Asylums, in Workhouses, and as out-door paupers, is given in Table XI.

Table XII. sets forth the total number of pauper lunatics belonging to the various union-counties on the 1st of January 1881 and 1882 respectively, and shows the increase or decrease at those dates. It will be noticed that there has been a slight decrease in 13 counties, but an increase in all the rest.

Table XIII. gives similar information to that of the previous table for the 1st of January 1871 and 1882 respectively, showing the absolute as well as the average annual increase in the eleven years.

The publication of the preliminary report of the census of the year 1881 has made it possible for the population of the various counties in England and Wales to be ascertained, and we have consequently introduced Table XIV. in order to show, in each union-county, and distinguishing the sexes, the ratios of total pauper lunatics to population, of total pauper lunatics to paupers of all classes, and of paupers of all classes to population.

In preparing these tables we desire to acknowledge the assistance, courteously rendered, which we have at all times received from the officers at the head of the statistical departments of the Registrar General and the Local Government Board.

Having also continued to receive the skilful and valuable help voluntarily given to us, year by year, by the medical officers of all Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, we are again able to publish the series of tables which first appeared in our 31st Report. They are numbered in the present Report XV. to XXXV. inclusive, and relate to 13,402 admissions of the year 1881, giving tabulated information as to occupations, social position, age, condition as to marriage, form of mental disorder, cases of first attack, of senile and of congenital insanity; the number affected with General Paralysis, subject to Epilepsy, and having suicidal propensities. The causes of insanity, so far as could be ascertained by the Asylum Medical officers, are also shown both as regards the total admissions, and also distinguishing private from pauper patients.

TABLE I.—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. (a)				
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
1859	Private	-	-	122	105	227	866	773	1,639	663	624	1,287	837	704	1,541	164	-	164
	Pauper	-	-	7,129	8,488	15,617	108	108	216	465	799	1,264	469	455	924	-	-	-
	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	864	752	1,616	703	639	1,342	874	732	1,606	157	-	157
	Pauper	-	-	7,830	9,379	17,209	120	113	233	194	408	602	377	373	750	-	-	-
	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	922	817	1,739	727	653	1,380	921	717	1,638	174	-	174
	Pauper	-	-	8,269	10,111	18,380	127	131	258	163	410	573	284	228	512	-	-	-
	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	958	794	1,752	781	656	1,437	923	733	1,656	162	-	162
	Pauper	-	-	8,756	10,631	19,387	127	135	262	228	467	695	293	312	605	-	-	-
	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	996	801	1,797	803	645	1,448	963	742	1,705	145	-	145
	Pauper	-	-	9,221	11,093	20,314	155	151	306	262	564	826	271	281	552	-	-	-
	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	973	807	1,780	830	649	1,479	987	698	1,685	176	-	176
	Pauper	-	-	9,671	11,629	21,300	170	178	348	255	588	843	256	192	448	-	-	-
	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	935	880	1,815	812	673	1,485	979	690	1,669	176	-	176
	Pauper	-	-	10,085	11,992	22,077	181	182	363	261	609	870	237	216	453	-	-	-
	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	958	927	1,885	857	678	1,535	907	720	1,627	176	-	176
	Pauper	-	-	10,652	12,762	23,414	195	185	380	288	609	897	164	140	304	-	-	-
	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	898	1,844	879	701	1,580	915	735	1,650	190	-	190
	Pauper	-	-	11,146	13,228	24,374	190	184	374	293	621	914	124	212	336	-	-	-
	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
1868	Private	-	-	114	105	219	961	908	1,869	871	684	1,555	901	698	1,599	182	-	182
	Pauper	-	-	11,644	13,817	25,461	210	202	412	307	684	991	209	290	499	-	-	-
	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	944	1,939	931	731	1,662	748	713	1,461	209	-	209
	Pauper	-	-	12,227	14,415	26,642	207	206	413	311	709	1,020	309	344	653	-	-	-
	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	982	1,969	925	741	1,666	771	707	1,478	198	-	198
	Pauper	-	-	12,800	14,921	27,721	196	204	400	306	728	1,034	339	387	726	-	-	-
	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

(a) The Royal India Asylum was opened in 1870.

Mind, in England and Wales, on the 1st January in each of the Years 1859-1882, 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.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	73	122	2,701	2,279	4,980	-	-	-	Private Pauper
-	-	-	3,435	4,528	7,963	-	-	-	2,449	3,349	5,798	14,055	17,727	31,782	-	-	-	1859
-	-	-	<b>3,435</b>	<b>4,528</b>	<b>7,963</b>	-	-	-	<b>2,498</b>	<b>3,422</b>	<b>5,920</b>	<b>16,756</b>	<b>20,006</b>	<b>36,762</b>	-	-	-	Total -
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	65	117	2,771	2,294	5,065	70	15	85	Private Pauper
-	-	-	3,546	4,673	8,219	-	-	-	2,494	3,486	5,980	14,561	18,432	32,993	506	705	1,211	1860
-	-	-	<b>3,546</b>	<b>4,673</b>	<b>8,219</b>	-	-	-	<b>2,546</b>	<b>3,551</b>	<b>6,097</b>	<b>17,332</b>	<b>20,726</b>	<b>38,058</b>	<b>576</b>	<b>720</b>	<b>1,296</b>	Total -
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	66	123	2,909	2,357	5,266	138	63	201	Private Pauper
-	-	-	3,639	4,904	8,543	-	-	-	2,608	3,507	6,115	15,090	19,291	34,381	529	859	1,388	1861
-	-	-	<b>3,639</b>	<b>4,904</b>	<b>8,543</b>	-	-	-	<b>2,665</b>	<b>3,573</b>	<b>6,238</b>	<b>17,999</b>	<b>21,648</b>	<b>39,647</b>	<b>667</b>	<b>922</b>	<b>1,589</b>	Total -
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67	79	146	3,046	2,374	5,420	137	17	154	Private Pauper
-	-	-	3,653	4,950	8,603	-	-	-	2,570	3,587	6,157	15,627	20,082	35,709	537	791	1,328	1862
-	-	-	<b>3,365</b>	<b>4,950</b>	<b>8,603</b>	-	-	-	<b>2,637</b>	<b>3,666</b>	<b>6,303</b>	<b>18,673</b>	<b>22,456</b>	<b>41,129</b>	<b>674</b>	<b>808</b>	<b>1,482</b>	Total -
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	83	153	3,126	2,381	5,507	80	7	87	Private Pauper
-	-	-	3,934	5,274	9,208	-	-	-	2,642	3,763	6,405	16,485	21,126	37,611	858	1,044	1,902	1863
-	-	-	<b>3,934</b>	<b>5,274</b>	<b>9,208</b>	-	-	-	<b>2,712</b>	<b>3,846</b>	<b>6,558</b>	<b>19,611</b>	<b>23,507</b>	<b>43,118</b>	<b>938</b>	<b>1,051</b>	<b>1,989</b>	Total -
-	66	66	-	-	-	-	-	-	74	85	159	3,158	2,418	5,576	32	37	69	Private Pauper
-	29	29	4,123	5,587	9,710	-	-	-	2,785	3,756	6,541	17,260	21,959	39,219	775	833	1,608	1864
-	<b>95</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>4,123</b>	<b>5,587</b>	<b>9,710</b>	-	-	-	<b>2,859</b>	<b>3,841</b>	<b>6,700</b>	<b>20,418</b>	<b>24,377</b>	<b>44,795</b>	<b>807</b>	<b>870</b>	<b>1,677</b>	Total -
157	68	225	-	-	-	-	-	-	89	123	212	3,255	2,535	5,790	97	117	214	Private Pauper
57	27	84	4,093	5,663	9,756	-	-	-	2,707	3,850	6,557	17,621	22,539	40,160	361	580	941	1865
<b>214</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>4,093</b>	<b>5,663</b>	<b>9,756</b>	-	-	-	<b>2,796</b>	<b>3,973</b>	<b>6,769</b>	<b>20,876</b>	<b>25,074</b>	<b>45,950</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>697</b>	<b>1,155</b>	Total -
263	72	335	-	-	-	-	-	-	97	130	227	3,367	2,647	6,014	112	112	224	Private Pauper
60	26	86	4,236	5,737	9,973	-	-	-	2,722	3,858	6,580	18,317	23,317	41,634	696	778	1,474	1866
<b>323</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>4,236</b>	<b>5,737</b>	<b>9,973</b>	-	-	-	<b>2,819</b>	<b>3,988</b>	<b>6,807</b>	<b>21,684</b>	<b>25,964</b>	<b>47,648</b>	<b>808</b>	<b>890</b>	<b>1,698</b>	Total -
278	74	352	-	-	-	-	-	-	96	127	223	3,411	2,644	6,055	44	(b)	41	Private Pauper
64	24	88	4,407	5,900	10,307	-	-	-	2,732	3,906	6,638	18,956	24,075	43,031	639	758	1,397	1867
<b>342</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>4,407</b>	<b>5,900</b>	<b>10,307</b>	-	-	-	<b>2,828</b>	<b>4,033</b>	<b>6,861</b>	<b>22,367</b>	<b>26,719</b>	<b>49,086</b>	<b>683</b>	<b>755</b>	<b>1,438</b>	Total -
262	80	342	-	-	-	-	-	-	113	161	274	3,404	2,636	6,040	(c)	(d)	(e)	Private Pauper
70	14	84	4,627	6,057	10,684	-	-	-	2,856	3,973	6,829	19,923	25,037	44,960	967	962	1,929	1868
<b>332</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>4,627</b>	<b>6,057</b>	<b>10,684</b>	-	-	-	<b>2,969</b>	<b>4,134</b>	<b>7,103</b>	<b>23,327</b>	<b>27,673</b>	<b>51,000</b>	<b>960</b>	<b>954</b>	<b>1,914</b>	Total -
286	69	355	-	-	-	-	-	-	138	186	324	3,414	2,761	6,175	10	125	135	Private Pauper
89	17	106	4,899	6,282	11,181	-	-	-	2,908	4,079	6,987	20,950	26,052	47,002	1,027	1,015	2,042	1869
<b>375</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>4,899</b>	<b>6,282</b>	<b>11,181</b>	-	-	-	<b>3,046</b>	<b>4,265</b>	<b>7,311</b>	<b>24,364</b>	<b>28,813</b>	<b>53,177</b>	<b>1,037</b>	<b>1,140</b>	<b>2,177</b>	Total -
287	67	354	-	-	-	-	-	-	144	212	356	3,442	2,838	6,280	28	77	105	Private Pauper
89	19	108	4,965	6,393	11,358	-	-	-	2,995	4,091	7,086	21,690	26,743	48,433	740	691	1,431	1870
<b>376</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>4,965</b>	<b>6,393</b>	<b>11,358</b>	-	-	-	<b>3,139</b>	<b>4,303</b>	<b>7,442</b>	<b>25,132</b>	<b>29,581</b>	<b>54,713</b>	<b>768</b>	<b>768</b>	<b>1,536</b>	Total -

(b) Decrease, 3.

(c) Decrease, 7.

(d) Decrease, 8.

(e) Decrease, 15.

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. (a)			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1871	Private	142	145	287	1,050	995	2,045	816	727	1,543	786	703	1,489	339	15	354
	Pauper	13,183	15,509	28,692	179	166	345	285	693	978	284	394	678	-	-	-
	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	998	2,102	819	754	1,573	783	723	1,506	380	15	395
	Pauper	13,495	15,841	29,336	197	179	376	209	474	683	170	241	411	-	-	-
	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	1,084	2,297	958	777	1,735	776	739	1,515	323	15	338
	Pauper	13,799	16,295	30,094	191	160	351	240	585	825	165	253	418	-	-	-
	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	1,274	1,159	2,433	1,006	787	1,793	772	754	1,526	342	16	358
	Pauper	14,238	16,718	30,956	174	165	339	257	614	871	200	323	523	-	-	-
	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	1,200	2,514	1,014	802	1,816	775	778	1,553	335	16	351
	Pauper	14,856	17,257	32,113	149	138	287	292	654	946	212	404	616	-	-	-
	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	1,241	2,581	1,035	816	1,851	772	797	1,569	339	15	354
	Pauper	15,445	18,274	33,719	115	100	215	229	487	716	209	285	494	-	-	-
	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
1877	Private	196	242	438	1,370	1,267	2,637	1,040	816	1,856	767	834	1,601	343	15	358
	Pauper	16,066	19,019	35,085	50	44	94	269	540	809	202	254	456	-	-	-
	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	1,400	1,280	2,680	1,064	815	1,879	774	819	1,593	345	15	360
	Pauper	16,908	20,392	37,300	53	45	98	59	131	190	251	289	540	-	-	-
	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	1,422	1,298	2,720	1,058	862	1,920	790	825	1,615	325	17	342
	Pauper	17,462	20,933	38,395	69	48	117	174	382	556	238	316	554	-	-	-
	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	1,409	1,293	2,702	1,026	828	1,854	745	809	1,554	309	19	328
	Pauper	17,903	21,701	39,604	81	48	129	180	428	608	247	286	533	-	-	-
	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	1,454	1,346	2,800	1,030	836	1,866	738	816	1,554	288	19	307
	Pauper	18,427	22,389	40,816	92	56	148	198	447	645	257	304	561	-	-	-
	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	1,459	1,311	2,770	1,011	846	1,857	719	839	1,558	285	20	305
	Pauper	19,026	23,081	42,107	95	56	151	262	480	742	320	406	726	-	-	-
	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

(a) The Royal India Asylum was opened in 1870.

Mind, in England and Wales, on the 1st January in each of the Years 1859-1882, 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.	
282	62	344	-	-	-	-	-	-	160	232	392	3,575	2,879	6,454	133	41	174	Private Pauper
96	20	116	4,742	6,114	10,856	593	712	1,305	3,072	4,259	7,331	22,434	27,867	50,301	744	1,124	1,868	1871
<b>378</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>4,742</b>	<b>6,114</b>	<b>10,856</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>712</b>	<b>1,305</b>	<b>3,232</b>	<b>4,491</b>	<b>7,723</b>	<b>26,009</b>	<b>30,746</b>	<b>56,755</b>	<b>877</b>	<b>1,165</b>	<b>2,042</b>	Total -
290	51	341	-	-	-	-	-	-	168	252	420	3,682	2,960	6,642	107	81	188	Private Pauper
116	32	148	4,483	5,916	10,399	1,395	1,814	3,209	3,071	4,365	7,436	23,136	28,862	51,998	702	995	1,697	1872
<b>406</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>4,483</b>	<b>5,916</b>	<b>10,399</b>	<b>1,395</b>	<b>1,814</b>	<b>3,209</b>	<b>3,239</b>	<b>4,617</b>	<b>7,856</b>	<b>26,818</b>	<b>31,822</b>	<b>58,640</b>	<b>809</b>	<b>1,076</b>	<b>1,885</b>	Total -
272	64	336	-	-	-	-	-	-	170	253	423	3,895	3,128	7,023	213	168	381	Private Pauper
134	38	172	4,765	6,215	10,980	1,444	1,919	3,363	2,839	4,231	7,070	23,577	29,696	53,273	441	834	1,275	1873
<b>406</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>508</b>	<b>4,765</b>	<b>6,215</b>	<b>10,980</b>	<b>1,444</b>	<b>1,919</b>	<b>3,363</b>	<b>3,009</b>	<b>4,484</b>	<b>7,493</b>	<b>27,472</b>	<b>32,824</b>	<b>60,296</b>	<b>654</b>	<b>1,002</b>	<b>1,656</b>	Total -
267	64	331	-	-	-	-	-	-	168	268	436	4,023	3,269	7,292	128	141	269	Private Pauper
148	41	189	4,717	6,341	11,058	1,655	2,305	3,960	2,712	4,127	6,839	24,101	30,634	54,735	524	938	1,462	1874
<b>415</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>4,717</b>	<b>6,341</b>	<b>11,058</b>	<b>1,655</b>	<b>2,305</b>	<b>3,960</b>	<b>2,880</b>	<b>4,395</b>	<b>7,275</b>	<b>28,124</b>	<b>33,903</b>	<b>62,027</b>	<b>652</b>	<b>1,079</b>	<b>1,731</b>	Total -
240	59	299	-	-	-	-	-	-	172	269	441	4,043	3,347	7,390	20	78	98	Private Pauper
162	47	209	4,799	6,464	11,263	1,745	2,368	4,113	2,733	4,123	6,856	24,948	31,455	56,403	847	821	1,668	1875
<b>402</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>508</b>	<b>4,799</b>	<b>6,464</b>	<b>11,263</b>	<b>1,745</b>	<b>2,368</b>	<b>4,113</b>	<b>2,905</b>	<b>4,392</b>	<b>7,297</b>	<b>28,991</b>	<b>34,802</b>	<b>63,793</b>	<b>867</b>	<b>899</b>	<b>1,766</b>	Total -
219	61	280	-	-	-	-	-	-	163	275	439	4,062	3,447	7,509	19	100	119	Private Pauper
177	51	228	4,801	6,503	11,304	1,776	2,429	4,205	2,528	3,998	6,526	25,280	32,127	57,407	332	672	1,004	1876
<b>396</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>508</b>	<b>4,801</b>	<b>6,503</b>	<b>11,304</b>	<b>1,776</b>	<b>2,429</b>	<b>4,205</b>	<b>2,691</b>	<b>4,274</b>	<b>6,965</b>	<b>29,342</b>	<b>35,574</b>	<b>64,916</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>772</b>	<b>1,123</b>	Total -
196	53	249	-	-	-	-	-	-	175	283	458	4,087	3,510	7,597	25	63	88	Private Pauper
194	51	245	4,903	6,616	11,519	1,933	2,586	4,519	2,461	3,851	6,312	26,078	32,961	59,039	798	834	1,632	1877
<b>390</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>4,903</b>	<b>6,616</b>	<b>11,519</b>	<b>1,933</b>	<b>2,586</b>	<b>4,519</b>	<b>2,636</b>	<b>4,134</b>	<b>6,770</b>	<b>30,165</b>	<b>36,471</b>	<b>66,636</b>	<b>823</b>	<b>897</b>	<b>1,720</b>	Total -
193	50	243	-	-	-	-	-	-	188	286	474	4,172	3,520	7,692	85	10	95	Private Pauper
188	51	239	5,074	6,785	11,859	1,952	2,454	4,406	2,367	3,847	6,214	26,852	33,994	60,846	774	1,033	1,807	1878
<b>381</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>5,074</b>	<b>6,785</b>	<b>11,859</b>	<b>1,952</b>	<b>2,454</b>	<b>4,406</b>	<b>2,555</b>	<b>4,133</b>	<b>6,688</b>	<b>31,024</b>	<b>37,514</b>	<b>68,538</b>	<b>859</b>	<b>1,043</b>	<b>1,902</b>	Total -
184	49	233	-	-	-	-	-	-	192	280	472	4,187	3,591	7,778	15	71	86	Private Pauper
190	60	250	5,014	6,683	11,697	1,971	2,337	4,308	2,378	3,852	6,230	27,496	34,611	62,107	644	617	1,261	1879
<b>374</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>5,014</b>	<b>6,683</b>	<b>11,697</b>	<b>1,971</b>	<b>2,337</b>	<b>4,308</b>	<b>2,570</b>	<b>4,132</b>	<b>6,702</b>	<b>31,683</b>	<b>38,202</b>	<b>69,885</b>	<b>659</b>	<b>688</b>	<b>1,347</b>	Total -
180	50	230	-	-	-	-	-	-	186	282	468	4,066	3,554	7,620	(b)	(c)	(d)	Private Pauper
188	65	253	5,126	6,865	11,991	2,080	2,393	4,473	2,293	3,687	5,980	28,098	35,473	63,571	602	862	1,464	1880
<b>368</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>5,126</b>	<b>6,865</b>	<b>11,991</b>	<b>2,080</b>	<b>2,393</b>	<b>4,473</b>	<b>2,479</b>	<b>3,969</b>	<b>6,448</b>	<b>32,164</b>	<b>39,027</b>	<b>71,191</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>825</b>	<b>1,306</b>	Total -
172	55	227	-	-	-	-	-	-	175	273	448	4,087	3,654	7,741	21	100	121	Private Pauper
199	65	264	5,211	6,882	12,093	2,144	2,574	4,718	2,358	3,769	6,127	28,886	36,486	65,372	788	1,013	1,801	1881
<b>371</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>5,211</b>	<b>6,882</b>	<b>12,093</b>	<b>2,144</b>	<b>2,574</b>	<b>4,718</b>	<b>2,533</b>	<b>4,042</b>	<b>6,575</b>	<b>32,973</b>	<b>40,140</b>	<b>73,113</b>	<b>809</b>	<b>1,113</b>	<b>1,922</b>	Total -
171	57	228	-	-	-	-	-	-	179	272	451	4,090	3,663	7,753	3	9	12	Private Pauper
208	66	274	5,239	6,994	12,233	2,183	2,560	4,743	2,324	3,789	6,113	29,657	37,432	67,089	771	946	1,717	1882
<b>379</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>5,239</b>	<b>6,994</b>	<b>12,233</b>	<b>2,183</b>	<b>2,560</b>	<b>4,743</b>	<b>2,503</b>	<b>4,061</b>	<b>6,564</b>	<b>33,747</b>	<b>41,095</b>	<b>74,842</b>	<b>774</b>	<b>955</b>	<b>1,729</b>	Total -

(b) Decrease, 121.

(c) Decrease, 37.

(d) Decrease, 158.

TABLE II.—Showing the Ratio of Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound  
in each of the Years

YEAR.	POPULATION (estimated for the middle of each Year).			NUMBER OF LUNATICS, &c.,					
				PRIVATE.			PAUPER.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1859 -	9,606,982	10,079,719	19,686,701	2,701	2,279	4,980	14,055	17,727	31,782
1860 -	9,704,394	10,198,319	19,902,713	2,771	2,294	5,065	14,561	18,432	32,993
1861 -	9,801,152	10,318,162	20,119,314	2,909	2,357	5,266	15,090	19,291	34,381
1862 -	9,923,272	10,447,741	20,371,013	3,046	2,374	5,420	15,627	20,082	35,709
1863 -	10,046,909	10,578,946	20,625,855	3,126	2,381	5,507	16,485	21,126	37,611
1864 -	10,172,089	10,711,800	20,883,889	3,158	2,418	5,576	17,260	21,959	39,219
1865 -	10,298,826	10,846,325	21,145,151	3,255	2,535	5,790	17,621	22,539	40,160
1866 -	10,427,146	10,982,538	21,409,684	3,367	2,647	6,014	18,317	23,317	41,634
1867 -	10,557,066	11,120,459	21,677,525	3,411	2,644	6,055	18,956	24,075	43,031
1868 -	10,688,600	11,260,113	21,948,713	3,404	2,636	6,040	19,923	25,037	44,960
1869 -	10,821,775	11,401,524	22,223,299	3,414	2,761	6,175	20,950	26,052	47,002
1870 -	10,956,608	11,544,708	22,501,316	3,442	2,838	6,280	21,690	26,743	48,433
1871 -	11,086,869	11,701,597	22,788,466	3,575	2,879	6,454	22,434	27,867	50,301
1872 -	11,236,400	11,859,419	23,095,819	3,682	2,960	6,642	23,136	28,862	51,998
1873 -	11,387,948	12,019,369	23,407,317	3,895	3,128	7,023	23,577	29,696	53,273
1874 -	11,541,540	12,181,477	23,723,017	4,023	3,269	7,292	24,101	30,634	54,735
1875 -	11,697,203	12,345,771	24,042,974	4,043	3,347	7,390	24,948	31,455	56,403
1876 -	11,854,966	12,512,281	24,367,247	4,062	3,447	7,509	25,280	32,127	57,407
1877 -	12,014,856	12,681,038	24,695,894	4,087	3,510	7,597	26,078	32,961	59,039
1878 -	12,176,903	12,852,070	25,028,973	4,172	3,520	7,692	26,852	33,994	60,846
1879 -	12,341,136	13,025,408	25,366,544	4,187	3,591	7,778	27,496	34,611	62,107
1880 -	12,507,582	13,201,084	25,708,666	4,066	3,554	7,620	28,098	35,473	63,571
1881 -	12,676,276	13,379,130	26,055,406	4,087	3,654	7,741	28,886	36,486	65,372
1882 -	12,837,952	13,568,868	26,406,820	4,090	3,663	7,753	29,657	37,432	67,089

Mind, to the Population, in England and Wales, on the 1st January  
1859-1882, inclusive.

on 1st January.			RATIO (per 10,000).									YEAR.
TOTAL.			Private Lunatics to Population.			Pauper Lunatics to Population.			Total Lunatics to Population.			
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
16,756	20,006	36,762	2·81	2·26	2·53	14·63	17·59	16·14	17·44	19·85	18·67	1859
17,332	20,726	38,058	2·86	2·25	2·54	15·00	18·07	16·58	17·86	20·32	19·12	1860
17,999	21,648	39,647	2·97	2·28	2·62	15·39	18·70	17·09	18·36	20·68	19·71	1861
18,673	22,456	41,129	3·07	2·27	2·66	15·75	19·22	17·53	18·82	21·49	20·19	1862
19,611	23,507	43,118	3·11	2·25	2·67	16·41	19·97	18·23	19·52	22·22	20·90	1863
20,418	24,377	44,795	3·10	2·25	2·67	16·97	20·50	18·78	20·07	22·75	21·45	1864
20,876	25,074	45,950	3·16	2·34	2·74	17·11	20·78	18·99	20·27	23·12	21·73	1865
21,684	25,964	47,648	3·23	2·41	2·81	17·57	21·23	19·45	20·80	23·64	22·26	1866
22,367	26,719	49,086	3·23	2·38	2·79	17·96	21·65	19·85	21·19	24·03	22·64	1867
23,327	27,673	51,000	3·18	2·34	2·75	18·64	22·23	20·48	21·82	24·57	23·23	1868
24,364	28,813	53,177	3·15	2·42	2·78	19·36	22·85	21·15	22·51	25·27	23·93	1869
25,132	29,581	54,713	3·14	2·46	2·79	19·80	23·16	21·52	22·94	25·62	24·31	1870
26,009	30,746	56,755	3·22	2·46	2·83	20·23	23·81	22·07	23·45	26·27	24·90	1871
26,818	31,822	58,640	3·28	2·49	2·88	20·59	24·34	22·51	23·87	26·83	25·39	1872
27,472	32,824	60,296	3·42	2·60	3·00	20·70	24·71	22·76	24·12	27·31	25·76	1873
28,124	33,903	62,027	3·49	2·68	3·07	20·88	25·15	23·07	24·37	27·83	26·14	1874
28,991	34,802	63,793	3·45	2·71	3·07	21·33	25·48	23·46	24·78	28·19	26·53	1875
29,342	35,574	64,916	3·43	2·75	3·08	21·32	25·68	23·56	24·75	28·43	26·64	1876
30,165	36,471	66,636	3·40	2·77	3·08	21·70	25·99	23·90	25·10	28·76	26·98	1877
31,024	37,514	68,538	3·43	2·74	3·07	22·05	26·45	24·31	25·48	29·19	27·38	1878
31,683	38,202	69,885	3·39	2·76	3·07	22·28	26·57	24·48	25·67	29·33	27·55	1879
32,164	39,027	71,191	3·25	2·69	2·96	22·46	26·87	24·73	25·71	29·56	27·69	1880
32,973	40,140	73,113	3·22	2·73	2·97	22·79	27·27	25·09	26·01	30·00	28·06	1881
33,747	41,095	74,842	3·19	2·70	2·94	23·10	27·59	25·40	26·29	30·29	28·34	1882

TABLE III.—Showing the Ratio of the Number of **Patients** Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums, whole **Population** in England and Wales, for each of the

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



Admitted into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Licensed Houses, and Single Charge, to the Number of the Years 1869 to 1881, 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

TABLE IV.—Showing the Percentage of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons  
1st January in each of the

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 not included in the three pre- ceding 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	784	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

of Unsound Mind to Paupers of all Classes, in England and Wales, on the Years 1859–1882, inclusive.

Population (estimated for the Middle of each Year).	Percentages.				Percentage of Total Paupers to Population.	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.		
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
24,042,074	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
25,336,544	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

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.
1872 -	13,633	16,008	29,641	867	998	1,865	1,009	1,210	2,219	881	923	1,804	380	15	395
1873 -	13,982	16,491	30,473	913	1,036	1,949	1,170	1,341	2,511	871	951	1,822	323	15	338
1874 -	14,432	16,939	31,371	910	1,084	1,994	1,229	1,378	2,607	905	1,038	1,943	342	16	358
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

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

1872 -	3,800	3,947	7,747	334	381	715	551	586	1,137	280	337	617	207	-	207
1873 -	4,119	4,229	8,348	337	403	740	510	570	1,080	300	391	691	189	1	190
1874 -	4,466	4,326	8,792	383	413	796	485	593	1,078	367	537	904	196	-	196
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

Hospitals, &c. &c., in each of the Years 1872 to 1881, 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.	
406	83	489	168	252	420	17,344	19,489	36,833	525	238	763	17,869	19,727	37,596	1872
406	102	508	170	253	423	17,835	20,189	38,024	589	270	859	18,424	20,459	38,883	1873
415	105	520	168	268	436	18,401	20,828	39,229	639	302	941	19,040	21,130	40,170	1874
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

ADMITTED each Year (excluding those Transferred).

39	28	67	44	70	114	5,255	5,349	10,604	111	59	170	5,366	5,408	10,774	1872
44	11	55	36	72	108	5,535	5,677	11,212	108	67	175	5,643	5,744	11,387	1873
19	12	31	47	68	115	5,963	5,949	11,912	117	72	189	6,080	6,021	12,101	1874
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

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.
1872 -	459	631	1,090	31	35	66	13	127	140	28	24	52	5	-	5
1873 -	539	539	1,078	38	57	95	38	18	56	39	60	99	3	-	3
1874 -	406	495	901	30	41	71	19	42	61	26	17	43	7	-	7
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

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

1872 -	17,892	20,586	38,478	1,232	1,414	2,646	1,573	1,923	3,496	1,189	1,284	2,473	592	15	607
1873 -	18,640	21,259	39,899	1,288	1,496	2,784	1,718	1,929	3,647	1,210	1,402	2,612	515	16	531
1874 -	19,304	21,760	41,064	1,323	1,538	2,861	1,733	2,013	3,746	1,298	1,592	2,890	545	16	561
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

Hospitals, &c. &c., in each of the Years, 1872 to 1881, 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	16	30	46	553	847	1,400	2	-	2	555	847	1,402	1872
-	-	-	20	34	54	677	708	1,385	-	1	1	677	709	1,386	1873
-	-	-	13	32	45	501	627	1,128	-	-	-	501	627	1,128	1874
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

TOTAL NUMBER UNDER TREATMENT in each Year.

446	111	557	228	352	580	23,152	25,685	48,837	638	297	935	23,790	25,982	49,772	1872
450	113	563	226	359	585	24,047	26,574	50,621	697	338	1,035	24,744	26,912	51,656	1873
434	117	551	228	368	596	24,865	27,404	52,269	756	374	1,130	25,621	27,778	53,399	1874
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	217	369	616	29,546	33,747	63,293	1,030	519	1,549	30,576	34,266	64,842	1881

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.
1872 -	1,486	1,903	3,389	119	166	285	93	176	269	90	96	186	86	-	86
1873 -	1,392	1,809	3,201	125	209	334	132	176	308	85	142	227	53	-	53
1874 -	1,621	2,053	3,674	150	242	392	137	201	338	114	176	290	104	-	104
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

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

1872 -	772	942	1,714	127	141	268	173	293	466	139	174	313	148	-	148
1873 -	930	1,080	2,010	152	131	283	202	256	458	133	153	286	96	-	96
1874 -	706	731	1,437	164	163	327	177	233	410	166	195	361	82	-	82
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



Hospitals, &c. &c., in each of the Years 1872 to 1881, 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.	
5	7	12	8	10	18	1,887	2,358	4,245	1	-	1	1,888	2,358	4,246	1872
5	5	10	5	6	11	1,797	2,347	4,144	-	-	-	1,797	2,347	4,144	1873
6	4	10	6	14	20	2,138	2,690	4,828	-	-	-	2,138	2,690	4,828	1874
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

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

27	1	28	39	77	116	1,425	1,628	3,053	23	16	39	1,448	1,644	3,092	1872
19	2	21	38	72	110	1,570	1,694	3,264	34	23	57	1,604	1,717	3,321	1873
15	-	15	36	69	105	1,346	1,391	2,737	44	19	63	1,390	1,410	2,800	1874
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	2,230	2,599	4,829	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

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.
1872 -	1,652	1,249	2,901	73	71	144	137	113	250	88	61	149	35	-	35
1873 -	1,886	1,431	3,317	101	72	173	155	119	274	87	69	156	24	-	24
1874 -	1,928	1,496	3,424	107	68	175	163	148	311	103	81	184	24	-	24
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

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

1872 -	13,890	16,412	30,302	891	999	1,890	1,129	1,337	2,466	884	940	1,824	355	15	370
1873 -	14,253	16,738	30,991	906	1,023	1,929	1,200	1,383	2,583	895	995	1,890	331	16	347
1874 -	14,801	17,261	32,062	904	1,087	1,991	1,251	1,400	2,651	892	1,048	1,940	333	16	349
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

Hospitals, &c. &c., in each of the Years 1872 to 1881, 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.	
8	1	9	11	12	23	2,004	1,507	3,511	25	11	36	2,029	1,518	3,547	1872
11	1	12	15	13	28	2,279	1,705	3,984	24	13	37	2,303	1,718	4,021	1873
11	7	18	14	16	30	2,350	1,816	4,166	29	15	44	2,379	1,831	4,210	1874
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

DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER RESIDENT each Year.

410	93	503	160	240	400	17,719	20,036	37,755	557	247	804	18,276	20,283	38,559	1872
407	101	508	167	258	425	18,159	20,514	38,673	607	283	890	18,766	20,797	39,563	1873
406	107	513	169	270	439	18,756	21,189	39,945	650	315	965	19,406	21,504	40,910	1874
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

TABLE VI.—Showing the Proportion 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.
1872 - -	39'10	48'21	43'74	35'62	43'56	39'86	16'87	30'03	23'65	32'14	28'48	30'14
1873 - -	33'79	42'77	38'34	37'09	51'86	45'13	25'88	30'87	28'51	28'33	36'31	32'85
1874 - -	36'29	47'45	41'78	39'16	58'59	49'24	28'24	33'89	31'35	31'06	32'77	32'07
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	42'95	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
Averages -	36'08	44'47	40'33	38'94	53'03	46'59	27'68	34'99	31'61	31'10	37'73	34'60

Transfers and Admissions into Idiot Establishments) in each of the Years 1872 to 1881, 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.	
41'54	—	41'54	12'82	25'00	17'91	18'18	14'28	15'78	35'90	44'08	40'03	1872
28'04	—	27'89	11'36	45'45	18'18	13'88	8'33	10'18	32'46	41'34	36'96	1873
53'06	—	53'06	31'57	33'33	32'25	12'76	20'58	17'39	35'85	45'21	40'53	1874
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
50'52	—	50'42	19'88	34'20	23'16	15'89	16'31	16'04	35'50	43'29	39'44	Averages.

TABLE VII.—Showing the Proportion of Deaths to the Daily Average

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.
1872 -	11.89	7.61	9.57	8.19	7.10	7.61	12.13	8.45	10.13	9.95	6.48	8.16	9.85	-	9.45
1873 -	13.23	8.54	10.70	11.14	7.03	8.96	12.91	8.60	10.60	9.72	6.93	8.25	7.25	-	6.91
1874 -	13.02	8.66	10.67	11.83	6.25	8.78	13.02	10.57	11.73	11.54	7.72	9.48	7.20	-	6.87
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
Averages	12.74	8.36	10.36	9.73	6.17	7.78	12.72	9.28	10.94	10.47	6.79	8.49	8.85	1.16	8.48

TABLE VIII.—Showing the Proportion of Deaths to the Total Number

	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.
1872 -	9.23	6.06	7.53	5.92	5.02	5.44	8.70	5.87	7.15	7.40	4.75	6.02	5.91	-	5.76
1873 -	10.11	6.73	8.31	7.84	4.81	6.21	9.02	6.16	7.51	7.19	4.92	5.97	4.66	-	4.51
1874 -	9.98	6.87	8.33	8.08	4.42	6.11	9.40	7.35	8.30	7.93	5.08	6.36	4.40	-	4.27
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	10.03	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
Averages	9.73	6.60	8.06	6.80	4.35	5.47	8.98	6.32	7.58	7.53	4.90	6.12	5.27	1.10	5.15

number Resident in each of the Years 1872 to 1881 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.	
1'95	1'07	1'78	6'87	5'00	5'75	11'30	7'52	9'29	4'48	4'45	4'47	11'10	7'48	9'19	1872
2'70	'99	2'36	8'98	5'03	6'58	12'55	8'31	10'30	3'95	4'59	4'15	12'27	8'26	10'16	1873
2'70	6'54	3'50	8'28	5'92	6'83	12'52	8'57	10'42	4'46	4'76	4'55	12'25	8'51	10'29	1874
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
3'05	2'83	3'00	7'72	5'80	6'55	12'21	8'18	10'05	4'64	5'00	4'76	11'94	8'13	9'92	Averages.

under Treatment in each of the Years 1872 to 1881, inclusive.

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

1'79	'90	1'61	4'82	3'40	3'96	8'65	5'86	7'18	3'91	3'70	3'85	8'52	5'84	7'12	1872
2'44	'88	2'13	6'63	3'62	4'78	9'47	6'41	7'87	3'44	3'84	3'57	9'30	6'38	7'78	1873
2'53	5'98	3'26	6'14	4'34	5'03	9'45	6'62	7'97	3'83	4'01	3'89	9'28	6'59	7'88	1874
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
2'77	2'56	2'72	5'62	4'23	4'77	9'21	6'34	7'70	4'01	4'28	4'10	9'05	6'31	7'61	Averages.

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

NOTE.—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

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 - - - -	16	19	35	-	-	-	5	5	10
Beds - - - - -	169	167	336	-	-	-	23	35	58
Berks - - - - -	251	320	571	4	1	5	59	68	127
Brecon - - - - -	45	68	113	1	-	1	5	7	12
Bucks - - - - -	147	231	378	-	1	1	30	41	71
Cambridge - - - -	155	184	339	-	-	-	33	37	70
Cardigan (a) - - -	73	52	125	-	-	-	14	16	30
Carmarthen (a) - -	74	74	148	-	-	-	14	16	30
Carnarvon - - - -	53	53	106	-	-	-	13	22	35
Chester (a) - - - -	391	476	867	6	6	12	119	164	283
Cornwall - - - - -	216	301	517	2	1	3	40	70	110
Cumberland - - - -	180	173	353	3	1	4	46	53	99
Denbigh (a) - - - -	68	74	142	-	-	-	31	39	70
Derby - - - - -	257	244	501	4	1	5	66	84	150
Devon - - - - -	336	493	829	132	151	283	149	214	363
Dorset - - - - -	194	221	415	7	3	10	32	50	82
Durham - - - - -	531	436	967	2	1	3	91	131	222
Essex - - - - -	399	495	894	19	43	62	114	147	261
Flint (a) - - - - -	26	23	49	1	-	1	3	13	16
Glamorgan - - - - -	376	328	704	1	40	41	59	57	116
Gloucester - - - - -	417	495	912	2	1	3	217	339	556
Hereford - - - - -	154	164	318	1	-	1	24	32	56
Herts (a) - - - - -	176	228	404	6	-	6	33	39	72
Hunts - - - - -	63	58	121	2	-	2	7	9	16
Kent - - - - -	775	1,118	1,893	5	8	13	264	314	578
Lancaster (a) - - -	1,777	2,164	3,941	118	77	195	1,231	1,496	2,727
Leicester - - - - -	314	346	660	4	-	4	83	80	163
Lincoln - - - - -	280	352	632	1	-	1	62	114	176
Merioneth - - - - -	29	44	73	-	-	-	17	26	43
Middlesex (a) - - -	2,200	3,428	5,628	200	371	571	1,782	2,239	4,021
Monmouth - - - - -	238	265	503	3	-	3	31	40	71
Montgomery - - - -	61	66	127	-	-	-	24	27	51
Norfolk - - - - -	353	521	874	1	2	3	107	156	263
Northampton - - -	229	228	457	1	2	3	65	95	160
Northumberland - -	338	317	655	3	5	8	60	87	147
Nottingham - - - -	287	337	624	2	-	2	100	119	219
Oxford - - - - -	194	237	431	2	-	2	48	81	129
Pembroke - - - - -	62	80	142	-	-	-	13	18	31
Radnor - - - - -	15	29	44	-	-	-	4	10	14
Rutland - - - - -	28	17	45	1	-	1	4	1	5
Salop - - - - -	230	309	539	3	-	3	62	118	180
Somerset - - - - -	372	485	857	13	9	22	143	188	331
Southampton - - -	489	590	1,079	5	3	8	156	216	372
Stafford (a) - - - -	658	622	1,280	5	2	7	244	306	550
Suffolk - - - - -	256	335	591	4	3	7	81	90	171
Surrey - - - - -	948	1,297	2,245	139	191	330	543	691	1,234
Sussex - - - - -	340	463	803	6	2	8	129	165	294
Warwick (a) - - - -	691	777	1,468	3	2	5	217	251	468
Westmoreland - - -	51	53	104	-	-	-	17	18	35
Wilts - - - - -	257	328	585	4	2	6	80	102	182
Worcester (a) - - -	310	365	675	4	-	4	56	87	143
York (East Riding) -	195	193	388	23	32	55	76	136	212
„ (North Riding) -	235	241	476	2	-	2	31	43	74
„ (West Riding) (a) -	1,193	1,345	2,538	20	3	23	465	552	1,017
TOTALS - - - - -	18,172	22,329	40,501	765	964	1,729	7,422	9,554	16,976

(a) See Note to Table XII., p 33. The re-arrangement there referred to applies to this Table also.



Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, in the various Union-Counties of England  
1st of January 1882.

by this Table, differs slightly from that given in the Summaries of Appendices B<sup>1</sup> and B<sup>3</sup>. This is caused by the fact that the from the Annual Returns made by Clerks of the Guardians of Unions and Parishes.

Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.			Chargeable to County and Borough Rates.			GRAND TOTAL			COUNTIES.
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	In County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.			M.	F.	T.	
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
17	34	51	38	58	96	—	—	—	38	58	96	Anglesey.
25	30	55	217	232	449	4	1	5	221	233	454	Beds.
41	50	91	355	439	794	4	—	4	359	439	798	Berks.
14	26	40	65	101	166	1	—	1	66	101	167	Brecon.
12	34	46	189	307	496	5	3	8	194	310	504	Bucks.
44	65	109	232	286	518	4	1	5	236	287	523	Cambridge.
51	92	143	138	160	298	6	—	6	144	160	304	Cardigan.
56	93	149	144	183	327	3	1	4	147	184	331	Carmarthen.
41	82	123	107	157	264	—	—	—	107	157	264	Carnarvon.
46	76	122	562	722	1,284	25	10	35	587	732	1,319	Chester.
22	52	74	280	424	704	1	1	2	281	425	706	Cornwall.
11	26	37	240	253	493	15	7	22	255	260	515	Cumberland.
20	44	64	119	157	276	3	1	4	122	158	280	Denbigh.
21	31	52	348	360	708	1	1	2	349	361	710	Derby.
123	149	272	740	1,007	1,747	5	6	11	745	1,013	1,758	Devon.
31	37	68	264	311	575	5	—	5	269	311	580	Dorset.
36	61	97	660	629	1,289	31	13	44	691	642	1,333	Durham.
49	107	156	581	792	1,373	19	12	31	600	804	1,404	Essex.
9	10	19	39	46	85	3	2	5	42	48	90	Flint.
66	103	169	502	528	1,030	11	5	16	513	533	1,046	Glamorgan.
76	124	200	712	959	1,671	21	12	33	733	971	1,704	Gloucester.
30	44	74	209	240	449	1	1	2	210	241	451	Hereford.
19	31	50	234	298	532	3	1	4	237	299	536	Herts.
3	6	9	75	73	148	1	—	1	76	73	149	Hunts.
41	63	104	1,085	1,503	2,588	24	14	38	1,109	1,517	2,626	Kent.
71	101	172	3,197	3,838	7,035	267	224	491	3,464	4,062	7,526	Lancaster.
33	44	77	434	470	904	3	1	4	437	471	908	Leicester.
55	90	145	398	556	954	14	—	14	412	556	968	Lincoln.
23	18	41	69	88	157	1	1	2	70	89	159	Merioneth.
130	159	289	4,312	6,197	10,509	228	332	560	4,540	6,529	11,069	Middlesex.
38	64	102	310	369	679	7	5	12	317	374	691	Monmouth.
16	33	49	101	126	227	4	—	4	105	126	231	Montgomery.
56	152	208	517	831	1,348	8	2	10	525	833	1,358	Norfolk.
40	56	96	335	381	716	4	—	4	339	381	720	Northampton.
31	42	73	432	451	883	20	7	27	452	458	910	Northumberland.
84	128	212	473	584	1,057	2	—	2	475	584	1,059	Nottingham.
51	51	102	295	369	664	3	1	4	298	370	668	Oxford.
34	63	97	109	161	270	1	1	2	110	162	272	Pembroke.
6	7	13	25	46	71	—	—	—	25	46	71	Radnor.
1	5	6	34	23	57	—	—	—	34	23	57	Rutland.
31	27	58	326	454	780	4	3	7	330	457	787	Salop.
93	152	245	621	834	1,455	12	2	14	633	836	1,469	Somerset.
77	108	185	727	917	1,644	26	8	34	753	925	1,678	Southampton.
88	127	215	995	1,057	2,052	11	7	18	1,006	1,064	2,070	Stafford.
57	97	154	398	525	923	2	1	3	400	526	926	Suffolk.
55	90	145	1,685	2,269	3,954	51	68	119	1,736	2,337	4,073	Surrey.
54	98	152	529	728	1,257	7	3	10	536	731	1,267	Sussex.
97	273	370	1,008	1,303	2,311	12	10	22	1,020	1,313	2,333	Warwick.
7	8	15	75	79	154	1	1	2	76	80	156	Westmoreland.
52	102	154	393	534	927	5	1	6	398	535	933	Wilts.
28	46	74	398	498	896	4	2	6	402	500	902	Worcester.
8	13	21	302	374	676	14	6	20	316	380	696	York, E. Rid.
21	38	59	289	322	611	12	3	15	301	325	626	„ N. Rid.
83	127	210	1,761	2,027	3,788	45	25	70	1,806	2,052	3,858	„ W. Rid.
2,324	3,789	6,113	28,683	36,636	65,319	964	806	1,770	29,647	37,442	67,089	TOTALS.

TABLE X.—Showing the Distribution of PAUPER LUNATICS on the 1st of January in each of the Years 1859 to 1882 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

TABLE XI.—Showing the Per-centage of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Un-sound 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 1882.

COUNTIES.	Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. 1 Jan. 1882.	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 - - -	96	35	10	51	36·5	10·4	53·1
Beds - - -	454	341	58	55	75·1	12·8	12·1
Berks - - -	798	580	127	91	72·7	15·9	11·4
Brecon - - -	167	115	12	40	68·9	7·2	23·9
Bucks - - -	504	387	71	46	76·8	14·1	9·1
Cambridge - - -	523	344	70	109	65·8	13·4	20·8
Cardigan (a) - - -	304	131	30	143	43·1	9·9	47·0
Carmarthen (a) - - -	331	152	30	149	45·9	9·1	45·0
Carnarvon - - -	264	106	35	123	40·1	13·3	46·6
Chester (a) - - -	1,319	914	283	122	69·3	21·5	9·2
Cornwall - - -	706	522	110	74	73·9	15·6	10·5
Cumberland - - -	515	379	99	37	73·6	19·2	7·2
Denbigh (a) - - -	280	146	70	64	52·1	25·0	22·9
Derby - - -	710	508	150	52	71·6	21·1	7·3
Devon - - -	1,758	1,123	363	272	63·9	20·6	15·5
Dorset - - -	580	430	82	68	74·2	14·1	11·7
Durham - - -	1,333	1,014	222	97	76·1	16·6	7·3
Essex - - -	1,404	987	261	156	70·3	18·6	11·1
Flint (a) - - -	90	55	16	19	61·1	17·8	21·1
Glamorgan - - -	1,046	761	116	169	72·7	11·1	16·2
Gloucester - - -	1,704	948	556	200	55·6	32·6	11·8
Hereford - - -	451	321	56	74	71·2	12·4	16·4
Herts (a) - - -	536	414	72	50	77·3	13·4	9·3
Hunts - - -	149	124	16	9	83·2	10·7	6·1
Kent - - -	2,626	1,944	578	104	74·0	22·0	4·0
Lancaster (a) - - -	7,526	4,927	2,727	172	61·5	36·2	2·3
Leicester - - -	908	668	163	77	73·6	17·9	8·5
Lincoln - - -	968	647	176	145	66·8	18·2	15·0
Merioneth - - -	159	75	43	41	47·2	27·0	25·8
Middlesex (a) - - -	11,069	6,759	4,021	289	61·1	36·3	2·6
Monmouth - - -	691	518	71	102	75·0	10·3	14·7
Montgomery - - -	231	131	51	49	56·7	22·1	21·2
Norfolk - - -	1,358	887	263	208	65·3	19·4	15·3
Northampton - - -	720	464	160	96	64·5	22·2	13·3
Northumberland - - -	910	690	147	73	75·8	16·2	8·0
Notts - - -	1,059	628	219	212	59·3	20·7	20·0
Oxford - - -	668	437	129	102	65·4	19·3	15·3
Pembroke - - -	272	144	31	97	52·9	11·4	35·7
Radnor - - -	71	44	14	13	62·0	19·7	18·3
Rutland - - -	57	46	5	6	80·7	8·8	10·5
Salop - - -	787	549	180	58	69·7	22·9	7·4
Somerset - - -	1,469	893	331	245	60·8	22·5	16·7
Southampton - - -	1,678	1,121	372	185	66·8	22·2	11·0
Stafford (a) - - -	2,070	1,305	550	215	63·0	26·6	10·4
Suffolk - - -	926	601	171	154	64·9	18·5	16·6
Surrey - - -	4,073	2,694	1,234	145	66·1	30·3	3·6
Sussex - - -	1,267	821	294	152	64·8	23·2	12·0
Warwick (a) - - -	2,333	1,495	468	370	64·1	20·1	15·8
Westmoreland - - -	156	106	35	15	68·0	22·4	9·6
Wilts - - -	933	597	182	154	64·0	19·5	16·5
Worcester (a) - - -	902	685	143	74	75·9	15·9	8·2
York (East Riding) - - -	696	463	212	21	66·5	30·5	3·0
„ (North Riding) - - -	626	493	74	59	78·8	11·8	9·4
„ (West Riding) (a) - - -	3,858	2,631	1,017	210	68·2	26·4	5·4

(a) See Note to Table XII., p. 33. The re-arrangement there referred to applies to this Table also.

TABLE XII.—Showing the Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons 1st January 1881 and 1st January 1882; together with the Increase or Decrease

COUNTIES.	Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January 1881.			Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January 1882.			Increase.		Decrease.		Net Increase.	Net Decrease.
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Anglesey - - -	37	51	88	38	58	96	1	7	-	-	8	-
Beds - - -	236	242	478	221	233	454	-	-	15	9	-	24
Berks - - -	343	417	760	359	439	798	16	22	-	-	38	-
Brecon - - -	60	108	168	66	101	167	6	-	-	7	-	1
Bucks - - -	190	316	506	194	310	504	4	-	-	6	-	2
Cambridge - - -	228	284	512	236	287	523	8	3	-	-	11	-
Cardigan (a) - - -	135	145	280	144	160	304	9	15	-	-	24	-
Carmarthen (a) - - -	136	179	315	147	184	331	11	5	-	-	16	-
Carnarvon - - -	105	153	258	107	157	264	2	4	-	-	6	-
Chester (a) - - -	581	721	1,302	587	732	1,319	6	11	-	-	17	-
Cornwall - - -	293	416	709	281	425	706	-	9	12	-	-	3
Cumberland - - -	261	241	502	255	260	515	-	19	6	-	13	-
Denbigh (a) - - -	114	160	274	122	158	280	8	-	-	2	6	-
Derby - - -	329	354	683	349	361	710	20	7	-	-	27	-
Devon - - -	707	963	1,670	745	1,013	1,758	38	50	-	-	88	-
Dorset - - -	263	309	572	269	311	580	6	2	-	-	8	-
Durham - - -	669	603	1,272	691	642	1,333	22	39	-	-	61	-
Essex - - -	588	779	1,367	600	804	1,404	12	25	-	-	37	-
Flint (a) - - -	47	48	95	42	48	90	-	-	5	-	-	5
Glamorgan - - -	467	500	967	513	533	1,046	46	33	-	-	79	-
Gloucester - - -	709	918	1,627	733	971	1,704	24	53	-	-	77	-
Hereford - - -	205	255	460	210	241	451	5	-	-	14	-	9
Herts (a) - - -	240	300	540	237	299	536	-	-	3	1	-	4
Hunts - - -	77	72	149	76	73	149	-	1	1	-	-	-
Kent - - -	1,084	1,475	2,559	1,109	1,517	2,626	25	42	-	-	67	-
Lancaster (a) - - -	3,364	4,015	7,379	3,464	4,062	7,526	100	47	-	-	147	-
Leicester - - -	421	449	870	437	471	908	16	22	-	-	38	-
Lincoln - - -	401	537	938	412	556	968	11	19	-	-	30	-
Merioneth - - -	62	82	144	70	89	159	8	7	-	-	15	-
Middlesex (a) - - -	4,442	6,354	10,796	4,540	6,529	11,069	98	175	-	-	273	-
Monmouth - - -	297	377	674	317	374	691	20	-	-	3	17	-
Montgomery - - -	105	140	245	105	126	231	-	-	-	14	-	14
Norfolk - - -	521	796	1,317	525	833	1,358	4	37	-	-	41	-
Northampton - - -	323	384	707	339	381	720	16	-	-	3	13	-
Northumberland - - -	464	436	900	452	458	910	-	22	12	-	10	-

of Unsound Mind, in the several Union-Counties of England and Wales, on the in the Numbers on 1st January 1882, as compared with 1st January 1881.

COUNTIES.	Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January 1881.			Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January 1882.			Increase.		Decrease.		Net Increase.	Net Decrease.
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Notts - - -	459	542	1,001	475	584	1,059	16	42	-	-	58	-
Oxford - - -	287	385	672	298	370	668	11	-	-	15	-	4
Pembroke - - -	109	170	279	110	162	272	1	-	-	8	-	7
Radnor - - -	25	40	65	25	46	71	-	6	-	-	6	-
Rutland - - -	32	21	53	34	23	57	2	2	-	-	4	-
Salop - - -	306	445	751	330	457	787	24	12	-	-	36	-
Somerset - - -	614	802	1,416	633	836	1,469	19	34	-	-	53	-
Southampton - - -	695	891	1,586	753	925	1,678	58	34	-	-	92	-
Stafford (a) - - -	962	1,020	1,982	1,006	1,064	2,070	44	44	-	-	88	-
Suffolk - - -	399	493	892	400	526	926	1	33	-	-	34	-
Surrey - - -	1,666	2,322	3,988	1,736	2,337	4,073	70	15	-	-	85	-
Sussex - - -	528	701	1,229	536	731	1,267	8	30	-	-	38	-
Warwick (a) - - -	1,048	1,320	2,368	1,020	1,313	2,333	-	-	28	7	-	35
Westmoreland - - -	77	82	159	76	80	156	-	-	1	2	-	3
Wilts - - -	384	512	896	398	535	933	14	23	-	-	37	-
Worcester (a) - - -	404	508	912	402	500	902	-	-	2	8	-	10
York (East Riding) - - -	315	369	684	316	380	696	1	11	-	-	12	-
York (North Riding)	294	313	607	301	325	626	7	12	-	-	19	-
York (West Riding)(a)	1,736	1,986	3,722	1,806	2,052	3,858	70	66	-	-	136	-

(a) The constitution of these Counties, with regard to the Unions comprised in them, has been slightly rearranged, 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 1881 and 1882 in the above Table.

COUNTIES.	Unions Added.	Unions Removed.
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.

TABLE XIII.—Showing the Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons 1st January 1871 and 1st January 1882; together with the Increase in the Numbers Average Annual Increase in the Eleven Years.

COUNTIES.	Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January 1871.			Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January 1882.			Increase in the Eleven Years.			Average Annual Increase in the Eleven Years.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Anglesey - - -	36	55	91	38	58	96	2	3	5	-	-	-
Bedford - - -	168	209	377	221	233	454	53	24	77	5	2	7
Berks - - -	330	383	713	359	439	798	29	56	85	3	5	8
Brecon - - -	65	82	147	66	101	167	1	19	20	-	2	2
Bucks - - -	187	254	441	194	310	504	7	56	63	1	5	6
Cambridge - - -	202	244	446	236	287	523	34	43	77	3	4	7
Cardigan (a) - - -	93	115	208	144	160	304	51	45	96	5	4	9
Carmarthen (a) - - -	107	152	259	147	184	331	40	32	72	4	3	7
Carnarvon - - -	113	148	261	107	157	264	(b)	9	3	-	1	-
Chester (a) - - -	454	532	986	587	732	1,319	133	200	333	12	18	30
Cornwall - - -	243	324	567	281	425	706	38	101	139	3	9	12
Cumberland - - -	245	218	463	255	260	515	10	42	52	1	4	5
Denbigh (a) - - -	108	125	233	122	158	280	14	33	47	1	3	4
Derby - - -	304	293	597	349	361	710	45	68	113	4	6	10
Devon - - -	607	831	1,438	745	1,013	1,758	138	182	320	13	17	30
Dorset - - -	235	254	489	269	311	580	34	57	91	3	5	8
Durham - - -	465	428	893	691	642	1,333	226	214	440	21	19	40
Essex - - -	436	581	1,017	600	804	1,404	164	223	387	15	20	35
Flint (a) - - -	39	50	89	42	48	90	3	(c)	1	-	-	-
Glamorgan - - -	333	352	685	513	533	1,046	180	181	361	16	16	33
Gloucester - - -	651	841	1,492	733	971	1,704	82	130	212	7	12	19
Hereford - - -	175	239	414	210	241	451	35	2	37	3	-	3
Herts (a) - - -	231	241	472	237	299	536	6	58	64	1	5	6
Hunts - - -	60	74	134	75	73	149	16	(d)	15	1	-	1
Kent - - -	773	1,091	1,864	1,109	1,517	2,626	336	426	762	30	39	69
Lancaster (a) - - -	2,577	2,924	5,501	3,464	4,062	7,526	887	1,138	2,025	81	103	184
Leicester - - -	388	417	805	437	471	908	49	54	103	4	5	9

(a) See Note to Table XII., p. 33. The re-arrangement there referred to applies to this Table also, and to both the Years 1871 and 1882.

of Unsound Mind, in the several Union-Counties of England and Wales, on the 1st January 1882, 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 1882.			Increase in the Eleven Years.			Average Annual Increase in the Eleven Years.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Lincoln - - -	388	479	867	412	556	968	24	77	101	2	7	9
Merioneth - - -	52	56	108	70	89	159	18	33	51	2	3	5
Middlesex (a) - - -	2,960	4,396	7,356	4,540	6,529	11,069	1,580	2,133	3,713	144	194	338
Monmouth - - -	240	307	547	317	374	691	77	67	144	7	6	13
Montgomery - - -	94	103	197	105	126	231	11	23	34	1	2	3
Norfolk - - -	476	659	1,135	525	833	1,358	49	174	223	4	16	20
Northampton - - -	290	332	622	339	381	720	49	49	98	4	4	9
Northumberland - - -	391	382	773	452	458	910	61	76	137	5	7	12
Nottingham - - -	361	425	786	475	584	1,059	114	159	273	10	14	25
Oxford - - -	261	295	556	298	370	668	37	75	112	3	7	10
Pembroke - - -	107	149	256	110	162	272	3	13	16	-	1	1
Radnor - - -	22	23	45	25	46	71	3	23	26	-	2	2
Rutland - - -	30	21	51	34	23	57	4	2	6	-	-	1
Salop - - -	280	415	695	330	457	787	50	42	92	4	4	8
Somerset - - -	546	726	1,272	633	836	1,469	87	110	197	8	10	18
Southampton - - -	599	713	1,312	753	925	1,678	154	212	366	14	19	33
Stafford (a) - - -	736	808	1,544	1,006	1,064	2,070	270	256	526	25	23	48
Suffolk - - -	375	478	853	400	526	926	25	48	73	2	4	7
Surrey - - -	1,091	1,499	2,590	1,736	2,337	4,073	645	838	1,483	59	76	135
Sussex - - -	476	584	1,060	536	731	1,267	60	147	207	5	13	19
Warwick (a) - - -	699	847	1,546	1,020	1,313	2,333	321	466	787	29	42	71
Westmoreland - - -	68	63	131	76	80	156	8	17	25	1	1	2
Wilts - - -	345	461	806	398	535	933	53	74	127	5	7	12
Worcester (a) - - -	331	417	748	402	500	902	71	83	154	6	8	14
York (East Riding) - - -	281	304	585	316	380	696	35	76	111	3	7	10
York (North Riding) - - -	204	232	436	301	325	626	97	93	190	9	8	17
York (West Riding) (a) - - -	1,277	1,401	2,678	1,806	2,052	3,858	529	651	1,180	48	59	107

(b) Decrease, 6.

(c) Decrease, 2.

(d) Decrease, 1.

TABLE XIV.—Showing, as regards the various  
 The Total Population at the  
 The Total Number of Pauper  
 The Total Number of Paupers  
 Together with the Ratio of Pauper Lunatics  
 of all Classes, and of Paupers of all Classes

COUNTIES.	Population, 4th April 1881.			Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, 1st January 1881.		
	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Anglesey - - -	17,059	17,956	35,015	37	51	88
Beds - - - -	72,559	81,690	154,249	236	242	478
Berks - - - -	123,196	124,742	247,938	343	417	760
Brecon - - -	26,983	27,148	54,131	60	108	168
Bucks - - - -	76,712	79,173	155,885	190	316	506
Cambridge - -	93,845	97,278	191,123	228	284	512
Cardigan (a) -	42,596	52,454	95,080	135	145	280
Carmarthen (a) -	53,472	57,779	111,251	136	179	315
Carnarvon - -	60,289	63,073	123,362	105	153	258
Chester (a) - -	300,772	320,772	621,544	581	721	1,302
Cornwall - - -	151,711	173,494	325,205	293	416	709
Cumberland - -	124,575	126,055	250,630	261	241	502
Denbigh (a) , -	56,470	56,482	112,952	114	160	274
Derby - - - -	193,073	193,459	386,532	329	354	683
Devon - - - -	288,321	320,836	609,157	707	963	1,670
Dorset - - - -	90,773	94,163	184,936	263	309	572
Durham - - - -	447,975	427,532	875,507	669	603	1,272
Essex - - - -	275,694	276,671	551,765	588	779	1,367
Flint (a) - - -	23,033	22,503	45,536	47	48	95
Glamorgan - -	266,136	252,465	518,601	467	500	967
Gloucester - -	245,532	279,591	525,123	709	918	1,627
Hereford - - -	58,456	59,692	118,148	205	255	460
Herts (a) - - -	98,825	103,490	202,315	240	300	540
Hunts - - - -	26,047	27,171	53,218	77	72	149

(a) See note to Table XII., which applies to this Table also.



Union Counties of England and Wales,—  
time of the Census, 4th April 1881.  
Lunatics on the 1st January 1881.  
of all Classes on the 1st January 1881.  
to Population, of Pauper Lunatics to Paupers  
to Population, at the dates specified.

Total Number of Paupers of all Classes 1st January 1881.	Ratio [per 1,000] of Pauper Lunatics to Population.			Ratio [per Cent.] of Pauper Lunatics to Paupers of all Classes.	Ratio [per Cent.] of Paupers of all Classes to Population.	COUNTIES.
	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.			
2,307	2·16	2·84	2·51	3·81	6·58	Anglesey.
6,741	3·25	2·96	3·09	7·09	4·37	Beds.
8,123	2·78	3·34	3·06	9·35	3·27	Berks.
2,318	2·22	3·97	3·10	7·24	4·28	Brecon.
6,436	2·47	3·99	3·24	7·86	4·12	Bucks.
9,320	2·42	2·91	2·67	5·49	4·87	Cambridge.
4,261	3·16	2·76	2·94	6·57	4·48	Cardigan (a).
5,488	2·54	3·09	2·83	5·73	4·93	Carmarthen (a).
6,027	1·74	2·42	2·09	4·28	4·88	Carnarvon.
14,509	1·93	2·24	2·09	8·97	2·33	Chester (a).
14,530	1·93	2·39	2·18	4·87	4·46	Cornwall.
7,150	2·09	1·91	2·00	7·02	2·85	Cumberland.
4,248	2·01	2·83	2·42	6·45	3·76	Denbigh (a).
9,569	1·70	1·82	1·76	7·13	2·47	Derby.
27,183	2·45	3·00	2·74	6·14	4·46	Devon.
9,260	2·89	3·28	3·09	6·17	5·00	Dorset.
21,651	1·49	1·41	1·45	5·87	2·47	Durham.
19,285	2·13	2·82	2·47	7·08	3·49	Essex.
2,087	2·04	2·13	2·08	4·55	4·58	Flint (a).
18,533	1·75	1·98	1·86	5·21	3·57	Glamorgan.
22,271	2·88	3·28	3·09	7·30	4·24	Gloucester.
5,047	3·50	4·27	3·89	9·11	4·27	Hereford.
9,174	2·42	2·89	2·66	5·88	4·53	Herts (a).
1,769	2·95	2·64	2·79	8·42	3·32	Hunts.

TABLE XIV.—continued.

COUNTIES.	Population, 4th April 1881.			Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, 1st January 1881.		
	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Kent - - - -	485,132	508,164	993,296	1,084	1,475	2,559
Lancaster (a) - -	1,682,973	1,802,638	3,485,611	3,364	4,015	7,379
Leicester - - -	158,160	167,846	326,006	421	449	870
Lincoln - - - -	231,663	231,704	463,367	401	537	938
Merioneth - - -	34,298	33,907	68,205	62	82	144
Middlesex (a) - -	1,370,749	1,558,929	2,929,678	4,442	6,354	10,796
Menmouth - - -	119,906	114,534	234,440	297	377	674
Montgomery - - -	38,295	37,950	76,245	105	140	245
Norfolk - - - -	211,467	226,182	437,649	521	796	1,317
Northampton - -	137,889	139,113	277,002	323	384	707
Northumberland -	215,681	218,343	434,024	464	436	900
Nottingham - - -	215,058	223,654	438,712	459	542	1,001
Oxford - - - - -	88,884	92,680	181,564	287	385	672
Pembroke - - - -	40,054	43,623	83,677	109	170	279
Radnor - - - - -	9,403	9,120	18,523	25	40	65
Rutland - - - - -	11,516	11,491	23,007	32	21	53
Salop - - - - -	132,755	132,952	265,707	306	445	751
Somerset - - - -	231,227	259,277	490,504	614	802	1,416
Southampton - -	281,214	294,237	575,451	695	891	1,586
Stafford (a) - - -	504,457	502,284	1,006,741	962	1,020	1,982
Suffolk - - - - -	172,636	180,837	353,509	399	493	892
Surrey - - - - -	687,198	753,819	1,441,017	1,666	2,322	3,988
Sussex - - - - -	233,950	260,077	494,027	528	701	1,229
Warwick (a) - - -	355,329	375,126	730,455	1,048	1,320	2,368
Westmoreland - -	31,571	32,736	64,307	77	82	159
Wilts - - - - -	122,657	125,987	248,644	384	512	896
Worcester (a) - -	183,889	199,299	383,188	404	508	912
York (East Riding) -	179,226	183,164	362,390	315	369	684
York (North Riding) -	169,002	165,324	334,326	294	313	607
York (West Riding) (a)	1,074,411	1,123,400	2,197,811	1,736	1,986	3,722
TOTALS - - - -	12,624,754	13,343,532	25,968,286	28,844	36,501	65,345

(a) See note to Table XII., which applies to this Table also.

- TABLE XIV.—continued.

Total Number of Paupers of all Classes, 1st January 1881.	Ratio [per 1,000] of Pauper Lunatics to Population.			Ratio [per Cent.] of Pauper Lunatics to Paupers of all Classes.	Ratio [per Cent.] of Paupers of all Classes to Population.	COUNTIES.
	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.			
30,528	2·23	2·90	2·57	8·38	3·07	Kent.
77,908	1·99	2·22	2·11	9·47	2·23	Lancaster (a).
8,888	2·66	2·67	2·66	9·78	2·72	Leicester.
16,017	1·73	2·31	2·02	5·85	3·45	Lincoln.
3,177	1·80	2·41	2·11	4·53	4·65	Merioneth.
80,109	3·24	4·07	3·68	13·47	2·73	Middlesex (a).
10,452	2·47	3·29	2·87	6·44	4·45	Monmouth.
3,516	2·74	3·68	3·21	6·96	4·61	Montgomery.
19,903	2·46	3·51	3·00	6·61	4·54	Norfolk.
10,117	2·34	2·76	2·55	6·98	3·65	Northampton.
11,454	2·15	1·99	2·07	7·85	2·63	Northumberland.
10,110	2·13	2·42	2·28	9·90	2·30	Nottingham.
8,006	3·22	4·15	3·70	8·39	4·40	Oxford.
4,459	2·72	3·89	3·33	6·25	5·32	Pembroke.
947	2·65	4·38	3·50	6·86	5·11	Radnor.
780	2·77	1·82	2·30	6·79	3·39	Rutland.
6,476	2·30	3·34	2·82	11·59	2·43	Salop.
25,021	2·65	3·09	2·88	5·65	5·10	Somerset.
20,605	2·47	3·02	2·75	7·69	3·58	Southampton.
36,762	1·90	2·03	1·96	5·39	3·65	Stafford (a).
13,347	2·31	2·72	2·52	6·68	3·77	Suffolk.
36,000	2·42	3·08	2·76	11·07	2·49	Surrey.
17,941	2·25	2·69	2·48	6·85	3·63	Sussex.
19,984	2·94	3·51	3·24	11·84	2·73	Warwick (a).
1,693	2·43	2·50	2·47	9·39	2·63	Westmoreland.
11,967	3·13	4·06	3·60	7·48	4·81	Wilts.
11,626	2·19	2·54	2·38	7·84	3·03	Worcester (a).
10,202	1·75	2·01	1·88	6·70	2·81	York (East Riding).
9,400	1·73	1·89	1·81	6·45	2·81	York (North Riding).
54,659	1·61	1·76	1·69	6·80	2·48	York (West Riding) (a).
809,341	2·28	2·73	2·51	8·07	3·11	TOTALS.

TABLE XV.—Showing the PROFESSIONS or OCCUPATIONS of the whole POPULATION of England and Wales at the Time of the Census of the 3rd April 1871, 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 **1881**.

NOTE.—The Professions and Occupations are compiled from the Census of England and Wales 1871 (*see* Population Tables, Vol. III., p. 35). The results of the Census of 1881 are not yet available.

PROFESSIONS OR OCCUPATIONS.	POPULATION.			LUNATICS.		
	Number of Persons, 3rd April 1871.			Number of Lunatics admitted during 1881.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
PROFESSIONAL.						
(a.) <i>Not including Army and Navy:</i>						
Clergymen (Established Church) . . . . .	20,694	-	20,694	26	-	26
Dissenting ministers, Roman Catholic priests, missionaries, and Scripture readers, nuns, sisters of charity and mercy.	12,960	3,659	16,619	16	5	21
Physicians and surgeons . . . . .	14,684	-	14,684	24	2	26
Medical assistants, medical students, dentists, and midwives.	6,864	2,331	9,195	16	4	20
Barristers . . . . .	3,580	-	3,580	10	-	10
Solicitors and attorneys . . . . .	12,314	-	12,314	18	-	18
Law clerks and law students . . . . .	20,426	-	20,426	40	-	40
Civil Service, English, Indian, and Colonial (excluding Telegraph Service), Her Majesty's Court and household, judges, and privy councillors.	26,855	2,932	29,787	31	-	31
Civil engineers . . . . .	5,234	-	5,234	18	-	18
Architects, surveyors, and builders . . . . .	31,918	171	32,089	31	3	34
Artists in painting, and sculptors . . . . .	5,804	1,069	6,873	17	2	19
Teachers, schoolmasters, schoolmistresses, go- vernesses, professors, and lecturers.	32,901	94,239	127,140	40	114	154
Authors, editors, journalists, reporters, short- hand writers, translators, interpreters, students in literature, and others connected with literary work.	61,085	78,058	139,143	22	3	25
Musicians and teachers of music . . . . .	11,575	7,056	18,631	29	4	33
Actors, conjurors, performers, and others en- gaged in theatres, exhibitions, and shows.	3,542	2,207	5,749	7	2	9
Chemists and druggists . . . . .	19,190	494	19,684	37	-	37
Engravers and photographers . . . . .	8,824	694	9,518	10	-	10

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

PROFESSIONS OR OCCUPATIONS.	POPULATION.			LUNATICS.		
	Number of Persons, 3rd April 1871.			Number of Lunatics admitted during 1881.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
PROFESSIONAL.						
<i>(b.) Army and Navy:</i>						
Army officers (effective, retired, and half-pay)	9,842	-	9,842	23	-	23
Soldiers (non-commissioned officers and privates)	70,675	-	70,675	282	-	282
Navy officers (effective, retired, and half-pay)	4,362	-	4,362	9	-	9
Seamen (R.N.) - - - - -	18,867	-	18,867	17	-	17
Royal Marines - - - - -	8,384	-	8,384	5	-	5
Army pensioners - - - - -	7,442	-	7,442	23	-	23
Coastguardsmen, Royal Naval Reserves, and Navy pensioners.	11,085	-	11,085	21	-	21
COMMERCIAL.						
<i>(a.) Merchants and other Persons (Principals) in the Higher Branches of Business:</i>						
Merchants, bankers, shipowners - - - -	18,938	158	19,096	21	-	21
Wine and spirit merchants - - - - -	10,576	393	10,969	9	-	9
Woolstaplers, cloth merchants and dealers, silk merchants and dealers, cotton and calico warehousemen and dealers, Manchester ware- housemen.	9,092	287	9,379	22	1	23
Corn, flour, and seed (esculent) merchants and dealers, millers, maltsters, brewers, hop mer- chants and dealers, timber and wood mer- chants and dealers, hay and straw dealers.	92,715	2,332	95,047	47	1	48
Coal merchants and dealers - - - - -	15,300	950	16,250	12	-	12
Owners of coaches, omnibuses, and cabs; horse proprietors and dealers; livery stable keepers.	6,922	259	7,181	3	1	4
Brokers, agents (not estate, land, newspaper, book, or shipping), factors, auctioneers, ap- praisers, valuers, house agents, pawnbrokers, furniture brokers, and furniture dealers.	39,211	2,144	41,355	32	2	34
COMMERCIAL.						
<i>(b.) Subordinates:</i>						
Bank service, insurance and benefit society ser- vice, accountants, commercial clerks.	115,733	1,412	117,145	204	3	207
Railway and telegraph service (not including constructors, engine drivers, or stokers), rail- way officers, clerks, stationmasters, atten- dants, servants, telegraph clerks, &c.	73,620	497	74,117	57	3	60
Commercial travellers - - - - -	17,895	-	17,895	47	-	47

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

PROFESSIONS OR OCCUPATIONS.	POPULATION.			LUNATICS.		
	Number of Persons, 3rd April 1871.			Number of Lunatics admitted during 1881.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
COMMERCIAL.						
(c.) <i>Tradesmen</i> :						
Booksellers, publishers, stationers and law stationers, music publishers and sellers.	16,870	4,201	21,071	8	3	11
Goldsmiths, silversmiths, and jewellers - -	19,009	3,022	22,031	15	-	15
Drapers, linendrapers, mercers, hosiery, and haberdashers, with their assistants.	59,606	23,259	82,865	66	38	104
Butchers, meat salesmen, cheesemongers, provision curers and dealers, poulterers, game dealers, fishmongers, greengrocers, fruit and vegetable dealers, cowkeepers, milk sellers, grocers and tea dealers.	225,066	44,427	269,493	186	20	206
Bakers, confectioners, and pastrycooks - -	62,120	13,934	76,054	67	10	77
Tobacconists, tobacco and snuff workers and makers.	10,115	4,252	14,367	7	2	9
AGRICULTURAL.						
Farmers and graziers ; farmers' sons, daughters, grandsons, granddaughters, brothers, sisters, nephews, and nieces (where these live with the farmer).	302,035	116,525	418,560	156	44	200
Agricultural labourers - - - - -	764,574	33,513	798,087	657	33	690
Farm servants (in-door, engaged in farming occupations, not domestic servants).	134,157	24,599	158,756	3	16	19
Shepherds (out-door), woodmen, drovers, gamekeepers, and vermin destroyers (rat-catchers).	48,109	-	48,109	28	-	28
Land surveyors, estate agents, and farm bailiffs	21,283	-	21,283	18	-	18
Gardeners, nurserymen, nurserywomen, seedsmen, florists.	101,056	2,639	103,695	58	2	60
Veterinary surgeons and farriers - - - -	6,650	-	6,650	11	-	11
Grooms (not in private service), horsebreakers, horsekeepers, riding-masters, huntsmen, and jockeys.	44,654	-	44,654	32	-	32
PERSONS EMPLOYED CHIEFLY IN MILLS AND MANUFACTORIES.						
Silk manufacture : Silk, satin, ribbon, velvet, and crape workers and makers.	25,985	54,147	80,132	8	21	29
Cotton and flax manufacture : Flax, linen, thread, tape, cotton, fustian, and muslin workers and makers, and lace and hosiery makers.	230,800	356,903	587,703	112	182	294
Woollen and worsted manufacture : Woollen cloth, worsted stuff, flannel, blanket, felt, carpet, and rug makers and workers.	120,587	123,907	244,494	80	49	129
Paper makers - - - - -	10,142	6,630	16,772	8	3	11
Earthenware and glass makers, and tobacco pipe makers.	49,459	18,448	67,907	23	5	28

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

PROFESSIONS OR OCCUPATIONS.	POPULATION.			LUNATICS.		
	Number of Persons, 3rd April 1871			Number of Lunatics admitted during 1881.		
	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, gunmakers, gunsmiths, tool makers and dealers, file makers and dealers, saw makers and dealers, cutlers, scissors makers.	601,264	30,723	631,987	343	22	365
Millwrights, coach makers, carriage makers, wheelwrights, ship builders, shipwrights, boat builders.	101,160	443	101,603	69	-	69
Cabinet makers, upholsterers, undertakers, carvers, and gilders.	57,096	8,969	66,065	55	6	61
Carpenters and joiners - - - - -	205,624	209	205,833	185	-	185
Sawyers, thatchers, lath, fence, and hurdle makers, wood turners and workers, box (wooden) and packing case makers, coopers, hoop makers, and benders.	69,369	5,639	75,008	51	4	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.	85,711	39,864	125,575	70	28	98
Tailors and tailoresses - - - - -	111,843	38,021	149,864	103	32	135
Shoemakers and bootmakers - - - - -	197,465	25,900	223,365	191	12	203
Hatters and hat makers - - - - -	13,540	8,238	21,778	11	3	14
Hairdressers and wig makers - - - - -	11,885	1,240	13,125	11	-	11
Mat makers and sellers; hemp and jute workers; rope, cord, net, canvas, sailcloth, sacking, sack, and bag (not leather or paper) makers and dealers.	14,663	6,410	21,073	13	3	16
Hair, bristle, bone, horn, and ivory workers; brush, broom, comb, straw plait, and basket makers: tortoiseshell and whalebone workers and dealers.	24,053	51,443	75,496	24	17	41

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

PROFESSIONS OR OCCUPATIONS.	POPULATION.			LUNATICS.		
	Number of Persons, 3rd April 1871.			Number of Lunatics admitted during 1881.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
<b>PERSONS WORKING MOSTLY IN HANDICRAFTS—<i>continued.</i></b>						
Paperhangers, plumbers, painters, glaziers -	106,824	582	107,406	119	-	119
Furriers, skinnners, fellmongers, tanners, curriers, and feather dressers and dealers.	28,694	4,064	32,758	13	5	18
Milliners, dressmakers, shirtmakers, seamstresses, staymakers, accoutrement makers, and ladies' outfitters,	3,712	388,578	392,290	3	396	399
Bookbinders, printers, lithographers, and lithographic printers.	55,775	8,322	64,097	66	8	74
Glovmakers and leather gloves - - -	2,729	20,322	23,051	2	7	9
<b>PERSONS EMPLOYED IN THE HEAVIER KINDS OF MANUAL LABOUR.</b>						
Miners.—Coal, iron, copper, tin, lead, jet, manganese, gold, alum, barytes miners, and persons engaged in mine service.	371,105	5,678	376,783	153	2	155
Quarriers.—Stone, slate, and limestone quarriers, and lime burners.	40,668	108	40,776	24	-	24
Coal heavers and labourers (not in mine service); coke burners and dealers; gasworks and waterworks service, charcoal burners.	46,268	3,367	49,635	12	2	14
Bricklayers, masons, marble masons, paviours, slaters, tilers, plasterers, stone merchants, stone cutters, and stone dressers.	234,778	137	234,915	153	-	153
Clay labourers, brickmakers, and brick dealers	38,638	2,663	41,301	34	-	34
Railway labourers, platelayers, navvies - -	45,070	-	45,070	36	-	36
Road labourers, scavengers, dust collectors -	10,462	-	10,462	23	-	23
<b>DOMESTIC.</b>						
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.	-	4,271,657	4,271,657	-	2,778	2,778
Domestic servants (general), coachmen, grooms, gardeners, housekeepers, cooks, housemaids, nurses, laundrymaids, college servants, office keepers (not Government), park, gate, and lodge keepers (not Government).	126,879	1,206,986	1,333,865	109	1,151	1,260
Inn and hotel servants, cooks (not domestic servants), nurses (ditto), charwomen.	30,913	126,604	157,517	26	242	268
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>						
Innkeepers, hotelkeepers, publicans, beersellers, lodging and boarding house keepers, coffee and eating house keepers.	81,512	43,282	124,794	66	19	85
Police and prison officers - - - - -	31,480	600	32,080	25	-	25



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

PROFESSIONS OR OCCUPATIONS.	POPULATION.			LUNATICS.		
	Number of Persons, 3rd April 1871.			Number of Lunatics admitted during 1881.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
<i>MISCELLANEOUS—continued.</i>						
Officers of law courts, sheriffs' officers, municipal, parish. and union officers, toll collectors, turnpike gate keepers.	15,798	4,043	19,841	10	2	12
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.	65,497	7,805	73,302	49	5	54
Railway engine drivers and stokers - - -	13,715	-	13,715	22	-	22
Inland navigation service (without steam), bargemen, barge owners, lightermen, boatmen, and boatwomen (on inland waters).	32,615	277	32,892	14	-	14
Harbour and dock service, dock labourers, wharfingers, &c., warehousemen, warehousewomen, meters, weighers.	67,979	7,242	75,221	25	4	29
Seamen (merchant service) - - - -	94,370	-	94,370	119	-	119
Fishermen and fisherwomen - - - -	20,679	364	21,043	23	3	26
Laundry keepers, washerwomen - - -	1,664	168,934	170,598	5	61	66
Government workmen, messengers and others (excluding Telegraph service).	24,231	372	24,603	2	1	3
Messengers, porters, errand boys and girls, cotton porters.	94,109	1,364	95,473	64	2	66
Coachmen (not in private service), cabmen, and flymen.	39,999	-	39,999	37	-	37
Carmen, carriers, carters, draymen - - -	73,582	662	74,244	53	1	54
Chimney sweepers - - - - -	6,211	95	6,306	10	-	10
Hucksters, costermongers, hawkers, pedlars -	30,627	19,148	49,775	65	35	100
Persons of rank or property, and persons of independent means.	43,594	155,445	199,039	35	107	142
Scholars and students under 15 years of age, and children of no occupation.	3,704,301	3,837,207	7,541,508	163	90	253
Persons, over 15 years of age, of no occupation, or of occupation not defined in the preceding groups.	899,397	118,577	1,017,974	1,140	1,151	2,321
TOTAL - - -	11,058,934	11,653,332	22,712,266	6,625	6,777	13,402

TABLE XVI.—Showing the AGES of ALL PERSONS in England and Wales at the  
(Taken from Vol. III., Table V., of the Census 1871.)

CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.	Under 15.			15—			20—			30—		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
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	1,083,961	1,134,941	2,218,905
Widowed - -	-	-	-	87	307	394	12,159	24,167	36,326	35,098	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

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

CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.	Ages of all Patients admitted during 1881.											
	Under 15.			15—			20—			30—		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single - -	181	112	293	315	333	648	1,238	958	2,196	695	603	1,298
Married - -	-	-	-	-	13	13	219	479	698	825	878	1,703
Widowed - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	19	23	49	98	147
Unknown - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	5	17	19	7	26
TOTAL - -	181	112	293	315	346	661	1,473	1,461	2,934	1,588	1,586	3,174

Note.—These particulars are shown more in

TABLE XVIII.—Showing the Ratio [per 10,000] of the PATIENTS ADMITTED into  
Asylums, and Licensed Houses, in England and Wales during the Year **1881**, to the  
AGES and CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.

CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.	AGES.											
	Under 15.			15—			20—			30—		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single - -	·4	·2	·3	2·9	3·1	3·0	11·6	9·3	10·5	25·9	20·1	22·8
Married - -	-	-	-	-	3·7	3·2	3·0	5·0	4·1	7·6	7·7	7·6
Widowed - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	3·2	7·8	6·3	13·9	12·3	12·8
TOTAL - -	·4	·2	·3	2·9	3·1	3·0	8·2	7·3	7·7	11·4	10·4	10·9

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 1881, were relatively few. The above Table shows that, at the marriageable ages, and in proportion to

Time of the Census of **1871**, with their **CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE**.  
 The Results of the Census of 1881 are not yet available.)

40—			50—			60—			70 and upwards.			TOTAL.		
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	89,447	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

Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums  
**1881**, with their **CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE**.

- - - - - Ages of all Patients admitted during 1881.

Ages of all Patients admitted during 1881.												TOTAL.		
40—			50—			60—			70 and upwards.			M.	F.	T.
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
349	394	743	125	230	355	80	117	197	30	52	82	3,013	2,799	5,812
873	760	1,633	559	460	1,019	418	272	690	144	77	221	3,038	2,939	5,977
88	167	255	103	255	358	155	269	424	104	196	300	503	1,004	1,507
23	7	30	10	9	19	5	6	11	2	1	3	71	35	106
1,333	1,328	2,661	797	954	1,751	658	664	1,322	280	326	606	6,625	6,777	13,402

detail in Tables XXXII., XXXIII., XXXIV.

County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State  
 whole **POPULATION** at the time of the Census of 1871; arranged according to their

- - - - - AGES.

AGES.												TOTAL.		
40—			50—			60—			70 and upwards.			M.	F.	T.
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
28.6	24.9	26.5	16.8	23.5	20.6	18.1	19.3	18.8	13.9	14.9	14.5	4.4	4.1	4.2
9.4	8.5	9.0	8.5	8.0	8.3	11.7	9.7	10.8	9.9	8.6	9.4	7.8	7.4	7.6
15.7	12.0	13.1	13.3	13.4	13.4	15.6	12.0	13.1	8.7	8.7	8.7	12.6	11.4	11.7
12.1	11.1	11.6	9.9	11.0	10.5	13.1	11.7	12.4	9.8	9.3	9.5	5.9	5.8	5.9

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.



TABLE XX.—Showing the Number of Cases of CONGENITAL INSANITY and Cases of FIRST ATTACK OF INSANITY 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 1881.

	Total Number of Patients Admitted during 1881.			Of the Total Number Admitted during 1881.									Proportion [per Cent.] to the Total Number Admitted during 1881.								
	M.	F.	T.	Number of Cases of Congenital Insanity.			Not Congenital Insanity.						Congenital Insanity.			Not Congenital Insanity.					
				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 FIRST.			M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.			
							M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.									
In County and Borough Asylums	5,206	5,412	10,618	269	226	495	3,458	3,355	6,813	1,479	1,831	3,310	5.2	4.2	4.6	66.4	62.0	64.2	28.4	33.8	31.2
In 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)	893	710	1,603	132	74	206	547	382	929	214	254	468	14.8	10.4	12.8	61.2	53.8	58.0	24.0	35.8	29.2
In Bethnal, Camberwell, Hoxton, and Peckham Houses, and Grove Hall (Metropolitan), and in Fisherton House and Haydock Lodge (Provincial)	526	655	1,181	18	7	25	330	403	733	178	245	423	3.4	1.1	2.1	62.7	61.5	62.1	33.9	37.4	35.8
TOTAL	6,625	6,777	13,402	419	307	726	4,335	4,140	8,475	1,871	2,330	4,201	6.3	4.5	5.4	65.4	61.1	63.2	28.3	34.4	31.4

TABLE XXI.—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 **1881**; arranged according to the CLASS of the Patients.

CLASS.	Total Number of Patients admitted during 1881.			Of the Total Number of Patients Admitted during 1881.						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.			
Private	1,106	1,000	2,106	60	36	96	105	20	125	5.4	3.6	4.5	9.4	2.0	5.9
Pauper	5,519	5,777	11,296	660	483	1,143	687	192	879	11.9	8.3	10.1	12.4	3.3	7.7
TOTAL	6,625	6,777	13,402	720	519	1,239	792	212	1,004	10.8	7.6	9.2	11.9	3.1	7.4

TABLE XXII.—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 **1881**; arranged according to the CLASS of the Patients.

C L A S S.	Total Number of Patients Admitted during 1881.			Of the Total Number Admitted during 1881.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Number with Suicidal Propensity to the Total Number Admitted.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Private - - - -	1,106	1,000	2,106	224	310	534	20.2	31.0	25.3
Pauper - - - -	5,519	5,777	11,296	1,445	1,694	3,139	26.2	29.3	27.8
TOTAL - - - -	6,625	6,777	13,402	1,669	2,004	3,673	25.2	29.5	27.4

TABLE XXIII.—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 1881 was

CAUSES OF INSANITY.	Number		
	As Predisposing Cause.		
	†		
	M.	F.	T.
<b>MORAL :</b>			
Domestic Trouble (including loss of relatives and friends) - - - - -	38	80	118
Adverse Circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties)	68	18	86
Mental Anxiety and "Worry" (not included under the above two heads); and			
Overwork - - - - -	32	34	66
Religious Excitement - - - - -	4	8	12
Love Affairs (including Seduction) - - - - -	2	20	22
Fright and Nervous Shock - - - - -	5	10	15
<b>PHYSICAL :</b>			
Intemperance, in Drink - - - - -	138	47	185
"    Sexual - - - - -	11	4	15
Venereal Disease - - - - -	24	5	29
Self-abuse (Sexual) - - - - -	20	3	23
Over-exertion - - - - -	7	8	15
Sunstroke - - - - -	65	2	67
Accident or Injury - - - - -	85	22	107
Pregnancy - - - - -	-	8	8
Parturition and the Puerperal State - - - - -	-	34	34
Lactation - - - - -	-	23	23
Uterine and Ovarian Disorders - - - - -	-	24	24
Puberty - - - - -	4	6	10
Change of Life - - - - -	-	67	67
Fevers - - - - -	12	10	22
Privation and Starvation - - - - -	21	39	60
Old Age - - - - -	106	124	230
Other Bodily Diseases or Disorders - - - - -	131	143	274
Previous attacks - - - - -	-	-	-
Hereditary influence ascertained - - - - -	-	-	-
Congenital defect ascertained - - - - -	-	-	-
Other ascertained causes - - - - -	38	22	60
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

TABLE XXXV. contains details of the above as regards the several County



all Patients admitted into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Houses in England and Wales, during the Year **1881**.

13,402, being 6,625 of the Male, and 6,777 of the Female sex.]

of Instances in which each Cause was assigned.

of Instances in which each Cause was assigned.									Proportion [per Cent.] to the Total Number of Patients Admitted during the Year.		
As Exciting Cause. †			As Predisposing or Exciting Cause (where these could not be distinguished). †			TOTAL. ‡					
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
203	533	736	48	77	125	289	690	979	4.3	10.1	7.3
435	182	617	83	26	109	586	226	812	8.8	3.3	6.0
286	292	578	74	51	125	392	377	769	5.9	5.5	5.7
149	162	311	20	29	49	173	199	372	2.6	2.9	2.7
31	138	169	16	14	30	49	172	221	.7	2.5	1.6
47	117	164	17	16	33	69	143	212	1.0	2.1	1.5
940	351	1,291	202	52	254	1,280	450	1,730	19.3	6.6	12.9
28	18	46	12	5	17	51	27	78	.7	.4	.5
18	4	22	12	4	16	54	13	67	.8	.2	.5
87	8	95	21	6	27	128	17	145	1.9	.2	1.0
30	25	55	8	4	12	45	37	82	.7	.5	.6
84	10	94	25	1	26	174	13	187	2.6	.2	1.4
175	44	219	65	15	80	325	81	406	4.9	1.2	3.0
-	47	47	-	13	13	-	68	68	-	1.0	.5
-	373	373	-	52	52	-	459	459	-	6.7	3.4
-	92	92	-	24	24	-	139	139	-	2.0	1.0
-	128	128	-	34	34	-	186	186	-	2.7	1.3
6	22	28	5	3	8	15	31	46	.2	.4	.3
-	106	106	-	28	28	-	201	201	-	2.9	1.5
59	41	100	15	3	18	86	54	140	1.3	.8	1.0
74	90	164	19	17	36	114	146	260	1.7	2.1	1.9
48	94	142	85	65	150	239	283	522	3.6	4.1	3.9
364	317	681	200	191	391	695	651	1,346	10.5	9.6	10.0
-	-	-	-	-	-	965	1,276	2,241	14.5	18.8	16.7
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,206	1,441	2,647	18.2	21.2	19.7
-	-	-	-	-	-	356	223	579	5.3	3.3	4.3
123	22	145	38	27	65	199	71	270	3.0	1.0	2.0
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,446	1,499	2,945	21.8	22.1	21.9

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

understood that no single cause is enumerated more than once in any individual case.

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

and Borough Asylums, and certain groups of the other Institutions.

TABLE XXIV.—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 2,106. (1,106 Males and 1,000 Females.)		
	M.	F.	T.
<b>MORAL :</b>			
Domestic Trouble (including loss of relatives and friends)	49	124	173
Adverse Circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties)	101	36	137
Mental Anxiety and "Worry" (not included under the above two heads), and Overwork	161	95	256
Religious Excitement - - - - -	17	51	68
Love Affairs (including Seduction) - - - - -	11	42	53
Fright and Nervous Shock - - - - -	13	25	38
<b>PHYSICAL :</b>			
Intemperance, in Drink - - - - -	212	83	295
"    Sexual - - - - -	16	3	19
Venereal Disease - - - - -	25	2	27
Self-abuse (Sexual) - - - - -	58	9	67
Over-exertion - - - - -	15	8	23
Sunstroke - - - - -	35	1	36
Accident or Injury - - - - -	38	12	50
Pregnancy - - - - -	-	5	5
Parturition, and the Puerperal State - - - - -	-	69	69
Lactation - - - - -	-	4	4
Uterine and Ovarian Disorders - - - - -	-	40	40
Puberty - - - - -	3	5	8
Change of Life - - - - -	-	56	56
Fevers - - - - -	34	13	47
Privation and Starvation - - - - -	3	-	3
Old Age - - - - -	20	23	43
Other Bodily Diseases or Disorders - - - - -	82	84	166
Previous Attacks - - - - -	143	164	307
Hereditary Influence ascertained - - - - -	165	251	416
Congenital Defect ascertained - - - - -	83	33	116
Other ascertained causes - - - - -	116	20	136
Unknown - - - - -	138	128	266

the Patients Admitted into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Licensed Houses in England and Wales, during the Year **1881**

each Cause was Assigned.			Proportion [per Cent.] to the Total Number of Patients in each Class Admitted during 1881.					
PAUPER. The Total Number Admitted was 11,296. (5,519 Males and 5,777 Females.)			PRIVATE.			PAUPER.		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
240	566	806	4.4	12.4	8.2	4.3	9.7	7.1
485	190	675	9.1	3.6	6.5	8.7	3.2	5.9
231	282	513	14.5	9.5	12.1	4.1	4.8	4.5
156	148	304	1.5	5.1	3.2	2.8	2.5	2.6
38	130	168	1.0	4.2	2.5	.7	2.2	1.4
56	118	174	1.1	2.5	1.8	1.0	2.0	1.5
1,068	367	1,435	19.1	8.3	14.0	19.3	6.3	12.7
35	24	59	1.4	.3	.9	.6	.4	.5
29	11	40	2.2	.2	1.2	.5	.2	.3
70	8	78	5.2	.9	3.1	1.2	.1	.7
30	29	59	1.3	.8	1.0	.5	.5	.5
139	12	151	3.1	.1	1.7	2.5	.2	1.3
287	69	356	3.4	1.2	2.3	5.2	1.1	3.1
-	63	63	-	.5	.2	-	1.0	.5
-	390	390	-	6.9	3.2	-	6.7	3.4
-	135	135	-	.4	.2	-	2.3	1.1
-	146	146	-	4.0	1.9	-	2.5	1.2
12	26	38	.2	.5	.3	.2	.4	.3
-	145	145	-	5.6	2.6	-	2.5	1.2
52	41	93	3.0	1.3	2.2	.9	.7	.8
111	146	257	.2	-	.1	2.0	2.5	2.2
219	260	479	1.8	2.3	2.0	3.9	4.5	4.2
613	567	1,180	7.4	8.4	7.8	11.1	9.8	10.4
822	1,112	1,934	12.9	16.4	14.5	14.8	19.2	17.1
1,041	1,190	2,231	14.9	25.1	19.7	18.8	20.5	19.7
273	190	463	7.5	3.3	5.5	4.9	3.2	4.0
83	51	134	10.4	2.0	6.4	1.5	.8	1.1
1,308	1,371	2,679	12.4	12.8	12.6	23.6	23.7	23.7

TABLE XXV.—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 **1881**.\*

(The Total Number of these Admissions was 1,004, being 792 of the Male, and 212 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.
<b>MORAL:</b>						
Domestic Trouble (including loss of relatives and friends)	34	20	54	4·2	9·4	5·3
Adverse Circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties)	94	7	101	11·8	3·3	10·0
Mental Anxiety and "Worry" (not included under the above two heads), and Overwork	61	7	68	7·7	3·3	6·7
Religious Excitement - - - - -	5	1	6	·6	·4	·5
Love Affairs (including Seduction) - -	4	3	7	·5	1·4	·7
Fright and Nervous Shock - - - - -	3	3	6	·3	1·4	·6
<b>PHYSICAL:</b>						
Intemperance, in Drink - - - - -	194	34	228	24·4	16·0	22·7
"    Sexual - - - - -	23	4	27	2·9	1·8	2·6
Venereal Disease - - - - -	13	2	15	1·6	·9	1·4
Self-abuse (Sexual) - - - - -	4	-	4	·5	-	·4
Over-exertion - - - - -	10	1	11	1·2	·4	1·0
Sunstroke - - - - -	29	-	29	3·6	-	2·8
Accident or Injury - - - - -	46	6	52	5·8	2·8	5·1
Pregnancy - - - - -	-	3	3	-	1·4	·3
Parturition and the Puerperal State - -	-	18	18	-	8·4	1·7
Lactation - - - - -	-	5	5	-	2·3	·4
Uterine and Ovarian Disorders - - - - -	-	3	3	-	1·4	·2
Puberty - - - - -	1	-	1	·1	-	·1
Change of Life - - - - -	-	8	8	-	3·7	·8
Fevers - - - - -	1	1	2	·1	·4	·2
Privation and Starvation - - - - -	18	8	26	2·2	3·7	2·5
Old Age - - - - -	4	2	6	·5	·9	·6
Other Bodily Diseases or Disorders - -	84	23	107	10·6	10·8	10·6
Previous attacks - - - - -	39	17	56	4·9	8·0	5·5
Hereditary influence ascertained - - -	106	39	145	13·3	18·3	14·4
Congenital defect ascertained - - -	1	1	2	·1	·4	·2
Other ascertained causes - - - - -	5	2	7	·6	·9	·7
Unknown - - - - -	250	66	316	31·5	31·1	31·4

\* This table may be compared with Table XXIII., which shows the Causes of Insanity in the cases of all the patients admitted during 1881.

TABLE XXVI.—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 **1881**.\*

(The Total Number of these Admissions was 3,673, being 1,669 of the Male, and 2,004 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.
<b>MORAL :</b>						
Domestic Trouble (including loss of relatives and friends)	109	259	368	6·5	12·9	10·0
Adverse Circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties)	242	82	324	14·4	4·0	8·8
Mental Anxiety and "Worry" (not included under the above two heads), and Overwork	99	138	237	5·9	6·8	6·4
Religious Excitement - - - -	55	75	130	3·2	3·7	3·5
Love Affairs (including Seduction) - -	16	58	74	1·0	2·8	2·0
Fright and Nervous Shock - - - -	12	45	57	·7	2·2	1·5
<b>PHYSICAL :</b>						
Intemperance, in Drink - - - -	325	145	470	19·4	7·2	12·7
"    Sexual - - - -	9	8	17	·5	·4	·4
Venereal Disease - - - -	15	5	20	·8	·2	·5
Self-abuse (Sexual) - - - -	38	6	44	2·2	·3	1·1
Over-exertion - - - -	9	14	23	·5	·7	·6
Sunstroke - - - -	37	6	43	2·2	·3	1·1
Accident or Injury - - - -	80	34	114	4·7	1·6	3·1
Pregnancy - - - -	-	21	21	-	1·0	·5
Parturition and the Puerperal State - -	-	151	151	-	7·5	4·1
Lactation - - - -	-	52	52	-	2·6	1·4
Uterine and Ovarian Disorders - - - -	-	59	59	-	2·9	1·6
Puberty - - - -	6	8	14	·3	·3	·3
Change of Life - - - -	-	78	78	-	3·8	2·1
Fevers - - - -	25	19	44	1·4	·9	1·1
Privation and Starvation - - - -	41	60	101	2·4	2·9	2·7
Old Age - - - -	72	75	147	4·3	3·7	4·0
Other Bodily Diseases or Disorders - -	180	209	389	10·7	10·4	10·5
Previous attacks - - - -	284	375	659	17·0	18·7	17·9
Hereditary influence ascertained - - -	396	497	893	23·7	24·8	24·3
Congenital defect ascertained - - -	39	32	71	2·3	1·5	1·9
Other ascertained causes - - - -	46	17	63	2·7	·8	1·7
Unknown - - - -	271	329	600	16·2	16·4	16·3

\* This table may be compared with Table XXIII., which shows the Causes of Insanity in the cases of all the patients admitted during 1881.

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

CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.	AGES OF GENERAL PARALYTICS											
	Under 15.			15—			20—			30—		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single - -	-	-	-	2	-	2	32	6	38	76	10	86
Married - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	24	43	221	63	284
Widowed - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	14	6	20
Unknown - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	2	4
<b>TOTAL - -</b>	-	-	-	2	-	2	52	31	83	313	81	394

TABLE XXVIII.—Showing the PROPORTION [PER CENT.] of the Number of ADMITTED, into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and during the Year **1881**, arranged according to their AGES and CONDITION

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.
Single - -	-	-	-	·6	-	·3	2·5	·6	1·7	10·9	1·6	6·6
Married - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	8·6	5·0	6·1	26·7	7·1	16·6
Widowed - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5·2	4·3	28·5	6·1	13·6
<b>TOTAL - -</b>	-	-	-	·6	-	·3	3·5	2·1	2·8	19·7	5·1	12·4

TABLE XXIX.—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 1881.		
	M.	F.	T.
Mania - - - - -	3,459	3,715	7,174
Melancholia - - - - -	1,309	1,751	3,060
Dementia { Ordinary - - - - -	1,028	655	1,683
{ Senile - - - - -	234	262	496
Congenital Insanity (including Idiocy and other Mental Defects from Birth or Infancy).	419	307	726
Other forms of Insanity - - - - -	176	87	263
<b>TOTAL - - - - -</b>	<b>6,625</b>	<b>6,777</b>	<b>13,402</b>

Admitted into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and during the Year **1881**, with their **CONDITION** as to **MARRIAGE**.

ADMITTED DURING 1881.

40—			50—			60—			70 and upwards.			TOTAL.		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
55	8	63	14	1	15	2	—	2	1	—	1	182	25	207
226	47	273	73	16	89	13	1	14	8	1	9	560	152	712
12	13	25	6	6	12	7	3	10	1	2	3	40	31	71
5	1	6	1	—	1	1	1	2	—	—	—	10	4	14
298	69	367	94	23	117	23	5	28	10	3	13	792	212	1,004

GENERAL PARALYTIKS 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 .

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.	M.	F.	T.
15.7	2.0	8.4	11.2	.4	4.2	2.5	—	1.0	3.3	—	1.2	6.0	.8	3.5
25.8	6.1	16.7	13.0	3.4	8.7	3.1	.3	2.0	5.5	1.2	4.0	18.4	5.1	11.9
13.6	7.7	9.8	5.8	2.3	3.3	4.5	1.1	2.3	.9	1.0	1.0	7.9	3.0	4.7
22.3	5.1	13.7	11.7	2.4	6.6	3.4	.7	2.1	3.5	.9	2.1	11.9	3.1	7.4

who were Admitted into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and the Year **1881**, arranged according to their **FORMS OF MENTAL DISORDER**.

Of the Total Number of Patients Admitted during 1881.						Proportion [per Cent.] of the Number admitted with Suicidal Propensity to the Total Number of Patients admitted during 1881.					
Number with Suicidal Propensity.											
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
663	837	1,500	19.1	22.5	20.9						
753	964	1,717	57.5	55.0	56.1						
131	106	237	12.7	16.2	14.0						
59	51	110	25.2	19.4	22.2						
22	30	52	5.2	9.7	7.1						
41	16	57	23.3	18.4	21.6						
1,669	2,004	3,673	25.2	29.5	27.4						

TABLE XXX.—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—			30—		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single - -	6	4	10	59	76	135	307	268	575	124	175	299
Married - -	-	-	-	-	3	3	61	155	216	198	295	493
Widowed - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	8	15	31	46
Unknown - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	1	1	2
TOTAL -	6	4	10	59	79	138	372	430	802	338	502	840

TABLE XXXI.—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—			30—		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single - -	3'3	3'5	3'4	18'7	22'8	20'8	24'7	27'9	26'1	17'8	29'0	23'0
Married - -	-	-	-	*	*	*	27'8	32'3	30'9	24'0	33'5	28'9
Widowed - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	*	*	30'6	31'6	31'2
TOTAL -	3'3	3'5	3'4	18'7	22'8	20'8	25'2	29'4	27'3	21'2	31'6	25'4

\* 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 **1881**, arranged according to their AGES and CONDITION

PROPENSITY WHO WERE ADMITTED DURING 1881.

PROPENSITY WHO WERE ADMITTED DURING 1881.												TOTAL.		
40—			50—			60—			70 and upwards.					
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
70	101	171	29	71	100	17	31	48	8	8	16	620	734	1,354
233	248	481	188	165	353	154	88	242	48	19	67	882	973	1,855
21	40	61	32	78	110	53	87	140	35	48	83	158	290	448
5	1	6	1	3	4	—	—	—	—	1	1	9	7	16
329	390	719	250	317	567	224	206	430	91	76	167	1,669	2,004	3,673

Patients with SUICIDAL PROPENSITY who were Admitted into County and Licensed Houses in England and Wales during the Year **1881**, to the whole according to their AGES and CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.

- - - - - AGES.

- - - - - AGES.												TOTAL.		
40—			50—			60—			70 and upwards.					
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
20.0	25.6	23.0	23.2	30.8	28.1	21.2	26.4	24.3	26.6	15.3	19.5	20.5	26.6	2.32
26.6	32.6	29.4	33.6	35.8	34.6	36.8	32.3	35.0	33.3	24.6	30.3	29.0	33.1	31.0
23.8	23.9	23.9	31.0	30.5	30.7	34.1	32.3	33.0	33.6	24.4	27.6	31.4	28.8	29.7
24.6	29.3	27.0	31.3	33.2	32.3	34.0	31.0	32.5	32.5	23.3	27.5	25.2	29.5	27.4

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

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

CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.	AGES OF PATIENTS											
	Under 15.			15—			20—			30—		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single - -	83	57	140	258	275	533	857	740	1,597	523	473	996
Married - -	-	-	-	-	11	11	183	406	589	680	709	1,389
Widowed - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	15	17	42	78	120
Unknown - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	5	14	16	6	22
TOTAL - -	83	57	140	258	286	544	1,051	1,166	2,217	1,261	1,266	2,527

TABLE XXXIII.—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 1881

CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.	AGES OF PATIENTS											
	Under 15.			15—			20—			30—		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single - -	94	55	149	41	27	68	285	123	408	121	74	195
Married - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	25	46	76	76	152
Widowed - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	3	8	11
Unknown - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - -	94	55	149	41	27	68	307	150	457	200	158	358

TABLE XXXIV.—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—			30—		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single - -	4	-	4	16	31	47	96	95	191	51	56	107
Married - -	-	-	-	-	2	2	15	48	63	69	93	162
Widowed - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	4	12	16
Unknown - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	3	1	4
TOTAL - -	4	-	4	16	33	49	115	145	260	127	162	289

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

COUNTY and BOROUGH ASYLUMS during the Year **1881**, with as to MARRIAGE.

ADMITTED DURING 1881.												TOTAL.		
40—			50—			60—			70 and upwards.					
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
278	288	566	109	176	285	66	80	146	24	37	61	2,198	2,126	4,324
742	636	1,378	456	390	846	346	228	574	121	69	190	2,528	2,449	4,977
72	129	201	84	204	288	126	213	339	96	169	265	422	808	1,230
17	5	22	9	8	17	5	4	9	2	1	3	58	29	87
1,109	1,058	2,167	658	778	1,436	543	525	1,068	243	276	519	5,206	5,412	10,618

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

ADMITTED DURING 1881.												TOTAL.		
40—			50—			60—			70 and upwards.					
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
44	59	103	9	31	40	5	22	27	1	6	7	600	397	997
68	72	140	48	33	81	36	23	59	11	3	14	260	232	492
5	15	20	10	25	35	12	22	34	2	9	11	33	81	114
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
117	146	263	67	89	156	53	67	120	14	18	32	893	710	1,603

CAMBERWELL, HOXTON, and PECKHAM Houses, and GROVE Hall during the Year **1881**, with their CONDITION as to MARRIAGE.

ADMITTED DURING 1881.												TOTAL.		
40—			50—			60—			70 and upwards.					
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
27	47	74	7	23	30	9	15	24	5	9	14	215	276	491
63	52	115	55	37	92	36	21	57	12	5	17	250	258	508
11	23	34	9	26	35	17	34	51	6	18	24	48	115	163
6	2	8	1	1	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	13	6	19
107	124	231	72	87	159	62	72	134	23	32	55	526	655	1,181

TABLE XXXV.—Showing the Assigned CAUSES OF INSANITY in the certain Groups of Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State

[A Summary of these results

NOTE.—This Table shows the total number of instances in which the several causes (either

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS - - - -

CAUSES OF INSANITY,	BEDS, HERTS, AND HUNTS.			BERKS.		
	The Total Number of Admissions was 199. (96 Males and 103 Females.)			The Total Number of Admissions was 95. (42 Males and 53 Females.)		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
<b>MORAL:</b>						
Domestic Trouble (including loss of relatives and friends)	7	13	20	2	2	4
Adverse Circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties)	9	5	14	2	-	2
Mental Anxiety and "Worry" (not included under the above two heads), and Overwork	3	1	4	2	3	5
Religious Excitement - - - -	-	4	4	3	1	4
Love Affairs (including Seduction) - -	1	3	4	-	-	-
Fright and Nervous Shock - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>PHYSICAL:</b>						
Intemperance, in Drink - - - -	12	5	17	8	2	10
"    Sexual - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venereal Disease - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Self-abuse (Sexual) - - - -	4	1	5	1	-	1
Over-exertion - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sunstroke - - - -	4	-	4	2	-	2
Accident or Injury - - - -	3	-	3	1	-	1
Pregnancy - - - -	-	2	2	-	-	-
Parturition and the Puerperal State - -	-	8	8	-	8	8
Lactation - - - -	-	3	3	-	1	1
Uterine and Ovarian Disorders - - - -	-	3	3	-	2	2
Puberty - - - -	2	-	2	-	-	-
Change of Life - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fevers - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Privation and Starvation - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Old Age - - - -	13	10	23	2	-	2
Other Bodily Diseases or Disorders - -	13	22	35	1	4	5
Previous Attacks - - - -	22	31	53	6	20	26
Hereditary Influence ascertained - -	23	26	49	10	19	29
Congenital Defect ascertained - - - -	11	7	18	3	2	5
Other ascertained causes - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1
Unknown - - - -	13	16	29	8	9	17

Patients Admitted into the several County and Borough Asylums, and into Asylums, and Licensed Houses in England and Wales during the Year **1881**. will be found in Table XXIII.]

alone or in combination with other causes) were stated to have produced the mental disorder.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

BUCKS. The Total Number of Admissions was 89. (48 Males and 41 Females.)			CAMBRIDGE, AND ISLE OF ELY. The Total Number of Admissions was 74. (37 Males and 37 Females.)			CARMARTHEN, CARDIGAN, PEMBROKE, AND HAVERFORDWEST. The Total Number of Admissions was 88. (51 Males and 37 Females.)			CHESTER (at CHESTER). The Total Number of Admissions was 176. (92 Males and 84 Females.)		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1	2	3	1	2	3	3	6	9	8	25	33
1	5	6	2	-	2	3	2	5	14	8	22
-	1	1	2	1	3	2	1	3	2	10	12
1	-	1	2	1	3	-	1	1	2	-	2
-	2	2	-	3	3	-	1	1	-	1	1
-	2	2	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
11	-	11	6	4	10	11	4	15	30	4	34
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	-	2	3	-	3	1	-	-	1	-	1
2	-	2	-	-	-	2	1	3	7	-	7
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	6	6
-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	5	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4
5	3	8	4	4	8	1	1	2	2	3	5
9	4	13	-	-	-	9	5	14	15	10	25
9	11	20	3	5	8	7	2	9	15	17	32
3	2	5	5	10	15	13	8	21	9	9	18
-	-	-	2	-	2	6	2	8	2	1	3
2	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	4	14	9	12	21	6	9	15	7	5	12

TABLE XXXV.—COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—*continued*

CAUSES OF INSANITY.	CHESTER (PARKSIDE).			CORNWALL.		
	The Total Number of Admissions was 117.			The Total Number of Admissions was 74.		
	(61 Males and 56 Females.)			(42 Males and 32 Females.)		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
<b>MORAL:</b>						
Domestic Trouble (including loss of relatives and friends)	1	5	6	—	1	1
Adverse Circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties)	4	2	6	3	—	3
Mental Anxiety and "Worry" (not included under the above two heads), and Overwork	2	3	5	1	1	2
Religious Excitement - - - - -	2	3	5	6	4	10
Love Affairs (including Seduction) - -	1	3	4	—	—	—
Fright and Nervous Shock - - - - -	1	1	2	3	2	5
<b>PHYSICAL:</b>						
Intemperance, in Drink - - - - -	16	4	20	4	1	5
„ Sexual - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venereal Disease - - - - -	1	—	1	—	—	—
Self-abuse (Sexual) - - - - -	1	1	2	1	—	1
Over-exertion - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sunstroke - - - - -	2	—	2	1	—	1
Accident or Injury - - - - -	3	1	4	2	—	2
Pregnancy - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parturition, and the Puerperal State - -	—	3	3	—	3	3
Lactation - - - - -	—	1	1	—	—	—
Uterine and Ovarian Disorders - - - -	—	1	1	—	—	—
Puberty - - - - -	—	1	1	—	—	—
Change of Life - - - - -	—	4	4	—	—	—
Fevers - - - - -	1	—	1	—	—	—
Privation and Starvation - - - - -	1	1	2	—	—	—
Old Age - - - - -	12	3	15	—	2	2
Other Bodily Diseases or Disorders - -	5	3	8	3	—	3
Previous Attacks - - - - -	6	18	24	8	6	14
Hereditary Influence ascertained - -	5	10	15	4	1	5
Congenital Defect ascertained - - - -	2	7	9	3	—	3
Other ascertained causes - - - - -	8	1	9	—	2	2
Unknown - - - - -	11	8	19	9	11	20

## COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND. The Total Number of Admissions was 114. (59 Males and 55 Females.)			DENBIGH, ANGLESEA, CARNARVON, FLINT, AND MERIONETH. The Total Number of Admissions was 183. (81 Males and 102 Females.)			DERBY. The Total Number of Admissions was 141. (63 Males and 78 Females.)			DEVON. The Total Number of Admissions was 166. (75 Males and 91 Females.)		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
2	2	4	7	10	17	5	9	14	3	10	13
1	1	2	3	—	3	6	1	7	9	4	13
1	—	1	1	1	2	5	8	13	1	3	4
2	—	2	3	1	4	1	4	5	1	6	7
1	1	2	1	6	7	2	1	3	—	3	3
—	—	—	—	4	4	—	3	3	1	2	3
18	1	19	5	7	12	14	3	17	12	3	15
2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
—	—	—	2	—	2	2	—	2	1	1	2
2	—	2	2	—	2	3	4	7	5	—	5
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1
—	9	9	—	4	4	—	5	5	—	1	1
—	4	4	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	4	4
—	10	10	—	3	3	—	1	1	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	6	6	—	4	4	—	2	2	—	3	3
—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	4	3	—	3
2	3	5	2	2	4	4	8	12	5	—	5
11	4	15	10	13	23	8	7	15	7	12	19
10	7	17	15	16	31	15	21	36	9	15	24
5	10	15	18	30	48	15	19	34	14	21	35
19	25	44	18	45	63	21	19	40	7	21	28
1	1	2	6	7	13	3	11	14	7	2	9
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	1	1	2
3	—	3	18	16	34	2	2	4	10	13	23

TABLE XXXV.—COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—*continued* - -

CAUSES OF INSANITY.	DORSET.			DURHAM.		
	The Total Number of Admissions was 82. (45 Males and 37 Females.)			The Total Number of Admissions was 284. (150 Males and 134 Females.)		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
<b>MORAL :</b>						
Domestic Trouble (including loss of relatives and friends)	7	7	14	5	19	24
Adverse Circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties)	10	2	12	10	4	14
Mental Anxiety and "Worry" (not included under the above two heads), and Overwork	8	5	13	18	13	31
Religious Excitement - - - -	1	5	6	6	3	9
Love Affairs (including Seduction) - -	-	3	3	2	4	6
Fright and Nervous Shock - - - -	-	-	-	2	4	6
<b>PHYSICAL :</b>						
Intemperance, in Drink - - - -	7	-	7	52	6	58
"    Sexual - - - -	1	-	1	7	2	9
Venereal Disease - - - -	2	-	2	1	1	2
Self-abuse (Sexual) - - - -	1	-	1	2	-	2
Over-exertion - - - -	1	-	1	3	-	3
Sunstroke - - - -	3	-	3	1	-	1
Accident or Injury - - - -	2	-	2	10	4	14
Pregnancy - - - -	-	3	3	-	2	2
Parturition and the Puerperal State - -	-	2	2	-	11	11
Lactation - - - -	-	2	2	-	2	2
Uterine and Ovarian Disorders - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puberty - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Change of Life - - - -	-	-	-	-	6	6
Fevers - - - -	1	1	2	2	7	9
Privation and Starvation - - - -	3	1	4	2	4	6
Old Age - - - -	2	-	2	-	-	-
Other Bodily Diseases or Disorders - -	5	6	11	4	4	8
Previous Attacks - - - -	7	10	17	5	6	11
Hereditary Influence ascertained - - -	11	17	28	30	33	63
Congenital Defect ascertained - - -	3	2	5	3	-	3
Other ascertained causes - - - -	4	2	6	-	-	-
Unknown - - - -	2	3	5	37	43	80



## - - - COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

ESSEX.			GLAMORGAN.			GLOUCESTER.			HANTS.		
The Total Number of Admissions was 269. (141 Males and 128 Females.)			The Total Number of Admissions was 183. (104 Males and 79 Females.)			The Total Number of Admissions was 207. (102 Males and 105 Females.)			The Total Number of Admissions was 188. (96 Males and 92 Females.)		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
9	12	21	-	4	4	3	9	12	3	18	21
9	3	12	2	2	4	15	7	22	20	2	22
5	3	8	1	1	2	6	6	12	5	-	5
4	7	11	-	1	1	6	3	9	6	3	9
-	1	1	1	-	1	4	4	8	3	2	5
2	-	2	4	-	4	1	1	2	2	3	5
17	9	26	13	6	19	9	6	15	19	4	23
1	1	2	-	3	3	1	-	1	2	-	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
5	1	6	-	-	-	2	-	2	11	1	12
8	3	11	2	-	2	3	1	4	3	-	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
-	10	10	-	7	7	-	5	5	-	10	10
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	4	4
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	4	4	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
3	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	1	3	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	-	-
6	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	7	13
10	9	19	3	3	6	8	6	14	9	22	31
19	23	42	-	-	-	10	9	19	16	28	44
9	11	20	5	5	10	28	28	56	25	33	58
3	5	8	2	-	2	-	-	-	15	8	23
9	2	11	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
33	32	65	70	51	121	32	35	67	10	8	18

TABLE XXXV.—COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—*continued* - -

CAUSES OF INSANITY.	HEREFORD. (County and City.) The Total Number of Admissions was 86. (44 Males and 42 Females.)			KENT. (Barming Heath.) The Total Number of Admissions was 304. (142 Males and 162 Females.)		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
	<b>MORAL:</b>					
Domestic Trouble (including loss of relatives and friends)	2	2	4	5	11	16
Adverse Circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties)	1	-	1	7	3	10
Mental Anxiety and "Worry" (not included under the above two heads), and Overwork	1	3	4	8	4	12
Religious Excitement - - - -	-	-	-	4	8	12
Love Affairs (including Seduction) - -	-	-	-	1	1	2
Fright and Nervous Shock - - - -	-	1	1	-	4	4
<b>PHYSICAL:</b>						
Intemperance, in Drink - - - -	10	4	14	26	12	38
" Sexual - - - -	-	-	-	1	1	2
Venereal Disease - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Self-abuse (Sexual) - - - -	-	-	-	3	-	3
Over-exertion - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sunstroke - - - -	-	-	-	10	-	10
Accident or Injury - - - -	3	-	3	-	-	-
Pregnancy - - - -	-	1	1	-	8	8
Parturition and the Puerperal State - -	-	2	2	-	6	6
Lactation - - - -	-	2	2	-	-	-
Uterine and Ovarian Disorders - - - -	-	3	3	-	-	-
Puberty - - - -	2	1	3	-	1	1
Change of Life - - - -	-	2	2	-	5	5
Fevers - - - -	2	-	2	2	1	3
Privation and Starvation - - - -	-	2	2	1	-	1
Old Age - - - -	4	1	5	3	1	4
Other Bodily Diseases or Disorders - -	-	-	-	15	9	24
Previous Attacks - - - -	6	10	16	63	54	117
Hereditary Influence ascertained - -	7	11	18	12	27	39
Congenital Defect ascertained - - - -	11	5	16	8	3	11
Other ascertained causes - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unknown - - - -	6	8	14	29	43	72

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

KENT. (Chartham.) The Total Number of Admissions was 125. (48 Males and 77 Females.)			LANCASTER. (Lancaster.) The Total Number of Admissions was 327. (166 Males and 161 Females.)			LANCASTER. (Rainhill.) The Total Number of Admissions was 190. (92 Males and 98 Females.)			LANCASTER. (Prestwich.) The Total Number of Admissions was 395. (180 Males and 215 Females.)		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1	12	13	5	33	38	2	2	4	4	30	34
2	2	4	11	6	17	3	5	8	25	12	37
1	2	3	8	4	12	1	-	1	2	7	9
1	-	1	3	2	5	-	-	-	1	-	1
-	1	1	2	2	4	-	-	-	1	3	4
1	-	1	-	4	4	-	-	-	1	3	4
8	4	12	43	8	51	26	9	35	42	27	69
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	4
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	3
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	1	-	5	5	-	-	-	4	-	4
2	2	4	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2
1	-	1	6	5	11	2	1	3	5	1	6
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	7	7
-	3	3	-	12	12	-	8	8	-	23	23
-	2	2	-	6	6	-	8	8	-	12	12
-	2	2	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	3	3
-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	1	1
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6
-	1	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	1	4	1	5	-	-	-	5	1	6
1	2	3	5	12	17	-	-	-	-	10	10
5	8	13	15	3	18	6	10	16	2	28	30
5	19	24	41	25	66	16	21	37	20	60	80
12	13	25	39	51	90	7	2	9	46	43	89
1	5	6	9	13	22	-	-	-	-	1	1
1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
16	14	30	50	41	91	34	32	66	74	38	112

TABLE XXXV.—COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—*continued* - -

CAUSES OF INSANITY.	LANCASTER (Whittingham.) The Total Number of Admissions was 266. (137 Males and 129 Females.)			LEICESTER AND RUTLAND. The Total Number of Admissions was 94. (43 Males and 51 Females.)		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
	<b>MORAL :</b>					
Domestic Trouble (including loss of relatives and friends)	2	7	9	1	-	1
Adverse Circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties)	31	7	38	-	-	—
Mental Anxiety and "Worry" (not included under the above two heads), and Overwork	3	4	7	3	2	5
Religious Excitement - - - -	-	1	1	2	1	3
Love Affairs (including Seduction) - -	1	7	8	-	1	1
Fright and Nervous Shock - - - -	5	7	12	-	-	—
<b>PHYSICAL :</b>						
Intemperance, in Drink - - - -	30	13	43	12	4	16
"    Sexual - - - -	-	-	—	-	-	—
Venereal Disease - - - -	-	-	—	-	-	—
Self-abuse (Sexual) - - - -	-	-	—	-	-	—
Over-exertion - - - -	-	1	1	1	-	1
Sunstroke - - - -	2	-	2	-	-	—
Accident or Injury - - - -	15	7	22	-	1	1
Pregnancy - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	—
Parturition and the Puerperal State - -	-	5	5	-	2	2
Lactation - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	—
Uterine and Ovarian Disorders - - - -	-	2	2	-	1	1
Puberty - - - -	-	-	—	-	-	—
Change of Life - - - -	-	3	3	-	2	2
Fevers - - - -	-	2	2	1	1	2
Privation and Starvation - - - -	-	-	—	1	3	4
Old Age - - - -	-	3	3	5	3	8
Other Bodily Diseases or Disorders - -	3	11	14	5	10	15
Previous Attacks - - - -	24	31	55	13	20	33
Hereditary Influence ascertained - -	33	29	62	13	18	31
Congenital Defect ascertained - - - -	2	1	3	3	2	5
Other ascertained causes - - - -	-	1	1	1	1	2
Unknown - - - -	42	30	72	2	3	5

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

LINCOLN. The Total Number of Admissions was 163. (76 Males and 87 Females.)			MIDDLESEX. (Banstead.) The Total Number of Admissions was 263. (137 Males and 126 Females.)			MIDDLESEX. (Colney Hatch.) The Total Number of Admissions was 460. (256 Males and 204 Females.)			MIDDLESEX (Hanwell.) The Total Number of Admissions was 249. (121 Males and 128 Females.)		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1	2	3	-	1	1	8	13	21	3	10	13
11	4	15	7	1	8	18	3	21	12	-	12
4	2	6	6	-	6	14	1	15	6	7	13
1	2	3	-	2	2	9	2	11	1	5	6
-	3	3	1	2	3	1	5	6	-	8	8
-	2	2	-	2	2	2	6	8	-	3	3
13	6	19	13	4	17	51	11	62	28	13	41
2	1	3	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	1
-	-	-	1	-	1	4	-	4	1	-	1
2	-	2	2	-	2	4	1	5	1	1	2
2	3	5	-	-	-	1	1	2	4	7	11
1	-	1	1	1	2	3	1	4	-	-	-
4	2	6	2	1	3	16	-	16	3	-	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	1	1	-	2	2	-	16	16	-	10	10
-	4	4	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	1	1
-	11	11	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	4	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	2	2
1	-	1	-	1	1	2	2	4	2	2	4
4	4	8	-	1	1	6	-	6	5	4	9
10	12	22	8	-	8	14	5	19	24	15	39
6	12	18	-	-	-	33	34	67	15	25	40
24	31	55	2	1	3	36	10	46	23	29	52
9	6	15	10	-	10	8	-	8	6	1	7
1	3	4	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
9	13	22	89	108	197	90	104	194	19	27	46

TABLE XXXV.—COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—*continued* - -

CAUSES OF INSANITY.	MONMOUTH, BRECON, AND RADNOR.			NORFOLK.		
	The Total Number of Admissions was 126. (66 Males and 60 Females.)			The Total Number of Admissions was 160. (74 Males and 86 Females.)		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
<b>MORAL:</b>						
Domestic Trouble (including loss of relatives and friends)	2	-	2	1	3	4
Adverse Circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties)	1	-	1	3	2	5
Mental Anxiety and "Worry" (not included under the above two heads), and Overwork	3	1	4	-	-	—
Religious Excitement - - - -	-	-	—	6	-	6
Love Affairs (including Seduction) - -	-	1	1	1	1	2
Fright and Nervous Shock - - - -	-	3	3	1	1	2
<b>PHYSICAL:</b>						
Intemperance, in Drink - - - -	6	4	10	6	-	6
„ Sexual - - - -	-	-	—	-	-	—
Venereal Disease - - - -	-	-	—	-	-	—
Self-abuse (Sexual) - - - -	-	-	—	-	-	—
Over-exertion - - - -	-	-	—	-	-	—
Sunstroke - - - -	1	-	1	2	-	2
Accident or Injury - - - -	3	-	3	5	-	5
Pregnancy - - - -	-	-	—	-	2	2
Parturition and the Puerperal State - -	-	2	2	-	4	4
Lactation - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	—
Uterine and Ovarian Disorders - - - -	-	2	2	-	2	2
Puberty - - - -	-	-	—	-	-	—
Change of Life - - - -	-	4	4	-	-	—
Fevers - - - -	-	-	—	-	1	1
Privation and Starvation - - - -	-	-	—	-	-	—
Old Age - - - -	4	6	10	2	-	2
Other Bodily Diseases or Disorders - -	20	8	28	4	3	7
Previous Attacks - - - -	12	21	33	16	19	35
Hereditary Influence ascertained - -	9	11	20	15	26	41
Congenital Defect ascertained - - - -	5	3	8	8	5	13
Other ascertained causes - - - -	-	-	—	-	-	—
Unknown - - - -	11	9	20	21	30	51

- COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

NORTHAMPTON.			NORTHUMBERLAND.			NOTTINGHAM.			OXFORD.		
The Total Number of Admissions was 135. (76 Males and 59 Females.)			The Total Number of Admissions was 94. (47 Males and 47 Females.)			The Total Number of Admissions was 106. (36 Males and 70 Females.)			The Total Number of Admissions was 96. (48 Males and 48 Females.)		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1	6	7	-	3	3	1	8	9	-	3	3
5	1	6	-	-	--	4	6	10	1	1	2
3	-	3	-	-	--	2	7	9	1	-	1
4	8	12	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	1	1
-	3	3	-	-	--	-	4	4	-	-	--
-	-	--	-	1	1	1	1	2	1	-	1
13	1	14	5	2	7	13	11	24	2	1	3
-	-	--	-	-	--	-	-	--	-	-	--
-	-	--	-	-	--	-	-	--	-	-	--
2	1	3	-	-	--	-	-	--	-	-	--
-	-	--	-	-	--	-	3	3	-	-	--
2	-	2	2	-	2	1	1	2	-	-	--
4	-	4	3	-	3	9	5	14	-	-	--
-	1	1	-	-	--	-	1	1	-	-	--
-	4	4	-	1	1	-	9	9	-	4	4
-	-	--	-	3	3	-	1	1	-	-	--
-	-	--	-	-	--	-	-	--	-	-	--
-	1	1	-	-	--	-	-	--	-	-	--
-	3	3	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	--
-	-	--	-	-	--	1	1	2	-	-	--
-	-	--	-	-	--	-	2	2	-	-	--
1	-	1	-	-	--	3	8	11	1	-	1
15	5	20	6	5	11	4	11	15	15	11	26
-	-	--	12	14	26	9	19	28	5	1	6
13	18	31	8	13	21	8	24	32	8	3	11
4	3	7	4	5	9	2	3	5	1	2	3
-	-	--	2	-	2	-	-	--	-	-	--
22	20	42	15	10	25	-	-	--	19	22	41

TABLE XXXV.—COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—*continued* - -

CAUSES OF INSANITY.	SALOP AND MONTGOMERY.			SOMERSET.		
	The Total Number of Admissions was 153.			The Total Number of Admissions was 218.		
	(81 Males and 72 Females.)			(90 Males and 128 Females.)		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
<b>MORAL :</b>						
Domestic Trouble (including loss of relatives and friends)	8	5	13	10	10	20
Adverse Circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties)	5	2	7	4	6	10
Mental Anxiety and "Worry" (not included under the above two heads), and Overwork	1	5	6	6	8	14
Religious Excitement - - - -	5	5	10	2	4	6
Love Affairs (including Seduction) - -	1	1	2	1	4	5
Fright and Nervous Shock - - - -	1	4	5	1	2	3
<b>PHYSICAL :</b>						
Intemperance, in Drink - - - -	12	2	14	20	5	25
„ Sexual - - - -	-	1	1	1	-	1
Venereal Disease - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Self-abuse (Sexual) - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1
Over-exertion - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-
Sunstroke - - - -	5	-	5	5	1	6
Accident or Injury - - - -	6	1	7	4	1	5
Pregnancy - - - -	-	-	-	-	2	2
Parturition and the Puerperal State - -	-	5	5	-	7	7
Lactation - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1
Uterine and Ovarian Disorders - - - -	-	-	-	-	5	5
Puberty - - - -	-	-	-	1	5	6
Change of Life - - - -	-	-	-	-	9	9
Fevers - - - -	2	-	2	2	5	7
Privation and Starvation - - - -	-	2	2	5	2	7
Old Age - - - -	8	4	12	7	13	20
Other Bodily Diseases or Disorders - -	10	8	18	12	13	25
Previous Attacks - - - -	12	23	35	16	16	32
Hereditary Influence ascertained - -	9	15	24	34	49	83
Congenital Defect ascertained - - - -	2	6	8	3	2	5
Other ascertained causes - - - -	2	-	2	-	1	1
Unknown - - - -	9	10	19	11	22	33



COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

STAFFORD (Stafford). The Total Number of Admissions was 229. (14 Males and 115 Females.)			STAFFORD (Burntwood). The Total Number of Admissions was 130. (67 Males and 63 Females.)			SUFFOLK. The Total Number of Admissions was 149. (70 Males and 79 Females.)			SURREY (Wandsworth). The Total Number of Admissions was 354. (157 Males and 197 Females.)		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
10	10	20	1	5	6	9	12	21	7	22	29
3	4	7	7	6	13	10	4	14	12	10	22
5	3	8	5	1	6	1	7	8	4	11	15
5	3	8	1	1	2	6	2	8	4	4	8
1	1	2	-	1	1	-	3	3	1	2	3
6	4	10	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	3
8	9	17	5	8	13	7	4	11	28	18	46
1	-	1	1	-	1	-	2	2	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	2	1	-	1
-	1	1	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	-
2	-	2	1	-	1	2	-	2	4	-	4
4	-	4	4	-	4	6	-	6	7	3	10
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
-	10	10	-	2	2	-	4	4	-	18	18
-	2	2	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	3	3
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
-	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-
6	-	6	3	-	3	-	-	-	2	1	3
4	5	9	-	3	3	-	-	-	2	4	6
3	-	3	2	3	5	7	7	14	7	19	26
2	4	6	23	20	43	1	6	7	12	14	26
1	10	11	6	11	17	23	22	45	28	50	78
26	28	54	7	5	12	19	20	39	18	25	43
2	2	4	-	1	1	2	1	3	5	2	7
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
41	25	66	18	9	27	8	12	20	36	35	71

TABLE XXXV.—COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued. -

CAUSE OF INSANITY.	SURREY (Brookwood).			SUSSEX.		
	The Total Number of Admissions was 210. (97 Males and 113 Females.)			The Total Number of Admissions was 214. (97 Males and 117 Females.)		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
<b>MORAL:</b>						
Domestic Trouble (including loss of relatives and friends)	2	6	8	4	14	18
Adverse Circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties)	14	2	16	4	3	7
Mental Anxiety and "Worry" (not included under the above two heads), and Overwork	10	38	48	1	2	3
Religious Excitement - - - -	1	3	4	5	17	22
Love Affairs (including Seduction) - -	-	3	3	3	2	5
Fright and Nervous Shock - - - -	2	6	8	2	2	4
<b>PHYSICAL:</b>						
Intemperance, in Drink - - - -	23	7	30	17	8	25
„ Sexual - - - -	-	1	1	-	1	1
Venereal Disease - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-
Self-abuse (Sexual) - - - -	4	-	4	1	-	1
Over-exertion - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1
Sunstroke - - - -	3	-	3	6	-	6
Accident or Injury - - - -	4	1	5	1	3	4
Pregnancy - - - -	-	1	1	-	2	2
Parturition, and the Puerperal State - -	-	10	10	-	9	9
Lactation - - - -	-	3	3	-	1	1
Uterine and Ovarian Disorders - - - -	-	20	20	-	3	3
Puberty - - - -	2	-	2	-	1	1
Change of Life - - - -	-	4	4	-	3	3
Fevers - - - -	3	-	3	1	1	2
Privation and Starvation - - - -	4	7	11	-	-	-
Old Age - - - -	4	2	6	7	5	12
Other Bodily Diseases or Disorders - -	19	6	25	2	7	9
Previous Attacks - - - -	21	12	33	14	17	31
Hereditary Influence ascertained - -	25	21	46	30	42	72
Congenital Defect ascertained - - - -	1	5	6	-	-	-
Other ascertained causes - - - -	2	-	2	3	6	9
Unknown - - - -	11	8	19	16	17	33

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

WARWICK.			WILTS.			WORCESTER.			YORK, N. RIDING.		
The Total Number of Admissions was 133. (62 Males and 71 Females.)			The Total Number of Admissions was 116. (46 Males and 70 Females.)			The Total Number of Admissions was 155. (76 Males and 79 Females.)			The Total Number of Admissions was 127. (54 Males and 73 Females.)		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
4	6	10	5	11	16	6	13	19	3	5	8
5	5	10	3	1	4	11	2	13	4	1	5
3	7	10	2	4	6	3	—	3	5	1	6
1	1	2	4	4	8	6	2	8	4	2	6
—	2	2	1	6	7	—	5	5	—	1	1
—	2	2	—	1	1	—	4	4	—	4	4
4	2	6	7	2	9	16	5	21	9	5	14
—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	4	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1
2	—	2	—	—	—	3	—	3	1	—	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—
6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
5	2	7	3	—	3	3	4	7	7	4	11
—	3	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
—	1	1	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	9	9
—	4	4	—	1	1	—	2	2	—	1	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	4	4
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
2	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1
2	1	3	—	—	—	11	10	21	—	—	—
1	2	3	1	3	4	—	4	4	—	—	—
4	3	7	5	6	11	13	8	21	2	1	3
15	16	31	8	11	19	15	18	33	11	19	30
14	15	29	16	15	31	18	12	30	10	19	29
6	5	11	—	4	4	7	5	12	—	—	—
—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	2	2
10	19	29	10	13	23	5	5	10	9	17	26

TABLE XXXIV.—COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—*continued.* -

CAUSES OF INSANITY.	YORK, W. RIDING. (Wakefield.) The Total Number of Admissions was 457. (248 Males and 209 Females.)			YORK, W. RIDING. (Wadsley.) The Total Number of Admissions was 482. (204 Males and 278 Females.)			YORK, E. RIDING. The Total Number of Admissions was 73. (38 Males and 35 Females.)		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
	<b>MORAL :</b>								
Domestic Trouble (including loss of relatives and friends)	14	27	41	29	38	67	1	7	8
Adverse Circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties)	46	4	50	40	16	56	3	3	6
Mental Anxiety and "Worry" (not included under the above two heads), and Overwork	8	41	49	26	19	45	5	-	5
Religious Excitement - - -	2	-	2	8	1	9	2	1	3
Love Affairs (including Seduction) -	2	6	8	4	4	8	-	1	1
Fright and Nervous Shock - -	5	4	9	7	5	12	-	1	1
<b>PHYSICAL :</b>									
Intemperance, in Drink - - -	73	17	90	57	10	67	6	1	7
"    Sexual - - -	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
Venereal Disease - - - -	-	2	2	9	3	12	-	-	-
Self-abuse (Sexual) - - - -	6	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over-exertion - - - - -	-	1	1	4	-	4	-	-	-
Sunstroke - - - - -	2	-	2	6	1	7	1	-	1
Accident or Injury - - - -	19	3	22	30	2	32	1	1	2
Pregnancy - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Parturition and the Puerperal State	-	21	21	-	17	17	-	5	5
Lactation - - - - -	-	12	12	-	15	15	-	-	-
Uterine and Ovarian Disorders -	-	9	9	-	13	13	-	-	-
Puberty - - - - -	-	2	2	3	4	7	-	-	-
Change of Life - - - - -	-	15	15	-	16	16	-	3	3
Fevers - - - - -	-	-	-	6	1	7	1	-	1
Privation and Starvation - - -	-	4	4	18	22	40	1	-	1
Old Age - - - - -	12	18	30	1	27	28	-	-	-
Other Bodily Diseases or Disorders -	15	32	47	18	9	27	3	1	4
Previous Attacks - - - - -	61	53	114	36	70	106	1	4	5
Hereditary Influence ascertained -	98	54	152	52	80	132	9	4	13
Congenital Defect ascertained -	23	15	38	14	11	25	4	1	5
Other ascertained causes - - -	24	5	29	3	-	3	-	-	-
Unknown - - - - -	29	24	53	24	47	71	7	8	15

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

BIRMINGHAM. The Total Number of Admissions was 209. (99 Males and 110 Females).			BRISTOL. The Total Number of Admissions was 119. (63 Males and 56 Females).			HULL. The Total Number of Admissions was 66. (31 Males and 35 Females).			IPSWICH. The Total Number of Admissions was 61. (27 Males and 34 Females.)		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
7	14	21	-	6	6	1	2	3	1	2	3
7	5	12	1	-	1	2	-	2	-	-	-
5	4	9	2	1	3	-	2	2	1	2	3
1	3	4	-	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
-	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1
30	12	42	3	3	6	9	3	12	3	-	3
1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	1	2	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-
3	-	3	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
3	-	3	1	-	1	2	-	2	1	-	1
-	-	-	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	-	-
-	9	9	-	3	3	-	5	5	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	-	-
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	6	6	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	3	4	-	5	5	1	3	4	-	-	-
-	4	4	3	3	6	2	1	3	1	2	3
24	21	45	26	10	36	-	3	3	1	2	3
3	-	3	-	-	-	5	7	12	4	10	14
15	18	33	11	17	28	7	10	17	2	1	3
1	1	2	-	-	-	1	2	3	3	1	4
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	21	33	16	7	23	9	6	15	9	11	20

TABLE XXXIV.—COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued. -

CAUSES OF INSANITY.	LEICESTER. The Total Number of Admissions was 162. (85 Males and 77 Females.)			LONDON (City of). The Total Number of Admissions was 64. (36 Males and 28 Females.)			NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. The Total Number of Admissions was 90. (42 Males and 48 Females.)		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
	<b>MORAL:</b>								
Domestic Trouble (including loss of relatives and friends)	4	10	14	-	-	-	1	4	5
Adverse Circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties)	4	3	7	2	1	3	3	-	3
Mental Anxiety and "Worry" (not included under the above two heads), and Overwork	1	-	1	1	-	1	3	1	4
Religious Excitement - - -	1	2	3	1	-	1	3	1	4
Love Affairs (including Seduction) -	-	3	3	-	1	1	-	1	1
Fright and Nervous Shock - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>PHYSICAL:</b>									
Intemperance in Drink - - -	17	3	20	15	5	20	15	5	20
"    Sexual - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1
Venereal Disease - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Self-abuse (Sexual) - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	2
Over-exertion - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sunstroke - - -	-	-	-	2	-	2	3	-	3
Accident or Injury - - -	6	2	8	2	2	4	5	-	5
Pregnancy - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Parturition and the Puerperal State -	-	7	7	-	1	1	-	8	8
Lactation - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
Uterine and Ovarian Disorders -	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	1	1
Puberty - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Change of Life - - -	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	4	4
Fevers - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Privation and Starvation - -	-	-	-	6	-	6	-	1	1
Old Age - - -	4	6	10	-	-	-	-	2	2
Other Bodily Diseases or Disorders -	22	11	33	-	1	1	5	5	10
Previous Attacks - - -	5	9	14	10	5	15	-	-	-
Hereditary Influence ascertained -	13	24	37	7	8	15	9	6	15
Congenital Defect ascertained -	4	1	5	3	1	4	-	-	-
Other ascertained causes - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	7
Unknown - - -	27	20	47	6	8	14	5	10	15

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

NORWICH. The Total Number of Admissions was 65. (35 Males and 30 Females.)			NOTTINGHAM. The Total Number of Admissions was 93. (53 Males and 40 Females.)			PORTSMOUTH. The Total Number of Admissions was 121. (60 Males and 61 Females.)			TOTAL OF COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS. The Total Number of Admissions was 10,618. (5,206 Males and 5,412 Females.)		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
3	5	8	3	3	6	1	6	7	240	545	785
4	2	6	4	—	4	2	1	3	465	182	647
4	2	6	2	3	5	—	1	1	235	268	503
—	—	—	1	1	2	4	4	8	147	147	294
—	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	38	132	170
—	2	2	—	1	1	1	1	2	55	111	166
7	2	9	11	5	16	11	5	16	1,024	349	1,373
3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	23	55
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	10	39
—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	63	6	69
—	—	—	1	2	3	—	—	—	28	28	56
—	—	—	2	—	2	7	—	7	134	10	144
4	—	4	5	1	6	4	2	6	278	69	347
—	1	1	—	1	1	—	2	2	—	63	63
—	3	3	—	2	2	—	5	5	—	376	376
—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	130	130
—	1	1	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	135	135
—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	24	36
—	3	3	—	3	3	—	3	3	—	144	144
—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	49	39	88
—	—	—	1	3	4	4	1	5	99	119	218
2	1	3	4	2	6	3	3	6	212	255	467
10	10	20	7	3	10	6	7	13	556	522	1,078
5	1	6	9	7	16	13	25	38	803	1,067	1,870
16	9	25	3	7	10	7	8	15	1,035	1,194	2,229
2	2	4	3	—	3	6	4	10	255	185	440
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	4	74	43	117
—	1	—	10	4	14	8	8	16	1,184	1,196	2,380

TABLE XXXV.—continued.—REGISTERED

CAUSES OF INSANITY.	ROYAL ALBERT ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, LANCASTER; EARLSWOOD IDIOT ASYLUM, REIGATE.			ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL, LONDON; ST. ANDREW'S HOSPITAL, NORTH- AMPTON; BETHLEHEM ROYAL HOSPITAL, LONDON.		
	The Total Number of Admis- sions was 123. (83 Males and 40 Females.)			The Total Number of Admis- sions was 367. (140 Males and 227 Females.)		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
<b>MORAL:</b>						
Domestic Trouble (including loss of relatives and friends)	—	—	—	4	26	30
Adverse Circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties)	—	—	—	20	7	27
Mental Anxiety and "Worry" (not included under the above two heads), and Overwork	—	—	—	32	29	61
Religious Excitement - - -	—	—	—	3	12	15
Love Affairs (including Seduction)	—	—	—	1	5	6
Fright and Nervous Shock - -	2	—	2	1	4	5
<b>PHYSICAL:</b>						
Intemperance, in Drink - - -	—	—	—	12	6	18
"    Sexual - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venereal Disease - - - -	—	1	1	2	—	2
Self-abuse (Sexual) - - - -	—	—	—	6	1	7
Over-exertion - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sunstroke - - - -	—	—	—	4	—	4
Accident or Injury - - - -	8	5	13	4	—	4
Pregnancy - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parturition and the Puerperal State	—	—	—	—	23	23
Lactation - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uterine and Ovarian Disorders	—	—	—	—	2	2
Puberty - - - -	—	—	—	—	1	1
Change of Life - - - -	—	—	—	—	16	16
Fevers - - - -	2	2	4	—	1	1
Privation and Starvation - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Old Age - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Bodily Diseases or Disorders	20	10	30	1	11	12
Previous Attacks - - - -	—	—	—	12	26	38
Hereditary Influence ascertained -	11	6	17	30	75	105
Congenital Defect ascertained -	15	2	17	1	—	1
Other ascertained causes - - -	15	11	26	—	—	—
Unknown - - - -	17	8	25	36	45	81



- HOSPITALS.			NAVAL, MILITARY, AND STATE ASYLUMS.								
THE REMAINING REGISTERED HOSPITALS. The Total Number of Admissions was 267. (133 Males and 134 Females.)			ROYAL MILITARY HOSPITAL, NETLEY, AND ROYAL INDIA ASYLUM, EALING. The Total Number of Admissions was 213. (212 Males and 1 Female.)			ROYAL NAVAL HOSPITAL, YARMOUTH. The Total Number of Admissions was 12. (All Males.)			CRIMINAL ASYLUM, BROADMOOR. The Total Number of Admissions was 61. (49 Males and 12 Females.)		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
10	16	26	10	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
32	5	37	2	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-
15	11	26	14	-	14	-	-	-	2	-	2
1	4	5	2	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-
-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
1	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
21	11	32	72	-	72	-	-	-	16	1	17
4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	10	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	2	10	7	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	1	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	5	13	-	13	2	-	2	-	-	-
6	1	7	5	-	5	-	-	-	4	-	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
-	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	3	3	27	-	27	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	5	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	8	21	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
12	22	34	36	-	36	-	-	-	4	-	4
23	34	57	24	1	25	1	-	1	8	6	14
3	1	4	30	-	30	-	-	-	-	2	2
1	-	1	95*	-	95*	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	26	43	3	-	3	9	-	9	18	3	21

\* All "tropical climate."

TABLE XXXV.—continued.—METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

CAUSES OF INSANITY.	BETHNAL HOUSE, CAMBERWELL HOUSE, HOXTON HOUSE, and PECKHAM HOUSE.			THE REMAINING METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.		
	The Total Number of Admissions was 711. (333 Males and 378 Females.)			The Total Number of Admissions was 197. (98 Males and 99 Females.)		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
<b>MORAL :</b>						
Domestic Trouble (including loss of relatives and friends)	11	45	56	1	7	8
Adverse Circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties)	29	15	44	9	4	13
Mental Anxiety and "Worry" (not included under the above two heads), and Overwork	24	32	56	20	9	29
Religious Excitement - - - -	10	10	20	2	7	9
Love Affairs (including Seduction) - -	3	11	14	2	9	11
Fright and Nervous Shock - - -	5	6	11	5	5	10
<b>PHYSICAL :</b>						
Intemperance, in Drink - - - -	67	46	113	17	15	32
"    Sexual - - - -	6	2	8	5	1	6
Venereal Disease - - - -	3	2	5	2	-	2
Self-abuse (Sexual) - - - -	15	3	18	13	2	15
Over-exertion - - - -	2	2	4	-	-	-
Sunstroke - - - -	2	2	4	5	-	5
Accident or Injury - - - -	9	1	10	3	1	4
Pregnancy - - - -	-	2	2	-	-	-
Parturition and the Puerperal State - -	-	23	23	-	7	7
Lactation - - - -	-	3	3	-	-	-
Uterine and Ovarian Disorders - - -	-	15	15	-	5	5
Puberty - - - -	1	3	4	1	1	2
Change of Life - - - -	-	12	12	-	4	4
Fevers - - - -	2	2	4	1	1	2
Privation and Starvation - - - -	10	22	32	1	-	1
Old Age - - - -	13	9	22	1	2	3
Other Bodily Diseases or Disorders - -	70	66	136	9	7	16
Previous Attacks - - - -	55	94	149	9	11	20
Hereditary Influence ascertained - -	27	54	81	15	16	31
Congenital Defect ascertained - - -	7	5	12	14	12	26
Other ascertained causes - - - -	2	3	5	1	2	3
Unknown - - - -	55	35	90	1	3	4

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.						TOTAL OF REGISTERED HOSPITALS, NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS, STATE ASYLUMS, AND LICENSED HOUSES.		
FISHERTON HOUSE AND HAYDOCK LODGE. The Total Number of Admissions was 470. (193 Males & 277 Females.)			THE REMAINING PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES. The Total Number of Admissions was 363. (166 Males & 197 Females.)			The Total Number of Admissions was 2,784. (1,419 Males and 1,365 Females.)		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
2	21	33	11	30	41	49	145	194
13	4	17	15	9	24	121	44	165
12	7	19	38	21	59	157	109	266
4	5	9	3	14	17	26	52	78
-	3	3	4	8	12	11	40	51
-	6	6	-	6	6	14	32	46
16	13	29	35	9	44	256	101	357
-	-	-	4	1	5	19	4	23
-	-	-	8	-	8	25	3	28
2	-	2	14	3	17	65	11	76
1	2	3	5	4	9	17	9	26
7	-	7	2	1	3	40	3	43
4	1	5	4	3	7	47	12	59
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	5	5
-	7	7	-	13	13	-	83	83
-	2	2	-	4	4	-	9	9
-	4	4	-	18	18	-	51	51
-	-	-	1	1	2	3	7	10
-	6	6	-	10	10	-	57	57
3	1	4	2	5	7	37	15	52
1	5	6	1	-	1	15	27	42
6	7	13	1	10	11	27	28	55
12	11	23	12	16	28	139	129	268
8	22	30	26	34	60	162	209	371
2	6	8	30	49	79	171	247	418
9	-	9	22	16	38	101	38	139
11	9	20	-	3	3	125	28	153
95	168	263	11	15	26	262	303	565

## STATISTICS.

## Pauper lunacy.

In the Appendix (A) will be found a summary of the annual returns made to our office by clerks to boards of guardians, pursuant to the provisions of 16 & 17 Vict. c. 97, s. 64, giving the numbers of patients chargeable to the various unions and parishes on the 1st of January last, and where maintained. This summary is followed by a table showing, as regards the patients belonging to Metropolitan unions and parishes, how many were, at the same date, under care in the Metropolitan District Asylums at Leavesden, Caterham, or Darenth.

Admissions,  
discharges, and  
deaths of all  
lunatics under  
care.

Appendices (B<sup>1</sup>, B<sup>2</sup>, and B<sup>3</sup>) give details for the year 1881 as to all patients detained under orders and certificates in County and Borough and State Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Licensed Houses, and patients of the private class kept as "Single" patients in Unlicensed Houses.

From Appendix (B<sup>1</sup>) it will be seen that these patients were, on the 1st of January last, 51,753 in number, or 7,753 (4,090 males and 3,663 females) of the private class, and 44,000 (19,911 males and 24,089 females) who were paupers.

The total admissions of the year 1881 were 14,669, but of these, 1872 were re-admissions, and 976 were transfers. Deducting the latter, the fresh admissions of the year were 13,693, or 2,263 (1,178 males and 1,085 females) of the private class, and 11,430 (5,593 males and 5,837 females) who were paupers.

The re-admissions were last year 12·76 per cent. of the total admissions, as compared with 12·11 per cent. for the year 1880.

The patients discharged (including those transferred) from all these establishments in 1881 were 8,374, or 1,988 (1,012 males and 976 females) of the private class, and 6,386 (or 2,883 males and 3,503 females) who were paupers. Of the total number discharged, 5,366 (2,320 males and 3,046 females) are returned as "recovered."

The deaths of the year 1881 were 4,715 (2,680 males and 2,035 females), of which 522 (294 males and 228 females) occurred among the private patients.

The average number resident throughout the year in all the Asylums, Hospitals, and Houses was 51,027; during the previous year, 1880, it was 49,532.

Excluding the Idiot Asylums and eliminating the transfers, the recoveries, as compared with the total admissions

admissions of the year, were in the proportion of 34·85 for the males and 44·46 for the females, or 39·72 for both sexes. This last ratio is not quite so favourable as that of the year 1880, but is not below the average of the last 10 years, and must be considered very satisfactory, when it is borne in mind that a very large proportion of the admissions are chronic cases, admitting of amelioration but not of cure.

STATISTICS.  
Admissions,  
discharges, and  
deaths of all  
lunatics under  
care.

Again excluding Idiot Institutions, the death rate in the other establishments, calculated on the average daily number resident, was 11·61 for the males, and 7·47 for the females, or 9·37 for both sexes. This last ratio, though a fraction higher than it was for 1880, is lower than the average of the last 10 years.

The recovery and death rates vary considerably, as will be seen from the columns in the Appendix (B<sup>1</sup>) setting forth the ratio for each Asylum and Hospital.

For convenience of arrangement we have this year placed the statistics of suicide, in a separate Appendix (B<sup>2</sup>).

Suicides.

It will be seen that in 1881 the total number of suicides of patients actually under treatment in Asylums or elsewhere returned to us was 23, a larger number, we regret to say, than we have for some years had occasion to report.

## COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

The County and Borough Asylums in England and Wales are still 61, no addition to their number having been made in 1881.

COUNTY AND  
BOROUGH  
ASYLUMS,

A list with the usual statistical details concerning them in respect of the past year, will be found in the Appendices (B<sup>1</sup> and B<sup>3</sup>), whilst at Appendix (P), at the end of the volume, the names of the medical superintendents and of the clerks to the Visitors are given.

Statistics.

The total number of lunatics in these establishments on the 1st of January last was 42,691, or 266 males and 318 females of the private, and 19,026 males and 23,081 females of the pauper class.

The recoveries of the year compared with the admissions (deducting transfers, but not excluding re-admissions), were 35·24 per cent. for the males, and 44·85 for the females, or 40·13 per cent. for both sexes.

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The mortality of the year, calculated on the average daily number resident, was 12·16 per cent. for the males, and 7·57 for the females, or 9·64 for both sexes. These ratios differ but slightly from those of last year, and upon the whole must be considered favourable. The ratios of recoveries and deaths are given in the Appendix (B<sup>1</sup>) for each particular Asylum, where also are shown the total deaths and the number of post-mortem examinations made in the several establishments.

Post-mortem  
examinations.

We found it necessary in our last Report to remark that a great falling off was to be noticed in the practice of making these very necessary examinations, and the attention of Medical Superintendents was specially drawn to the fact.

We are now glad to be able to report a great improvement in this respect as regards the returns of 1881. Of the total of 4,715 deaths which occurred last year, 2,789 were the subjects of post-mortem examination. The proportion of these autopsies to the total deaths in County and Borough and State Asylums for the year 1880 was 37 per cent., but in 1881 it had risen to 59 per cent. In many Asylums we are glad to observe that this ratio is greatly exceeded, though elsewhere comparatively few examinations are still made. Their value from a pathological point of view, and as a means of detecting injuries which may have escaped notice during life, is now generally admitted; and we hope to find the example, so well set in some Asylums, followed universally.

Under the 110th section of the Act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 100, a legal and a medical commissioner are required to visit together every County and Borough Asylum once or oftener in every year, and certain matters are specified as to which particular enquiries are on these occasions to be made. The result of these enquiries appears in the entries made by the Visiting Commissioners in the Asylum books. Of the entries complete copies are given in the Appendix (C).

Enquiries  
on visiting  
Asylums.

Of these, the most important (omitting the enquiries as to management, visitation, and regularity of admission of patients) are, "whether Divine Service is performed;" "whether any system of coercion\* is in practice in the Asylum, and the results thereof;" "the number of attendants on each class;" and "as to the occupations and amusements of the patients."

At

\* Coercion is probably a misprint for "non-coercion." the expression used in other sections of this Act.

At the present day, we need scarcely say, every Asylum has its own chapel where Divine Service is regularly performed, and in many cases the chaplain in addition to the chapel services reads prayers in the infirmary wards. In some Asylums daily service is the rule.

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Asylums.

The general abolition of instrumental or mechanical restraint in all English Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, renders unnecessary any remarks on a "system of non-coercion."

The adequacy and efficiency of the staff of attendants not only in Asylums, but also in Hospitals and Licensed Houses, remain as they ever must, matters for careful enquiry. As a rule, it will be found, on reading our entries, that in County and Borough Asylums the proportion of attendants to patients is sufficiently large, but that there is room, speaking generally, for much improvement in their training and qualifications.

With regard to amusements, very much is done to relieve the monotony of asylum life. Out-door sports and games, occasional excursions and picnics, are everywhere encouraged, while in-doors, especially in the winter months, dances, theatrical performances, readings, magic lantern lectures, and the like, are commonly arranged, with more or less frequency and variety.

In many Asylums the number of patients who are usefully employed is comparatively large, though, as might be anticipated, all the Asylums are not equally entitled to credit for promoting industrial occupations among the inmates, and in some there is still great scope for improvement in this direction.

A few examples taken from the entries in the Appendix (C) may prove interesting.

At Hanwell Asylum "77 per cent. of the men and 66 per cent. of the women were doing some kind of work, and 280 men were engaged in out-door labour, of whom 183 work with implements, 97, who are less trustworthy, without tools. Employed in shops and trades, were 153; but with more extensive workshop accommodation (which, it may be observed, is about to be provided), these last figures would no doubt rise. Of the women, 80 assist in the laundry, 12 help in the kitchen, 224 are employed at needle and fancy work, while 392 are set apart for domestic work in the female wards."

At the Prestwich (Lancashire) Asylum 62 per cent. of  
o.80. each

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Enquiries  
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Asylums.

each sex are returned as employed. The details are as follow :—

“Ninety-eight men and 230 women assist in cleaning the wards, 25 men and 43 women work in the laundry and wash-house, 24 men and 12 women help in the kitchen, and 4 men and 25 women work for the upholsterer; employment is given to 160 women at knitting or needlework, 117 men are of use on the farm or land; and at various trades are engaged 62 men,—15 shoemakers, 9 tailors, 11 carpenters, 9 plumbers and painters, and 18 engineers, &c.”

At Brookwood Asylum 315 men and 396 women were found to be employed, that is to say, nearly 78 and 65 per cent. on the respective numbers of each sex on the Asylum books at the time of the visit. No less than 70 men were working in the garden, 69 were engaged on the farm, and the rest at various trades.

These per-centages are no doubt above the average, but there are several other Asylums where the proportion of inmates usefully employed is nearly or quite as large.

Our entries on these subjects of statutory enquiry and on other minor heads will not be found universally favourable; on the whole, however, we can safely report that the County and Borough Asylums continue to be managed in a manner creditable both to the Committees and to the Superintendents. For the details of condition and management of particular Asylums, we beg leave to refer your Lordship to the entries themselves.

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#### INCREASE OF ACCOMMODATION.

INCREASE OF  
ACCOMMODA-  
TION.  
Cornwall.

During the past year efforts have been continued for meeting the continuing pressure for further Asylum accommodation. We may particularly notice the following matters in this connection :—

In the month of June plans and estimates for the extension of the Cornwall Asylum laundry at a cost of 1,722 *l.* were approved, and in the same month two plots of land, amounting in all to rather over 20 acres, were bought at the price of 2,120 *l.* We were glad to be able to recommend this purchase by the Cornwall justices to the favourable consideration of the Secretary of State, it being a preliminary step to asking his sanction to a scheme for the enlargement of the Asylum at Bodmin, and accordingly in September we submitted to the same authority plans



plans for the erection at the Asylum of certain buildings to accommodate 170 patients, and a dining-hall and the requisite offices, at an estimated cost of 11,500 *l.* The plans and estimate received official sanction shortly afterwards.

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ASYLUM.  
  
INCREASE OF  
ACCOMMODA-  
TION.  
  
Glamorgan.

The purchase of 127 acres of land at a place called Parc Gwilt, on which to erect an auxiliary Asylum to relieve the difficulty now felt in the county of Glamorgan for making suitable provision for the lunatic paupers belonging thereto, has been duly approved. It is intended that the new building shall be worked under the same Committee and management as the present Asylum, an Assistant Medical Officer of course residing at Parc Gwilt. The proposed Asylum is situate about 1½ miles from the present Asylum, and would be reached by crossing the Ogmore, and going under the railway through land belonging to the Asylum. The proposed site commands a beautiful and extensive view, but is rather too open, as there is no timber on the land as yet, and it appears likely that it will be much exposed to gales; but it is suitable for the disposal of the sewage over the land by gravitation. The principal difficulty felt by us before we could recommend this site for approval was, whether it was possible to obtain an adequate supply of water, and we consulted with Messrs. Hawksley, who expressed an opinion that if certain plans suggested by them were carried out, there would be no doubt on this head. The cost of the 127 acres was 7,200 *l.*

As regards Asylum extension in Lancashire, the plans for the annexe at the Rainhill Asylum, noticed in our last Report as being under consideration, were finally approved in August 1881.

Lancashire  
Asylums.  
(Rainhill.)

This building, in the nature of a new Asylum, is constructed to accommodate about 1,000 patients, at an estimated cost of 115,128 *l.*, at which amount a tender was made, and accepted.

The total increase of Asylum accommodation for the county of Lancaster will be, therefore, as follows:—

				Patients.
At Lancaster Moor	-	-	-	670
At Rainhill	-	-	-	1,000
At Prestwich	-	-	-	803
At Whittingham	-	-	-	674
TOTAL				3,147

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BOROUGH  
ASYLUMS.  
INCREASE OF  
ACCOMMODA-  
TION.  
Somerset.

The condition of the Somerset County Asylum has for some years past been the subject of unfavourable comment at our hands, we are, therefore, glad to be able to record that one of the defects of this Asylum, viz., overcrowding, is likely to be partly remedied, as, on our report, the Secretary of State has approved plans for the erection of a new detached building to accommodate 80 female patients. The cost according to the estimate will be 6,300*l.*

Suffolk.

Two years have elapsed since we last referred (34th Report, p. 88) to the urgent demand for additional Asylum accommodation for the county of Suffolk, and to the circumstances in which we found ourselves compelled to report the matter to the Secretary of State, under the provisions of Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 97, s. 30.

In 1880 the great overcrowding of this Asylum was remedied by the temporary expedient of a transfer, duly approved and for two years, of 50 patients to the Ipswich Borough Asylum. In July of that year the Committee of Justices proposed to extend the Asylum estate, which is one of the smallest in England, containing only 30 acres freehold, and six leasehold, by the purchase of about 14 acres of adjoining land, and to build thereon a block for 150 patients; but it was not until February 1881 that this proposition was submitted to the Secretary of State, and by him referred to us for our opinion. We recommended the scheme for approval, subject to the Committee being quite satisfied as to the sufficiency of the water supply both as to quantity and quality, and as to the means of dealing with the sewage, two important points, as to which, a death from typhoid fever having occurred in the asylum, we entertained grave apprehensions, which the sequel has unfortunately justified. We recommended, on further correspondence, that the justices should obtain a full report from a professional engineer on both subjects.

This was done, and in April, upon perusal of that Report, we thought that the question of the sufficiency of the water supply was satisfactorily answered; we were less satisfied as to the probable quality of the water and the means of disposal of the sewage. This, however, though clearly not the best arrangement absolutely, seemed likely to be fairly satisfactory and might, we thought, be adopted, it being, as we understood, impracticable

cable to obtain more land in a proper position for increasing the sewage farm.

In the anticipation that no difficulty would arise in meeting certain requirements founded on suggestions from the professional engineer, we proceeded to examine the plans for the additional block which had meantime been prepared.

Whilst the plans, however, were under discussion, a very serious outbreak of diarrhoea occurred at the asylum, which reached its height in August and September 1881, in which month there were 18 and 36 cases respectively, which in two and five instances terminated fatally.

The Committee, at our suggestion, had a further analysis of the Asylum water, and called in Dr. Corfield, Officer of Health of St. George's, Hanover-square, to advise them as to the sanitary state of the asylum.

His report entirely condemned the existing sewage system, and it was manifest that the water was by no means above suspicion.

In these circumstances, to have added to the Asylum population would have been most improper, and the question of the enlargement remained, therefore, in suspense at the end of the year, until such time as the existing Asylum should be pronounced to be in a thoroughly healthy state.

The requirements of the county of Stafford having rendered necessary a considerable enlargement of the Asylum, the Committee of Visitors in the first place obtained leave from the Home Secretary to purchase at the price of 8,444*l.*, 28 acres of land adjoining the Asylum estate, after which the enlargement of the Asylum was duly sanctioned.

The estimated cost of the additional buildings is 35,000*l.*, and it is intended to provide beds and day space for 300 patients, 150 of each sex. The dormitories are to be specially adapted for patients of the epileptic class, and the estimate includes provision for enlargement of the chapel, laundry, recreation hall, &c., as well as the erection of rooms for a medical officer on either side.

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INCREASE OF  
ACCOMMODA-  
TION.

Suffolk.

Stafford.

COUNTY AND  
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## ADDITIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

ADDITIONS  
AND IMPROVE-  
MENTS.

Several plans for alterations, additions, and structural improvements, as well as contracts for the purchase of land at various Asylums, have been submitted by us for the approval of the Secretary of State for the Home Department. The principal of these are as follows\* :

Carmarthen.  
Provision of  
infirmary.

To supply a want remarked upon by members of our Board at their recent visits to the Carmarthen Asylum (that of hospital accommodation for the male patients), the conversion of the existing workshops into an infirmary for male patients, and the erection of a new block of workshops, were approved in November last, the estimated cost for the whole alteration and addition being 800 *l.*

Chester  
Asylums.  
1. (Chester.)  
Epileptic  
Dormitory.

The unsatisfactory sleeping accommodation for the female epileptic and suicidal patients in the Chester Asylum will be greatly improved when plans, approved in May last, for providing on the female side similar accommodation to that sanctioned in 1878 on the male side, are carried out; the estimated cost is 1,695 *l.* for 54 beds.

Additional  
land.

The expenditure by the Visitors of this Asylum of the sum of 1,813 *l.* 10 *s.* 8 *d.* in purchasing 10 acres 12 perches of land adjoining the Asylum estate was approved in December 1881; this purchase must prove a valuable addition to the Asylum, which is cramped for room.

## 2. (Parkside.)

Plans for the erection of new water-closet blocks, at an estimated cost of 2,000 *l.*, at the Chester County Asylum at Parkside were laid before us, and we were enabled to submit them for approval in March last.

## Derby.

The Committee of Visitors of the Derby County Asylum have been enabled to conclude an advantageous purchase of 7 A. 1 R. 15 P. of land near the Asylum for 531 *l.* 1 *s.* 3 *d.*

## Durham.

In February we transmitted to the Home Office for approval a contract for the purchase by the Visitors of the Durham County Asylum of an estate called Lizards Farm, consisting of rather over 130 acres. This purchase was  
in

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\* The alterations and additions, of which the cost was estimated under 600 *l.*, are given in the Appendix (D.)

in a manner forced upon the county in consequence of an action brought by the vendor claiming damages against the Committee for creating a nuisance by the disposal of their sewage upon their own land adjoining Lizards Farm.

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ADDITIONS  
AND IMPROVE-  
MENTS.  
Durham.

It was deemed advisable to compromise the action by buying the land. The price to be paid was left to arbitration, and the amount fixed by the award was 15,830 *l.*

Though this addition raised the Asylum estate to upwards of 320 acres, still, in the circumstances, we did not feel justified in opposing the purchase, and the land was accordingly acquired for the above-mentioned sum. The farm is now worked under the supervision of the bailiff almost exclusively by patients' labour.

The chapel at the Glamorgan Asylum has been enlarged at an estimated cost of 800 *l.*, so as to provide 147 additional seats.

Glamorgan.  
Chapel.

At a cost of 2,000 *l.* plans for new gasworks upon a fresh site were submitted by the Committee of Visitors of the Hants Asylum, for consideration, and have been duly approved.

Hants.  
Gasworks.

A new bakehouse being required at Whittingham, plans for the same were sanctioned at an estimated cost of 1,000 *l.*

Lancashire  
Asylums.  
(Whittingham.)

The bakehouse was to be placed very near the gasworks. It was difficult to suggest an alternative site, though at first we were disposed to fear that the proximity of the works might have an injurious effect on the flour.

Before submitting the plans for approval we obtained a report from Dr. Corfield, who gave it as his opinion that, with proper care and cleanliness, no evil need result.

Early last year much needed alterations in the existing laundry, and the erection of water-closet blocks, at the Leicestershire and Rutland Asylum at an estimated cost of 1,350 *l.*, received official sanction.

Leicestershire  
and Rutland.

The Chaplain of the Hanwell Asylum not being provided with any official residence, the Committee of Visitors took the opportunity when a house, only separated by the river Brent from the Asylum grounds, was for sale, to apply for the sanction of the Home Secretary to purchasing it for the Chaplain's house. The house was well known to us, having been formerly licensed for the reception of two persons of unsound mind, and we were glad to be able to recommend that it should be bought at a cost of 1,800 *l.*

Middlesex  
Asylums.  
(Hanwell.)

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BOROUGH  
ASYLUMS.ADDITIONS  
AND IMPROVE-  
MENTS.

The purchase included a small island which had formed in the bed of the river, and it was thought that the possession of this little piece of land would prove of considerable importance to the Asylum, as it would enable the authorities to control the stream and prevent the recurrence of floods, which in past years had effected considerable mischief on the estate

Salop.

In August last, approval was given to plans for erecting a new residence for the medical superintendent of the Salop Asylum at Bicton, but the plans which had been prepared, as mentioned in our last Report, for an important addition to the Asylum, were still under consideration at the end of the year. The estimated cost of the medical superintendent's house is 1,750*l.*

Surrey  
Asylums.

(Wandsworth.)

A new cowshed for 30 cows, erected at an estimated cost of 850*l.*, will prove a valuable addition to the farm buildings at the Wandsworth Asylum.

Sussex.

Additional  
land.

Five acres of additional land adjoining the male recreation ground at the Sussex County Asylum were offered to the Committee of Visitors for the sum of 800 *l.*, and with the proper approval, have been bought.

Leicester  
Borough  
Asylum.Heating and  
water supply.

The Committee of Visitors for the Leicester Borough Asylum submitted plans for alterations in the heating and water supply, which were sanctioned by the Home Secretary after certain modifications, suggested by us, had been adopted. The estimated cost was 700 *l.*

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SUICIDES AND OTHER CASUALTIES IN COUNTY AND  
BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

SUICIDES  
AND OTHER  
CASUALTIES.

No fewer than 17 deaths by suicide occurred during the year 1881 in the County and Borough Asylums. In these, however, are included three cases where the act was committed away from the Asylum, the patient having been discharged on trial. Brief particulars of all these deaths, and of a few other casualties are here given.

Beds, Herts,  
and Hunts  
Asylum.  
Suicide.

A male private patient (E. H.) in the Three Counties Asylum, admitted in January 1881, committed suicide by hanging in the following August. He was in a state of melancholia when admitted, and had attempted to destroy himself the day before. The attendants were informed

informed in writing of his suicidal tendencies; though he had not made any previous attempt upon his life in the Asylum he continued much depressed. The attendant under whose particular charge E. H. was placed seems to have left the ward for about five minutes, having previously informed the second attendant that he was doing so. Before his return the patient was found suspended by two handkerchiefs from the lever of the cistern in the water closet, but not dead. He was cut down and rallied to a certain extent, but did not recover consciousness, and died in less than two hours of congestion of the brain. The jury drew the attention of the Visitors to the state of the cisterns with a view to having them enclosed.

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SUICIDES  
AND OTHER  
CASUALTIES.  
Beds, Herts,  
and Hunts  
Asylum.  
Suicide.

M. M. was admitted into the Berks County Asylum in February, and committed suicide by cutting her throat, in March 1881. Previously to admission she had exhibited decided suicidal tendencies, and special instructions had been given to the attendants about her. Notwithstanding this she obtained access to the knives used by the attendants at breakfast, and with one of these she cut her throat. We intimated to the Committee of Visitors our opinion that M. M. had not been kept under sufficiently strict supervision, and that the nurse in charge ought to be discharged. After some correspondence, however, we were content to accept the decision of the Committee that a severe reprimand would meet the case.

Berks Asylum.  
Suicide.

A private patient (D. I.) admitted into the Carmarthen Asylum on the 24th August 1881 was discharged for a month on probation the following 28th of September. He committed suicide on the 8th October by cutting his throat, having previously murdered his wife.

Carmarthen  
Asylum.  
Suicide on trial.

D. I. when sent to the Asylum was not supposed to have suicidal tendencies, although he was depressed, and had stated to the certifying medical man that he wished to go to the Asylum as he did not know what he might be tempted to do with himself, and that it was his only chance of getting better. He was at that time impressed with the idea that his wife had misconducted herself previous to her marriage, some 20 years ago. The Medical Superintendent of the Asylum in the "Statement" forwarded to our office on the 31st of August, reported D. I. to be much improved since his admission, but that he suffered from melancholia, and was of unsound mind.

COUNTY AND  
BOROUGH  
ASYLUMS.SUICIDES  
AND OTHER  
CASUALTIES.Cheshire  
Asylums.  
(Chester.)

## Suicide on trial.

While in the Asylum he had not shown either homicidal or suicidal tendencies, and when discharged was apparently quite well.

A male pauper patient in the Chester Asylum admitted on the 23rd of May 1881 in a state of great depression, and having threatened in various ways to destroy himself, was so much improved, that at the solicitation of his family he was discharged upon trial for a month on the following 19th of July. No intimation was received at the Asylum of his being worse, and upon the inquest he was stated to be to all appearance quite well. He nevertheless destroyed himself on the night of the 18th of August by shooting himself with a pistol, just within the period for which leave of absence from the Asylum had been granted.

Cornwall  
Asylum.  
Suicides.

J. W., a patient in the Cornwall Asylum, committed suicide in April by cutting his throat with an attendant's pocket knife, supposed to have dropped by accident from his pocket. The jury exonerated the attendant from blame, but suggested that all knives should be locked up. It appeared to us that the attendant in charge had not exercised ordinary care and precaution, and we advised that in every case with decidedly suicidal propensities (which were here present) very explicit directions should be given to the attendants in charge, so that ignorance should not afterwards be pleaded as an excuse for carelessness or neglect of duty.

Another patient (W. H. C.) in this Asylum committed suicide on 22nd June by hanging himself with a bed sheet, to one of the ventilators in a single room. These ventilators had been in use ever since the building was erected, and had not been the cause of any accident. It has, however, been decided to make such alteration, as shall render the recurrence of a similar accident impossible.

This patient had been in the Asylum since October 1880, and had attempted suicide by drowning before his admission.

Death by  
drowning.

Mr. E., a private patient, in the same Asylum met with his death on 24th of August 1881. He had resided for years in the Asylum, and was not regarded as dangerous to himself. A party of eight patients and two attendants went for a picnic to the seaside. Mr. E. was missed by one of the attendants, who had been speaking to him a few minutes previously, and his hat was observed floating close



close to the beach. The body was washed on shore some five days afterwards. The coroner's jury returned an open verdict, and the Committee after a careful investigation decided that they could not attach blame to anyone.

Taking all the facts into consideration, we were unable quite to agree with this decision, for it certainly appeared to us that had the attendant exercised ordinary care and supervision it would have been impossible for Mr. E. to have got into the sea unobserved.

M. E., a female pauper patient in the Denbigh Asylum, admitted on the 20th of April 1881, suffering from suicidal melancholia died on the following 5th of August. Both the night and day attendants were fully aware of her dangerous tendencies, but in consequence of structural alterations in the Asylum the arrangements for the continuous night supervision of suicidal and epileptic patients were incomplete, and M. E. was placed to sleep in a single room in which there was supposed to be no article offering the means of suspension, the bed clothing being of a strong material not capable of being torn. The bedstead also was low, offering no projecting points at the end, which was of wood with a strong bar over it. There was, however, a space of one-eighth to a quarter of an inch between the bar and the head board, and through this the patient passed a piece of linen check which she had concealed, put it round her neck and so strangled herself; she was found lying on the floor, her face nearly touching it, but not quite dead. The attempts to resuscitate her failed, and she died in a few minutes.

In the statutory notice of death the superintendent stated the cause, according to the verdict of the coroner's jury, to be from natural causes (chronic inflammation of the brain, and pleuro-pneumonia). It appeared, however, that his own opinion did not coincide with the verdict of the jury, as he "considered that the patient's death, to say the least, was accelerated by her attempt at suicide." The jury, in coming to the conclusion that M. E. died from natural causes, no doubt relied upon the evidence of Dr. Lloyd, the house surgeon to the Denbighshire Infirmary, who made the post-mortem examination, and stated that there was sufficient disease in the lungs and brain to account for death. The unfortunate delay in completing the necessary arrangements for the night care of the female patients of this class was no doubt the main cause of the patient's death.

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BOROUGH  
ASYLUMS.

SUICIDES  
AND OTHER  
CASUALTIES.

Derby County  
Asylum.

Death from  
injuries.

S. I., a patient in the Derbyshire Asylum, died from the effect of a blow or blows inflicted on him in a fight with other patients. This case was carefully investigated by two members of the Board, who visited the Asylum shortly after the occurrence. They were unable to discover from which of the patients S. I. sustained his injuries, nor could they bring home blame to any of the attendants, but they were strongly of opinion that never less than three attendants should be on duty in Ward No. 2, where are 84 patients of an unruly class, nine being epileptics, and several excitable and prone to violence.

Devon Asylum.  
Suicides.

The case of M. F., who committed suicide at the Devon County Asylum in May 1881, is one of those (unfortunately too numerous) where an apparent improvement in cheerfulness disarms suspicion, and where consequently vigilance has been relaxed. M. F. had become an inmate of the Asylum in March last, and was treated as a suicidally disposed person. The day before her death she had been very cheerful, had been twice to church, and for a long walk. Early in the following morning she was found suspended to a transverse iron bar placed outside the window of a single room for protection. A nurse had spoken to her about half-an-hour previously, and received a cheerful answer. At the inquest the jury acquitted the persons in charge of any blame. We made some suggestions to Dr. Saunders that more precise printed instructions should be given in the case of suicidal patients, and this precaution will be adopted.

F. W., a pauper patient, admitted into this Asylum in April 1881, destroyed himself by hanging on the following 5th of August. He seems to have had alternate fits of depression and excitement, and to have stated his fear that he should destroy himself unless put under restraint. The patient was placed to sleep in a single room, and special instructions were stated to have been given to the attendants to watch him, and to see that he had nothing about him wherewith to commit suicide. The night attendant visited him several times during the night of August the 5th, and at 3.30 a.m. found him in bed. At 4.40 he found him suspended from the shutter of the window, by means of two handkerchiefs and a boot lace fixed to a nail which he had passed through a hole in the shutter. Casualties of this nature are mainly due to the want of proper arrangements for the continuous supervision of suicidal patients, and it is obvious that the visits of the ordinary

ordinary night attendants, every one or two hours, afford no security against suicidal attempts. Although the coroner's jury in their verdict, stated that "the death did not arise from any omission or neglect on the part of any of the persons in charge of the patient," and that no blame was attributable to them, we considered that Henry Sampson, the attendant in charge of F. W., was highly blameable for not discovering the handkerchiefs, boot lace, and nail, which the patient had concealed, and with which he destroyed himself. We expressed our opinion that Sampson was unfit for the responsible duties hitherto entrusted to him, and that he should be censured, and removed from the charge of patients dangerous to themselves or others.

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BOROUGH  
ASYLUMS.  
SUICIDES  
AND OTHER  
CASUALTIES.  
Devon Asylum.  
Suicides.

In February 1881, W. G., a patient in the Durham County Asylum, committed suicide by hanging himself with a sheet to the window frame of a single room. W. G. had been an inmate of the Asylum more than 12 months, and was not considered to be suicidal. The single rooms however offered considerable facilities for committing suicide, and were not, in our opinion, suitable for the occupation of any patient whose case was at all doubtful. The Committee have decided to provide three of these rooms with secure shutters, and we hope that the same alteration may ultimately be made in all of them.

Durham  
Asylum.  
Suicide.

I. L., an epileptic patient in this Asylum, met with a serious accident in August last which terminated fatally. Shortly after leaving work in the afternoon, whilst walking on the top of the sloping bank on the north side of the north airing-court at the additional building, I. L. was seized with a fit, fell, and struck his head against the well, fracturing his skull. He remained insensible for about 10 minutes, when he walked with the help of two attendants to his ward, where he was seen by one of the head attendants, who, however, contrary to the Asylum regulations, took upon himself to attend to the patient's wound, instead of sending for a medical officer, which resulted in the man not being seen by any medical officer till 2½ hours after the accident. He died early the next morning. Though no medical skill could have saved the patient's life, even had the doctor been sent for when the accident occurred, it seemed clear to us that the head attendant was guilty of a grave neglect of duty, of which serious notice should have been taken.

Kent Asylums.  
(Barming  
Heath.)  
Death after an  
epileptic fit.

COUNTY AND  
BOROUGH  
ASYLUMS.  
SUICIDES  
AND OTHER  
CASUALTIES.

The place where the accident happened appeared to us to be not well suited as an exercise ground for epileptics, and we advised that either the ha-ha should be filled up, or means taken to prevent the patients from walking along the top.

Lancashire  
Asylums.  
(Lancaster  
Moor.)  
Suicide.

A. W., a pauper patient in the Lancaster Asylum, committed suicide by cutting his throat, in February 1881, with one of the bits of a plane with which he was working in the carpenter's shop. He had been an inmate since November 1878, and had been employed in the carpenter's shop for upwards of 18 months. He secreted the plane bit, and cut his throat during the night. The coroner at the inquest did not consider blame could be attached to the attendants, as the patient was allowed to dress and undress himself, and in this view we concurred.

(Whittingham)  
Suicide after  
escape.

A male patient (R. F.) in the Whittingham Asylum made his escape when out at work, on the morning of the 16th of July, and on the night of the 17th he was found on the London and North Western Railway, near Wigan, lying across the rails with his head severed from the body. This patient had been a year in the Asylum, and was not stated to be suicidal in the order and certificate upon which he was received, nor had he at any time shown any suicidal tendencies during his residence there. He had improved so much that his discharge would have taken place at an early period, and a letter was found on him appealing to the superintendent for his discharge, and stating that he was quite well and able to get his living, adding, however, that he "felt tired of this life." The jury returned a verdict of suicide, though the medical superintendent had previously certified in the statutory notice of death forwarded to this office, that it was the result of accident.

Leicestershire  
and Rutland  
Asylum.  
Suicide.

A female pauper patient (S. S.), admitted into the Leicestershire and Rutland Asylum on the 1st of October 1881, destroyed herself by cutting her throat with a carving knife a month afterwards. This patient was labouring under a recent attack of insanity, and was stated to be dangerous to others, but not suicidal.

Up to this time there had not been any printed regulation in this Asylum as to the care of knives in the wards, the practice having been to collect them after use and place them in a locked cupboard, in the room of the charge attendant

attendant. It transpired, however, on the inquest, that an old woman, a patient in the ward, had been in the habit of cleaning the knives in the scullery, and that S. S. came in on the morning of her death and assisted her, when no doubt she secreted the knife with which she cut her throat. We suggested to the Medical Superintendent that regulations should be framed as to the custody of knives in the wards, providing for locking them up, and not entrusting them to patients to clean, and also for the periodical examination of the locks to the cupboards, as the lock of that one in which the knives in this instance had been placed was found to have been out of order for a length of time.

COUNTY AND  
BOROUGH  
ASYLUMS.  
SUICIDES  
AND OTHER  
CASUALTIES.  
Leicestershire  
and Rutland  
Asylum.  
Suicide.

At the Salop Asylum in the early part of the year there were two fatal casualties, the patients, both men, having sustained fractures of the ribs, which had either caused or accelerated death. Coroner's inquests were held in both cases, and they were the subjects of correspondence between the Board and the medical superintendent.

Salop Asylum.  
Fatal  
casualties.

In the first, which occurred in January, the patient named Cooke, 68 years of age, died four days after admission, the immediate cause of death being suffocation in taking food, which was being administered to him by the night attendant. The jury being also of opinion that the suffocation had been accelerated by fractured ribs.

1. Death from  
choking.

The patient had been very violent before removal from the Workhouse, as well as after admission into the Asylum, where he was placed in No. 5 ward. The fractures of the ribs were not detected during life, and were only ascertained at the post-mortem examination, and the manner in which the injuries were sustained was never clearly made out. It appeared in the course of the inquiry that the night attendant had fed the patient whilst the latter was lying on his back, instead of raising him up first; a want of judgment which was commented upon by us as very probably having contributed to produce the fatal suffocation.

The other death from fractured ribs occurred on the 11th of April, to a patient named Jones, 50 years of age, and admitted on the 3rd January also into No. 5 ward. He had no fractures or serious injuries on admission, and it was never precisely ascertained how and when they

2. Death  
accelerated by  
broken ribs.

COUNTY AND  
BOROUGH  
ASYLUMS.SUICIDES  
AND OTHER  
CASUALTIES.

Salop Asylum.

Fatal  
casualties.2. Death  
accelerated by  
broken ribs.

occurred. The coroner's jury returned a verdict to the effect that death was due to exhaustion after mania, accelerated by fractures of the ribs, and congestion of the lungs; how such injuries were caused there was not sufficient evidence before them to show, but they attached no blame to any of the attendants. At the statutory inspection of the Asylum by two members of the Board, on the 12th, 13th, and 14th of May, a special inquiry was held into the circumstances attending this death. An account of the inquiry will be found in the Asylum entry, which appears in the Appendix (C).

The Commissioners examined on oath the medical superintendent, the assistant medical officer, the late head attendant (then storekeeper), and 11 attendants, being all the persons who had charge of Jones during his residence in the Asylum. They also examined, but not upon oath, three male patients, who seemed to be the only patients likely to give trustworthy testimony as to the treatment of Jones. The latter was a powerful man, very uncertain in his conduct, excitable, and often violent and destructive.

Our Colleagues failed to positively connect the fractures with any particular occurrence, but they obtained evidence of a severe fall six days before death, the result of a struggle with the charge attendant of No. 5 ward, and this fall they considered might have caused the injuries to the ribs, which were of recent date. The fall was not reported until the following day, and then only verbally, to the medical superintendent, and no reference was made to it in the charge attendant's written evening report of the day on which it happened. The Commissioners did not consider the attendants of No. 5 ward numerically insufficient whilst Jones was under care there, but that during a vacancy which occurred at this time for several weeks in the post of chief attendant, the supervision of the attendants was inadequate. Reviewing all the circumstances, and having regard to the fact that this was the second case of fractured bones in No. 5 ward within a short period, and to the absence of any satisfactory explanation of how the injuries were caused, our Colleagues recommended that F. Gardner, the charge attendant, be removed to a less responsible position. He was shortly afterwards dismissed, and prosecuted to conviction by the Committee for striking a patient.

J. J.,

J. J., a patient in the Somerset and Bath Asylum, committed suicide in June 1881 by hanging himself to his bedstead in a single room. This patient was known to be suicidal, but all his clothes were not removed, and he was found hanging to his bedstead by his braces. The attendant was suspended, but on investigation the Committee of Visitors allowed him to return to duty after a reprimand.

COUNTY AND  
BOROUGH  
ASYLUMS.  
SUICIDES  
AND OTHER  
CASUALTIES.  
Somerset and  
Bath Asylum.  
Suicides.

The above was not the only instance of the kind at this Asylum. A male patient (W. H. B.) was admitted on 17th December 1881. He was suffering from melancholia, and being recognised as suicidal was placed under careful observation; Henry Webb, the attendant to whose care he was entrusted, being given special written orders not to lose sight of him.

Four days after, on 21st December, the patient, unperceived by Webb, obtained access to a scullery, the door of which, through neglect on Webb's part, had been left unlocked, and hanged himself by a roller towel. At the inquest held on the body, the jury returned the following verdict: "Suicide by hanging when in an unsound state of mind."

Now it appeared that Webb was the attendant principally to blame for the escape, resulting in suicide, of a patient in 1880, the particulars of which were given in our Thirty-fifth Report to your Lordship, p. 98. On that occasion the Committee of Visitors did not consider that a prosecution of any attendant was necessary, and they retained Webb in their service.

After the suicide of W. H. B. the Medical Superintendent dismissed Webb, and the Committee confirmed his dismissal, but they declined to prosecute on the ground that success was doubtful.

It appeared, however, to us that an act (not the first) of gross negligence on the part of an attendant, resulting in the death of a patient ought not to be passed over, and we therefore took the unusual step (unusual, that is, in the case of a County Asylum, where the Committee of Visitors equally with ourselves can institute criminal proceedings under the Acts), of instructing our Secretary to summon Webb for wilful negligence, under the 123rd Section of the Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 97. The result was that he was summarily convicted and fined 2*l.*

COUNTY AND  
BOROUGH  
ASYLUMS.SUICIDES  
AND OTHER  
CASUALTIES.Surrey  
Asylums.  
(Wandsworth.)  
Suicides.

F. N., a patient in the Wandsworth Asylum, committed suicide on 29th June 1881 by hanging. The patient, on admission, exactly one year before, was considered suicidal, but during his residence in the Asylum had not shown any tendency to injure himself. Shortly after dinner he contrived to make his way from the airing-court to a single room through certain doors which ought to have been kept locked, and was found about tea time hanging from the ventilator of the window shutter, having evidently been dead some time. The Committee, after careful investigation, were unable to fix upon the person who should bear the blame, though the circumstances pointed to grave dereliction of duty on the part of some attendant.

A male pauper patient admitted into the Wandsworth Asylum on the 6th October 1881 also destroyed himself by hanging, having torn up his sheet and passed it through the small openings of the ventilator in the shutter of the single room in which he was placed, and so formed a loop from which he suspended himself. When admitted into the Asylum he was in a state of mania, but had shown no suicidal disposition either previous or subsequent to his admission. The ventilators in the single rooms have since been altered.

West Riding  
Asylums.  
(Wakefield.)  
Suicide when  
on trial.

J. W., a patient in the West Riding Asylum, committed suicide whilst out on trial with his friends, at whose request he was discharged, and who were informed that his case required care and caution. He went on well for a short time, and then became depressed, and it is thought took a dose of chloral, which caused his death, the post-mortem examination showing evidence of narcotic poisoning. A verdict of "suicide whilst temporarily insane" was returned, and we did not consider the case called for remark from us.

Birmingham  
Asylums.  
(Winson  
Green.)  
Suicides.  
Suicide of  
T. W.

A male pauper patient (T. W.), admitted into the Birmingham Borough Asylum in July 1881, with decided suicidal tendencies, having shortly before fractured his leg by jumping out of a window, threw himself from a ladder, and fracturing his skull, caused his own death on the 5th of August 1881.

He was known in the Asylum as a suicidal patient, and was placed in a ward appropriated to this class, with epileptics, and convalescent patients, with only three attendants to 57 patients. T. W. was placed to sleep in  
an



an upper dormitory, and though it appeared in the evidence given before the coroner that he had been dressed and taken into the day-room below, he took the opportunity of passing through the door leading from his ward to the dormitory above, and mounting a pair of steps, 9 feet 6 inches high, which had been most carelessly left on the landing, threw himself head first down the stone stairs. It was also in evidence that the steps had been for some time on the dormitory landing, being used, as stated, by workmen engaged in fixing a spiral iron staircase. The lock of the door between the staircase and the ward was also admitted to have been out of order for some time, so that the door could be pushed open without a key, but it was never, as a rule, closed until after breakfast time.

T. W. had been much excited on the morning of the accident, three attendants having been required to dress him; one of them noticed that there was "something different about him" when he got him up. No particular attention seems to have been subsequently directed to him, and indeed one of the attendants who gave evidence stated that it was almost impossible to keep their eyes upon the whole of the patients, and that he never left the ward "without seeing that one attendant at least is present to look after the patients."

The inquest was adjourned, and the facts were very fully inquired into. The jury returned a verdict of suicide, requesting the Asylum Committee to investigate the matter, as they thought there was blame to be attached to the attendants in leaving the door open, and steps upon the landing; also that two or three attendants were not sufficient for 57 patients, many of whom were of a suicidal tendency. After perusing the depositions, and also a letter from the Visitors, stating that they had made a careful inquiry into the case, but did not deem it necessary to censure any of the attendants, we replied that we could not agree in the opinion the Committee had arrived at, and that it appeared to us from the evidence given at the inquest that T. W. did not receive that care and supervision which the history of his case called for, and that three attendants to 57 patients were insufficient in the ward in which he was placed. The Committee, by way of rejoinder, argued that T. W. during his residence in the Asylum was far from exhibiting indications of suicidal tendency, that there was some reason to believe that his death was not intentional, and that there was no reason for

COUNTY AND  
BOROUGH  
ASYLUMS,  
SUICIDES  
AND OTHER  
CASUALTIES.  
Birmingham  
Asylums.  
(Winson  
Green.)  
Suicides.  
Suicide of  
T. W.

COUNTY AND  
BOROUGH  
ASYLUMS.SUICIDES  
AND OTHER  
CASUALTIES.Birmingham  
Asylums.  
(Winson  
Green.)

Suicides.

believing that he had not received all proper attention. The presence of the steps on the staircase the Committee considered had little or nothing to do with the accident, but that the faulty state of the door was the chief cause of the death of the patient, and therefore that they had given orders for the re-construction of this and other doors. The Committee considered that the number of attendants in the ward in which T. W. was placed, was, and is, ample for its requirements.

Suicide of L. A.

The great danger of allowing patients in Asylums under any circumstances to have razors in their possession was strongly illustrated in the death of L. A., a pauper patient in this Asylum. This patient was admitted on the 28th of October 1881, having recently become insane, and was stated to be both dangerous and suicidal, having previously attempted to cut his throat. On the morning of November the 22nd he destroyed himself by cutting his throat with a razor which he found in the room of another patient (J. S.), who had been allowed for several years to shave himself unknown to the Medical Officers, and to have two razors in his possession. L. A. seems to have passed the room occupied by J. S. and noticed him shaving himself, and taking the opportunity of watching him leave the room without closing the door, entered it, and finding the drawer open in which J. S. kept his razor, seized it, and immediately cut his throat. Two years before an order seems to have been issued interdicting the use of razors by patients. The charge attendant of the ward (Joseph York), in which L. A. was placed was subsequently dismissed by the Committee of Visitors for neglect of duty.

Death from  
rupture of the  
bladder.

A patient named David Pullam, admitted into this Asylum on the 10th of October last, died therein three days afterwards of peritonitis, following rupture of the bladder. At the coroner's inquest, which was twice adjourned, a verdict of manslaughter was returned against an attendant named Hughes.\* The jury added the following rider which was communicated by the coroner to our Board :

“ We

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\* The attendant Hughes remained in prison from the 22nd of November until his trial at Warwick Assizes on the 15th February, when he was acquitted, the evidence having failed to connect him with any such particular occurrence as certainly produced the rupture of the bladder. The judge, Lord Justice Baggallay, remarked that it would have been very wrong if the case had not been brought into court, while at the same time he concurred in the verdict, and thought if any injury was done to the deceased it was purely the result of accident.

“ We also consider that the doctors were guilty of negligence in the early part of the case, but not sufficient to accelerate the cause of death; and they are to some extent excusable on account of the inadequacy of the medical staff to meet the requirements of so large an institution, and that the rule which allows warm clothing to be taken from a suffering patient, and thinner clothing substituted, requires immediate revision. We regret to hear that there are only two medical men to take entire charge of 683 patients, and we are of opinion that it is impossible for proper attention to be given, and that an increase in the medical staff ought to be at once made.

COUNTY AND  
BOROUGH  
ASYLUMS.  
SUICIDES  
AND OTHER  
CASUALTIES.  
Birmingham  
Asylums.  
(Winson  
Green.)  
Death from  
rupture of the  
bladder.

“ We further hear that the night attendant has 260 patients under his charge, and that his hours of duty are from eight in the evening until six o'clock in the morning, a duration of ten hours, and that the day attendants are on duty 14 hours a day. We feel that such long hours must have a tendency to prevent them from performing their duties in a satisfactory manner, and that more attendants should be engaged in order to lessen the present over-worked hours, and which we feel sure would be conducive to the extra attention and comfort of the poor creatures under their charge. And also that this painful case, together with the whole management of the Institution, should be made the subject of further inquiries by the Lunacy Commissioners.”

The circumstances of Pullam's case were investigated by two members of the Board at the statutory inspection of the Asylum on December 8th, 9th, and 10th, when very full inquiry was also made into the management, and the arrangements for the medical treatment and general care of the patients. The result of the inquiry is given in the Asylum entry which appears in Appendix (C).

The vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Green, referred to in the entry as happening at this time, was filled by the appointment of Mr. Whitcombe, latterly the Medical Superintendent of the East Riding Asylum, and formerly Assistant Medical Officer at Birmingham.

The suicide of a male pauper patient (S. P.) in the Bristol Borough Asylum was, no doubt, mainly due to imperfect arrangements for the care of patients of known suicidal tendencies. S. P. was admitted on the 25th April 1881, and stated to have been insane only seven days. He was returned in the “ Statement ” subjoined to the order for his admission as both suicidal and dangerous,

Bristol Asylum  
Suicide.

COUNTY AND  
BOROUGH  
ASYLUMS.

SUICIDES  
AND OTHER  
CASUALTIES.

Bristol Asylum.  
Suicide.

and in the certificate upon which he was received he was stated to talk incoherently, "says he wants to stop his breath, but can't; says also that he is a dead man, and ought to have been dead long ago." When in the Asylum he refused his food, and had to be fed with the stomach-pump up to the 18th of August. On the morning of the 7th of November he was taken with other men to the laundry when he made his escape over the wall, and though followed immediately the attendants could not overtake him, but traced him to the river Frome where they found him floating, and when they got him out he was quite dead.

We deemed it necessary to inquire what instructions were given, and to whom, on the admission of this patient as to the care he required on account of his suicidal tendency, and also whether the Superintendent had afterwards authorised any relaxation in the enjoined precautions. It appeared that the head attendant was supplied with a notice of S. P.'s suicidal disposition when he was admitted, and the Superintendent stated that the contents of the paper are usually communicated verbally to the attendant who receives the patient, and that it is usual for the head attendant to insert in the ward list opposite to the name of a new patient an initial letter indicating whether he is epileptic, suicidal, or dirty, as the case may be, but this was not done in reference to S. P. Our experience points so clearly to the importance of supplying not only the head attendant, but also the ward attendants with information on a printed form as to suicidal, dangerous, or epileptic patients, that we suggested a modification in the form of a ticket in use, and that the mode in which a patient has attempted or threatened self destruction should be stated. We further recommended that these notices should be printed on parchment with counterfoils, and that when patients are passed from ward to ward these tickets should accompany them. The visitors, however, declined to adopt these practical suggestions, thinking the system of ward lists adopted in the asylum sufficient for the purpose, a view in which we do not concur.

The neglect to close the laundry door when S. P. and other patients were taken there with the dirty linen, suggested to S. P. the means of making his escape, but we are not aware whether the visitors made any investigation as to which of the attendants was to blame.

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### COST OF MAINTENANCE IN COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

During the year 1881 the average weekly cost per head for maintenance, medicine, clothing, and care of patients in county and borough Asylums was as follows:—

		COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.	Average weekly cost.
		s.	d.
In County Asylums	-	9	4 $\frac{1}{8}$
In Borough Asylums	-	10	8 $\frac{3}{8}$
In both taken together	-	9	6 $\frac{3}{4}$ *

As compared with the year 1880, this cost shows a decrease in county Asylums of 2 $\frac{1}{8}$  *d.*, in borough Asylums of 7 $\frac{3}{4}$  *d.*, and in the aggregate of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  *d.* We thus find that the rise in cost of the year 1880 over its predecessor was followed by a reduction in 1881, which brought the average weekly cost down lower than in any year since 1868.

The greater economy of last year over the previous one is shown, as regards county Asylums, in the items "Provisions" (which are lower by 2 $\frac{1}{4}$  *d.*), "clothing," and "wines, spirits, and porter," the other heads of expenditure being either the same or slightly greater. In the  
borough

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

COUNTY AND  
BOROUGH  
ASYLUMS.  
Average  
weekly cost.

borough Asylums the decrease appears in "provisions" (less by  $6\frac{3}{4}$  *d.*), "clothing," "salaries, and wages," "necessaries," and "wines, spirits, and porter." On the other hand, in the borough Asylums, there is a considerable increase ( $2\frac{3}{8}$  *d.*) in "miscellaneous" expenses. The amount realised by sales of articles, goods, and produce was rather more, in both classes of institutions, than in the previous year.

The practice, adopted in several of the borough Asylums, of charging upon the maintenance account the cost of ordinary repairs and of the lesser building works, partly explains the fact that the average weekly cost in them is so much greater than in the county Asylums.

In the Appendix (E) the average weekly cost in each county and borough Asylum is shown.

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#### BOROUGHS WITHOUT ASYLUMS.

BOROUGHS  
WITHOUT  
ASYLUMS.

Derby, Plymouth and York are now the only boroughs of much importance which have not made or are not making some sort of statutory provision, permanent or temporary, for their pauper lunatics.

Derby.

The majority of the lunatics belonging to the borough of Derby continue to occupy the precarious accommodation afforded by the Leicester Borough Asylum. The Borough Council of Derby continue with impunity to neglect their statutory obligations as to providing these unhappy persons with a suitable Asylum near their own homes, where the monotony of their existence might frequently be varied by the visits of their relatives.

The day must soon arrive when the Committee of the Leicester Borough Asylum will be unable, having regard to their own requirements, to continue to receive the Derby patients, and it is not easy to see how they are then to be dealt with.

Plymouth.

The Justices of Plymouth continue to oppose a dilatory policy to the demands of the Secretary of State.

York.

In our 34th Report we noticed that Mr. Secretary Cross had refused in 1879 to approve of a contract for the further reception of the York pauper lunatics in the Bootham Hospital.

In February 1881, however, Secretary Sir W. V. Harcourt was induced, on fresh application made to him by the town council of York, to signify his approval of the contract in question.

Until

Until it expires (in 1884) the provision of statutory Asylum accommodation for this city and borough must remain in abeyance.

BOROUGHS  
WITHOUT  
ASYLUMS.

The question of providing proper accommodation for the lunatic paupers belonging to the city and county of Exeter has long formed the subject of correspondence between the Town Council and our Board, and on the 23rd February two sites were inspected by two of our number. The one which appeared to be the more suitable is in the parish of Heavitree, a suburb of Exeter, situated rather over two miles from the city, and contains nearly 64 acres. We felt, after due consideration, that we could with propriety advise the Secretary of State to sanction obtaining of this land by the Town Council. The price paid was 6,000 *l*.

Exeter.

Site of proposed  
Asylum.

#### REGISTERED HOSPITALS.

The Registered Hospitals are 15 in number. A list, with the names of the medical superintendents, appears in the Appendix (P), and statistics of the patients there detained are set forth in Appendices (B<sup>1</sup>, B<sup>2</sup>, B<sup>3</sup>). The Hospital patients on the 1st January 1882 were 2,921, consisting of 1,459 males and 1,311 females of the private class, 95 male and 56 female paupers. These numbers exhibit an increase in 1881 of 5 males, and a decrease of 35 females of the private class, and an increase of three paupers, all males. The ratios of the recoveries to the admissions, and of the deaths to the average number of patients daily resident, and also to the total number under treatment, during 1881 in each Hospital, are given in Appendix B<sup>1</sup>. The average recovery and death-rate for Hospitals, excluding the idiot institutions, is given in Tables VI.—VIII.

REGISTERED  
HOSPITALS.

On the two following pages will be found a Table giving the number in each Hospital of private patients on the 1st January 1882, the number of such patients under treatment during the previous year, how many were received gratuitously, and how many for payments, and what the payments were, also the average weekly cost of each patient, according to the returns made to us by the several Hospitals. From similar returns we present the particulars of income and of expenditure in Appendices (G<sup>1</sup> and G<sup>2</sup>).

TABLE showing the Rates of Payment (including all "Extras") for Private Royal Albert and Earlswood

NAME OF REGISTERED HOSPITAL.	Total Number of Private Patients 1st January 1882.	Number of Patients Maintained entirely Gratuitously during 1881.		Number paying Less than 10s. per Week during 1881.		Number paying 10s. and Less than 15s. per Week during 1881.		Number paying 15s. and Less than 21s. per Week during 1881.	
		Number.	Per-centage to Total Number of Private Patients under Treatment in 1881 (a).	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.
Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital.	206	4	1·4	7	2·5	14	5·1	23	8·5
Wonford House, Exeter -	103	2	1·6	-	-	2	1·6	9	7·2
Barnwood House, Gloucester -	118	3	2·1	2	1·4	2	1·4	8	5·7
Lincoln Lunatic Hospital -	60	-	-	-	-	4	5·1	20	25·9
St. Luke's Hospital - -	189	72	26·5	15	5·5	58	21·4	-	-
Bethel Hospital, Norwich -	71	18	18·3	9	9·1	29	29·5	42	42·8
St. Andrew's Hospital, Northampton (b).	310	6	1·5	9	2·3	11	2·8	19	5·0
Nottingham Lunatic Hospital	67	-	-	2	2·4	6	7·3	13	15·8
Warneford Asylum, Oxford -	71	-	-	9	10·4	21	24·4	24	27·9
Coton Hill, Stafford - -	147	-	-	5	2·9	21	12·2	19	11·0
York Lunatic Hospital - -	108	6	4·6	5	3·8	(c) 7	5·4	24	18·6
Friends' Retreat, York (d) -	157	1	·5	1	·5	48	26·8	12	6·7
TOTAL - - -	1,607	112	5·5	64	3·1	223	11·1	213	10·6

(a) Total Number of Private Patients under Treatment during 1881:—

Manchester Hospital - - -	270	Nottingham Hospital - - -	82
Wonford House - - -	125	Warneford Asylum - - -	86
Barnwood House - - -	138	Coton Hill Institution - - -	172
Lincoln Hospital - - -	77	York Hospital - - -	129
St. Luke's Hospital - - -	271	The Retreat, York - - -	179
Bethel Hospital - - -	98		
St. Andrew's Hospital - - -	380		
		TOTAL - - -	2,007



Patients in Registered Hospitals (excluding Bethlehem Royal Hospital, Asylums) during the Year 1881.

Number paying 21s., and Less than 31s. 6d., per Week during 1881.		Number paying 31s. 6d., and Less than Two Guineas, per Week during 1881.		Number paying Two Guineas, and Less than Three Guineas, per Week during 1881.		Number paying Three Guineas, and Less than Four Guineas, per Week during 1881.		Number paying Four Guineas, and above that Sum, per Week during 1881.		Average Weekly Cost per Head during 1881.
Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.	
54	20·0	56	20·7	46	17·0	22	8·1	44	16·2	£. s. d. 2 2 8
30	24·0	21	16·8	39	31·2	14	11·2	8	6·4	1 9 6½
33	23·9	21	15·2	53	38·4	7	5·0	9	6·5	1 19 8
40	51·9	9	11·6	3	3·8	2	2·5	-	-	1 8 2
126	46·4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 - -¾
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- 15 4¼
105	27·6	56	14·7	107	28·1	42	11·0	25	6·5	1 11 8
18	21·9	41	50·0	2	2·4	-	-	-	-	1 9 11
17	19·7	2	2·3	12	13·9	1	1·1	-	-	1 2 3
69	40·1	7	4·0	29	16·7	9	5·2	13	7·5	1 13 7
40	31·0	18	13·9	21	16·2	4	3·1	4	3·1	1 - 4
20	11·1	4	2·2	30	16·7	12	6·7	27	15·0	1 12 11
552	27·5	235	11·7	342	17·0	113	5·6	130	6·4	

(b) The patients are clothed by their friends.

(c) In addition to these, there were 69 paupers chargeable to York Union.

(d) The statement of payments in this case refers to the financial year ending 31st March 1882.

REGISTERED  
HOSPITALS.

We cannot but notice how few patients are received into Hospitals at low or moderate rates. Accommodation of a very good kind can be and is provided in many Licensed Houses (whose proprietors cannot be supposed to receive patients at a loss) for 30 s. weekly, and we regret that more provision for the middle class is not made at that figure or still lower by institutions originally founded as charities for the insane. Some of these Hospitals are very flourishing; others are, we believe, the reverse. Some are making large profits, but these profits appear too often to be expended, not in the extension of provision for cases only able to meet moderate payments, but in accommodation calculated to attract the wealthier class, who are not in the same strait for suitable Asylum care and treatment.

Doubtless, the unaccountable lack of public sympathy for the mentally afflicted of the middle class (who are, indeed, perhaps more to be pitied than any who suffer from bodily disorders) is a great difficulty with Hospitals for the insane, yet the mischief is, we think, aggravated in some instances by apparent competition on their part with licensed houses of high reputation. In one case only, that of the York Hospital, are paupers unhappily associated with poor patients of the private class, manifestly a suicidal policy in regard to the charity. The Table above referred to gives the average weekly cost of a patient in each Hospital, but the conclusion must not be drawn that such cost represents the outlay upon each individual patient, since there are many wealthy persons in some Hospitals paying large sums, who have comforts and luxuries in which their fellow patients making lower payments do not participate, but the cost of which swells the average expenditure. It must be understood that from these remarks upon the charitable institutions, we entirely except the Idiot Asylums (Royal Albert and Earlswood) also the Royal Hospital of Bethlem, which Hospital receives all its patients gratuitously.

The following statement may illustrate the decrease in the amount of Hospital charity towards the insane since 1869.

Though the bases for the first statement (*see* Twenty-Third Report, p. 52), are the figures taken on a particular day, and those for the second, derived from the Table just mentioned, are the figures concerning a whole year, yet a general deduction may be safely drawn.

## STATEMENT No. 1.

Total Number of Private Patients, 1st January 1869 - 1,195

Of this Number,—

Number received gratuitously	-	-	88	or	7	per cent.
„ „ for less than 21 s.	-	508	„	42	„	„
„ „ „ „ 31 s. 6 d.	-	843*	„	70	„	„
„ „ for more than 31 s. 6 d.	-	264	„	21	„	„

## STATEMENT No. 2.

Total Number of Private Patients under treatment during  
the year 1881 - - - - - 2,007

Of this Number,—

Number received gratuitously	-	-	112	or	5	per cent.
„ „ for less than 21 s.	-	500	„	25	„	„
„ „ „ „ 31 s. 6 d.	-	1,052*	„	52	„	„
„ „ for more than 31 s. 6 d.	-	820	„	41	„	„

We have continued the practice commenced in 1880, of visiting the Hospitals (not being Establishments for Idiots only) twice a year.

The entries made in the Visitors' books on these occasions, necessarily repeat many particulars with little or no variation; instead, therefore, of presenting copies of these entries at length, we have judged it better to give them in a condensed and abstracted form, omitting repetitions, and noticing only material points of praise or blame.

These Abstracts will be found in the Appendix (F.).

We have to mention the death of Mrs. M. G., who was admitted into the Lincoln Hospital 9th March 1881, suffering from melancholia, with suicidal tendencies. On 14th June 1881 she inflicted, with a sharp-pointed knife, a wound on her throat about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches long, which does not appear to have been considered very serious, but death took place two days afterwards. The post-mortem examination discovered that the left pleura contained about three pints of fluid, with lymph floating in it, the lung being much compressed. Mrs. G. was on admission considered as decidedly suicidal, and written cautions had been

Lincoln  
Lunatic  
Hospital.  
Suicide.

\* These numbers, in each case, of course include those paying less than a guinea, but not the patients received gratuitously.

REGISTERED  
HOSPITALS.Lincoln  
Lunatic  
Hospital.  
Suicide.

been given to the nurses. She improved to such an extent, that she was allowed to assist in the wards. It was from a tray which she was carrying to the scullery, after a meal had been finished, that Mrs. G. obtained the knife. In this case we were compelled to come to the conclusion that there had been grave negligence in allowing Mrs. G. opportunity of obtaining a weapon suitable for self-destruction. We were also of opinion that the condition of the lung and cavity of the chest should not have escaped notice before death.

Dr. Russell, it is proper to remark, considered that this patient died from disease of the pleura and fatty heart, and not from the wound in the neck.

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 CRIMINAL AND STATE ASYLUMS.
CRIMINAL  
LUNATIC  
ASYLUM.

Two members of the Board, on the 2nd December 1881, 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 (H.).

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

The Military Lunatic Hospital at Netley was visited on the 16th February, the Royal Naval Hospital at Yarmouth on the 9th June and the Royal India Asylum, Ealing, on the 15th November. Copies of our reports follow in Appendices (I. to L.).

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 LICENSED HOUSES GENERALLY.
LICENSED  
HOUSES  
GENERALLY.

The number of houses in England and Wales licensed to receive lunatics were, on the 1st January 1882, 96 in number, namely, 34 licensed by ourselves, and 62 by justices at quarter sessions.

On the same day there were in these 96 establishments 4,883 patients, whereof 1,730 males and 1,685 females were of the private, and 582 males and 886 females were of the pauper class.

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, Newton-le-Willows, and Vernon House, Briton Ferry.

The

The necessity for continuing the system of licensing establishments for the reception of pauper patients arises from the want of sufficient Asylum accommodation, chiefly in Middlesex, Essex, and Surrey, in Lancashire and in Glamorganshire.

LICENSED  
HOUSES  
GENERALLY.

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. They are worked, however, under licenses from quarter sessions in order to avoid the expense of a resident medical superintendent, which would be required were they registered as Hospitals.

The Appendix (P.) contains a complete list of the Licensed Houses, with the names of the proprietors and 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 (B<sup>1</sup>., B<sup>2</sup>., and B<sup>3</sup>.).

Some years have now elapsed since we last reported\* on the general character and condition of each house, in town and country, licensed or visited by us.

The time has, we think, now arrived when it may be useful once more shortly to notice the whole of these establishments *seriatim*, our observations being mainly derived from the entries made by us during the past year in the Visitors' book of each house.

Summary  
account of each.

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### METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

We will begin by the Houses within our immediate jurisdiction, that is, in Middlesex, in London, and Westminster, Southwark, and all places within seven miles from any part of these cities and boroughs.

METRO-  
POLITAN  
LICENSED  
HOUSES.

And

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\* See, for Metropolitan Licensed Houses in 1870, our 25th Report; for Provincial Licensed Houses in 1871, our 26th Report.

METRO-  
POLITAN  
LICENSED  
HOUSES.I. Receiving  
paupers.1. Bethnal  
House.

And first we will notice the five Licensed Houses receiving both pauper and private patients.

At these houses the weekly charge made to Boards of Guardians for every pauper patient has been 19s. 3d. during all or the greater part of last year.

Bethnal House, Bethnal Green, occupies the site of two houses formerly known as the Red House and the White House. They were afterwards included in one license under the name of Bethnal Green Asylum. It was in the early part of this century one of the worst conducted private asylums even of that period. The accommodation was "infamously bad, and there was no medical treatment for insanity." In 1847 we reported "gradual improvements," which had altogether altered the House, viz., an active and able medical superintendence, no excessive use of restraint, general cleanliness among the patients, order in the wards, drainage of the House, introduction of amusements and employments, a good dietary, and an increase in the number of attendants. In 1867 various and important structural improvements had been effected, and the general arrangements were then considered to be of a satisfactory nature.

We can still report favourably of the dietary, clothing, bedding, and general treatment, and we hope to improve still further the accommodation. The license is for the reception of 410 patients, of whom 200 may be private cases; and when the House was last visited in 1881 it had on its books 405. The private patients are not charged much more than the paupers. The medical staff consists of a chief and two assistant officers, all resident; the second assistant was added at our request about a year ago. The attendants' wages are yet too low to attract a suitable class of persons, a matter which calls for remedy. The supervision at night, too, is scarcely sufficient according to modern ideas, but is about to be improved. There have been a few cases of small-pox in the House during the past twelvemonth, but no patient died of the malady. Structural improvements proceed yearly, and some have been carried out very recently. Plans for re-construction of single rooms for female patients are about to be immediately submitted to our Board. We believe that Dr. Millar (for many years the chief medical officer) is popular among his patients, and quite as thoughtful for the paupers' welfare as for that of the private cases.

Camberwell

Camberwell House, in Camberwell Road, includes several distinct tenements. The license is for 489 patients, of whom 331 may be private cases. At the last visit there were 483 names upon the books. It is managed with liberality, but the weak point has been the absence on the part of the resident staff of that daily attention to the details of supervision, which alone can secure regularity and neatness; as to this, some improvement has of late been apparent, and the appointment (upon our recommendation) of a third medical officer about a year ago has led to very beneficial results. We look for alteration for the better in the staff of attendants. By the provision of new infirmaries, by purchase of two good houses, affording excellent accommodation for ladies, and by considerable outlay upon buildings and furniture, this Asylum has greatly improved since our Report in 1867, and even within the past year. The payments for private cases are generally low; few are more than two guineas, many one guinea, some less than one guinea per week.

METRO-  
POLITAN  
LICENSED  
HOUSES.  
1. Receiving  
paupers.  
2. Camberwell  
House.

Hoxton House was formerly known as "Miles's Mad-house," from Sir Jonathan Miles, the proprietor in 1815. Between that date and 1867, this House called forth and deserved the strongest animadversions on account of its structural defects and the neglected condition of its inmates. The management was gradually improved through the action of our Board, and in 1867 the substantial comforts of the patients had received proper attention. Several small houses are comprised in the licence; additions have been made to the accommodation from time to time, but the premises consist chiefly of old buildings. A block for male patients (lately erected) is the best part of the House, and affords good accommodation for men. Suggestions made by us for further structural improvements are now under consideration by the proprietors.

3. Hoxton  
House.

Though many of the wards are small, and nearly all the airing-courts are deficient in size and cheerless, and though exercise beyond these courts in the neighbouring streets is scarcely possible for the patients, many who have unfortunately had experience of other Asylums seem to prefer this House on account of its proximity to their homes, and the consequent opportunities of visits from friends. Mr. Cremonini is the resident Medical Officer, and had under his charge at our last visit 188 patients (males and females), of whom 35 were private cases.

METRO-  
POLITAN  
LICENSED  
HOUSES.1. Receiving  
paupers.3. Hoxton  
House.4. Peckham  
House.5. Grove Hall,  
Bow.

The licence is for 300 patients. Small-pox found its way into the Asylum in the early part of the year, but no patient died of that epidemic. This property is in Chancery, and that fact appears somewhat to fetter the administration. The reports upon the House during the current year have been on the whole favourable. Among other criticisms we have noticed too frequent changes in the female attendants. The charges made for paupers and private patients here do not widely differ.

Peckham House receives paupers and private patients. Mr. Byas and Dr. Stocker are the licensees. The latter and Dr. Brown are in joint medical charge with two assistants. The license is for 375 patients. There were in November 358 on the books, of whom 114 were chargeable to unions. Several structural improvements have lately been carried out, and more are contemplated; the last will increase day-space in some of the wards, and it will provide some better offices. Several patients were attacked with small-pox last May. When last inspected the day-rooms, dormitories, and single rooms were all in order, clean, and free from offensive smell, but fault was found with the insufficient teasing of flock beds and pillows. A lady companion was, at our recommendation, added last year to the staff. The wages of the attendants are lower than those suggested by us, but will immediately be raised. The private patients' payments are, with few exceptions, but slightly in excess of those for paupers. Those excepted are not by any means high.

Grove Hall, Bow, is a large house licensed to Mr. Byas for the reception of 452 male patients, of whom no more than 450 may be of the private class. The great majority, however, of the private patients are or were soldiers who have become insane, and whose maintenance is defrayed by the War Department. It is understood that this arrangement, which has lasted for some years, will be discontinued, no fresh cases being sent. This is partly in consequence of the provision in the Army Discipline and Regulation Act, 1879, for sending insane soldiers to an Asylum by warrant of the Secretary of State. The military patients, in addition to the ordinary visitation, have the supervision of officers of the Army Medical Department. The number of pauper lunatics received here has hitherto been very small, seven at the last visit, but as the soldiers diminish in numbers their places will probably be filled by paupers.

The



The civilian patients are kept distinct from the military class, and have separate grounds for exercise.

The untidiness both of attendants and patients has occasionally called for unfavourable comment on our part, but at the last visit for 1881 faults of this kind appear to have been rectified. The dietary is liberal and the accommodation generally fair, in the modern buildings very good. The soldiers' quarters have recently been improved by the addition of a gallery of single rooms.

The wages of attendants seem sufficient, but changes have been too frequent. The service, we are aware, is exceptionally trying, as the insane soldiers are, as a class, most turbulent and difficult to manage. One attendant was dismissed in the course of the year after a struggle with one of these patients, during which the latter had a rib broken.

Dr. Julius Mickle is the Medical Superintendent; he and a junior medical officer both reside and are constantly among the patients.

The payments for (civilian) private cases are low, averaging 25 s. per week.

The second category of the Metropolitan Licensed Houses embraces those receiving private patients only, at various rates of payment.

Nine such houses are licensed for the reception of both sexes. These are as follows:—

Manor House is an old family mansion, at Chiswick; it was at one time occupied as a boy's school, but it has been for very many years licensed to Dr. T. Harrington Tuke. When last visited there were 18 male and 16 female patients under his care. Some detached villas and cottages are included in the license. The patients have the use of extensive garden and pleasure grounds for exercise. The staff of attendants is numerically strong, and their wages are good.

A suicide to which we refer elsewhere in this Report lately occurred here, showing the danger of trusting any patient to shave himself, even in an attendant's presence. The patients at this House have always had much freedom from control. The payments are somewhat high, averaging at least 300 l. a year, according to the returns made to us.

Brooke House, at Clapton, includes an old mansion, several cottages, and two modern villas, all upon land  
o.80. O which

METRO-  
POLITAN  
LICENSED  
HOUSES.

I. Receiving  
paupers.

5. Grove Hall,  
Bow.

II. (a.) Houses  
receiving pri-  
vate patients  
only of both  
sexes.

1. Manor  
House, Chis-  
wick.

2. Brooke  
House.

METRO-  
POLITAN  
LICENSED  
HOUSES.II. (a.) Houses  
receiving pri-  
vate patients  
only of both  
sexes.2. Brooke  
House.

which is laid out as lawns and garden. Association of the patients of the two sexes is much encouraged. The license is for 42 gentlemen and 48 ladies. Between 70 and 80 patients were in the House when last inspected. Messrs. Adams and Jeram are the resident Medical Officers. Dr. Monro (who only visits) and Mr. Adams are the joint proprietors and licensees. The domestic arrangements are on a satisfactory scale, and contentment among the patients is the rule. Several, after discharge, have returned as voluntary boarders. The payments vary from 80 *l.* to 300 *l.* a year; the average of payments being 200 *l.* a year, or thereabouts. Some few cases have outlived their means of full payment and are gratuitously maintained. Such liberality on the part of proprietors is indeed, far from uncommon. Besides voluntary boarders, there are frequently residing in this House relatives or friends of patients who have been permitted by us, in accordance with the Act of Parliament, to accept invitations from the licensees to stay for a few weeks or longer. It is satisfactory to report that here the staff is good. There is a matron, also a ladies' companion. A house is rented at the seaside during the summer for such of the patients as can be taken thither, and many have that change and enjoy it.

3. Northumber-  
land House.

Northumberland House, Stoke Newington. 78 patients were on the books at the last visit for 1881. The present resident medical proprietor, Dr. F. J. Wright, has effected several structural improvements within the past two or three years. Besides the main building, accommodating about 78 patients and the assistant medical officer, the license includes no less than five small semi-detached houses adjacent to and accessible from the grounds of the mansion. Two of these houses thrown together serve for the residence of Dr. Wright and his family, while in each of the remaining three, four patients of the quieter sort can be received.

An arrangement of this kind facilitates classification, and is therefore favourably looked upon by us. The accommodation is chiefly for cases which can be associated. For those ladies and gentlemen who may be trusted beyond the garden, Finsbury Park is conveniently near for exercise. The majority of the patients are received at three guineas weekly. A few old cases pay as little as two guineas a week, and even less. We are satisfied with the  
general

general present condition of the house, and with its progressive improvement under Dr. Wright.

Sussex and Brandenburgh Houses, at Hammersmith, are included in one licence to Dr. L. S. F. Winslow. Gentlemen are received at the former, ladies at the latter house. A road only divides the grounds attached to each establishment. A proposal to remove the patients into the country has lately prevented much structural improvement at either. The accommodation is scarcely so good as we could wish for first-class patients, but the year's reports have been generally satisfactory. The patients are 28 gentlemen and 16 ladies. The staff of attendants is properly paid, and many of the men count several years of service. A large number of the ladies and some of the gentlemen take carriage exercise, and many of each sex attend places of public entertainment. Many also walk beyond the grounds, and attend church on Sundays. There are billiard tables, a fives court, and a tennis and cricket ground. Many of the patients yearly visit the seaside. Some few gentlemen pay as little as 100 *l.* a year, but the average is about double that sum. At Brandenburgh House four guineas a week seems to be the usual charge.

METRO-  
POLITAN  
LICENSED  
HOUSES.

II. (a.) Re-  
ceiving private  
patients only  
of both sexes.

4. Sussex and  
Brandenburgh  
Houses.

Wyke House, at Isleworth, is the residence of Dr. Willett, who has charge of 30 patients and upwards, ladies and gentlemen. Excellent additions were not long since made on the gentlemen's side of the house. It is a very comfortable establishment, and conducted on a liberal scale. Dr. Willett has a medical assistant, and he himself is much among the patients, whom we generally find very contented and always well treated. The gardens attached to the House are large, and exercise beyond them is also encouraged.

5. Wyke  
House.

As noticed in our Twenty-seventh Report, on the occasion of the first grant of the license, the Priory, Roehampton, is a very large mansion, standing in its own grounds, and in a most agreeable situation. The proprietor, Dr. W. Wood, is authorised to receive 35 gentlemen and 30 ladies, but the numbers during the past year have not exceeded 27 and 23 respectively.

6. The Priory,  
Roehampton.

The accommodation afforded is of excellent character, and corresponds with the comparatively high rates of payment at which the patients are received. Several new rooms have been added in the course of the year. On the whole, the reports of the condition and management

METRO-  
POLITAN  
LICENSED  
HOUSES.II. (a.) Houses  
receiving pri-  
vate patients  
only of both  
sexes.7. Southall  
Park.

of this House have been very favourable. The attendants are sufficient in number and well paid.

The proprietor is resident, and is assisted in his medical duties by a resident superintendent.

Southall Park, near Southall, of which Dr. Boyd (previously superintendent of the Somerset Asylum) has been for some years the licensee, is a family mansion of the date of Queen Anne, with a modern annexe of very inferior construction. It stands in a small but well-timbered park. The better behaved patients occupy the main building and mix with Dr. Boyd's family. Under his care are 11 gentlemen and 10 ladies. The conversion of an outhouse into an infectious hospital is contemplated. We had occasion last year to remark upon the fact that no male patient here is allowed to go beyond the grounds, and to find fault with the water closets, but there has been nothing very seriously amiss in the management. The staff is adequate in number, and we have had no reason to think that the attendants are unkind to the patients. The payments are from 150 *l.* to 300 *l.* a year. The average for ladies is 200 *l.*, for gentlemen it is rather lower.

8. Halliford  
House.

Halliford House, near Sunbury, has been for many years licensed to Dr. Seaton. The license permits the reception of 16 male and 18 female patients. Dr. Seaton and his family reside and there is also a resident medical officer. Means of amusement are sufficiently provided. The House at the last visit of 1881 accommodated nine ladies, a detached building in the garden 12 gentlemen. The payments are from 70 *l.* to 300 *l.* a year, but few pay more than 150 *l.* This asylum was enlarged some years ago for the male patients. The pleasure grounds are good. The arrangements for Divine Service in the house are not so good as we could wish, and our reports have not always been entirely satisfactory on other heads.

9. Twickenham  
House.

Twickenham House, in Twickenham, comprises a substantial brick mansion (built in the last century) and three cottages in the grounds adjoining. One cottage is exclusively occupied by a chancery patient and his attendant. The other patients are 17 ladies. The attendants are six in number, but the wages of the under nurses are rather too low. Dr. Diamond (the licensee) and his daughter reside. The house is furnished moderately

rately well. The average of payments is 150*l.* or thereabouts. One or two patients paying more have separate accommodation and special attendance.

METRO-  
POLITAN  
LICENSED  
HOUSES.

Four houses within our immediate jurisdiction are licensed for private male patients only; namely, Montague House, Blacklands, Munster House, and Moorcroft House.

II. (b.) Houses receiving male private patients only.

Montague House, Brook Green, Hammersmith, is kept by the widow of a medical gentleman. The patients are males, and of the quiet harmless class. They are so few, and the payments are so very low, that little beyond safe custody, cleanliness, proper exercise and food, and very homely comforts, can be expected. We have had to comment occasionally upon insufficient attendance here, and an untidy condition of the patients' rooms, but never upon illtreatment of any gentleman; 100*l.* a year is the average payment for the cases.

1. Montague House.

Blacklands House, near the King's-road, Chelsea, was in the hands of the late Dr. Sutherland. It was favourably mentioned by us in 1867, and is still under the management of Mr. Hall, as resident medical officer. It is a high class Asylum, and the accommodation is very good. The license is for 35 gentlemen; 13 only were on the books when the house was last inspected. Several have private rooms; others are associated. There is a garden for the patients' exercise, and the supply of indoor amusements is liberal, including two billiard tables. Many of the patients walk or drive about London and visit places of public entertainment. The management under Mr. Hall has been very careful. The average payment is 4*l.* weekly or thereabouts.

2. Blacklands.

Munster House, Fulham, has, within the past few years, been enlarged, and its accommodation has been greatly improved. Dr. Blandford is one of the licensees, and frequently visits. Another medical gentleman resides, and is with him in joint medical charge of the patients. Twenty gentlemen were under care and treatment at our last visit. The provision made for the patients' comforts is liberal. The payments vary from three to ten guineas per week; the greater number are four and five guineas. We have not had reason to find fault with the scale of wages of the attendants here, and the character of the House now stands high.

3. Munster House.

METRO-  
POLITAN  
LICENSED  
HOUSES.II. (b) Houses  
receiving male  
private patients  
only.4. Moorcroft  
House.

Moorcroft House, at Hillingdon, with several acres of land, is licensed to Dr. H. Stilwell for the reception of gentlemen only. The number resident averages 40 or thereabouts. It is a private establishment of high class, and has many chancery patients on its books. One of pays as much as 1,300*l.* a year; but he has a separate house and attendants, and in fact his own establishment. The average payments are from four to six guineas a week. The accommodation here is very good. The general domestic arrangements are those of a family mansion. Acute, as well as quiet, cases are received. Dr. Stilwell has a medical assistant, and both reside. There is a strong staff of attendants and household servants. The wages of the former are higher than those given in most private asylums.

II. (c.) Houses  
licensed for  
private female  
patients only.Closing of  
Normand  
House.

For the reception of private patients of the female sex only there are now 12 houses in the metropolitan district.

Normand House, Fulham, where for many years a few ladies of unsound mind have been admirably cared for by Miss Talfourd, was closed last year. The steady approach of building operations having rendered the site too valuable, no renewal of the lease could be obtained.

Similar causes will, we have good reason to anticipate, lead to the closing before long of several other licensed houses, the situations of which have already lost or very soon will lose their suburban and retired character.

The 12 remaining houses licensed for ladies are as follows:—

1. Earl's  
Court House.

Earl's Court House, at Brompton, was for many years licensed to the late Dr. Gardiner Hill. It now belongs to his family. His widow and daughters and a son (who is a member of the medical profession) reside. Its excellent reputation during Dr. Hill's lifetime is maintained. For the 25 lady patients seven nurses are employed. Dramatic entertainments and dances are very frequently given here for the patients' benefit. The majority of the patients pay two guineas a week.

2. Otto House.

Otto House, Hammersmith, is the property of the family of the late Dr. Sutherland, and is licensed to them. Dr. Blandford has the responsible medical charge, and a matron manages the establishment. The house stands in a walled garden, containing cottages for cases unfit to be associated

associated with the rest. A new laundry has lately been added to the domestic offices. The house is very well conducted, but we had occasion to call the licensees' attention last year to the low wages of the nurses in attendance upon ladies for many of whom the payments are liberal. Many of the patients have carriage exercise, and attend places of public entertainment. Twenty-eight ladies were on the books at the last inspection. About one-half of the patients pay 200 *l.*, or thereabouts; and this is the average of payments.

METRO-  
POLITAN  
LICENSED  
HOUSES.  
II. (c.) Houses  
licensed for  
private females  
only.  
2. Otto House.

Upper Mall House, at Hammersmith, close to the Thames, is for the reception of quiet and harmless female lunatics. The licensees are Mr. and Mrs. Cotes. There are eight ladies under care; three nurses have direct personal charge. Such accommodation as very moderate payments justify is given. We have had occasion to remind the medical attendant more than once of his statutory duties in keeping the books. There is a good walled garden at the rear of the house. The patients' payments average 100 *l.* a year.

3. Upper Mall  
House.

Lawn House, at Hanwell. The licensee is Miss Dixon, for many years matron at another well known Licensed House. She has generally with her in the House, and in a cottage in the garden, nine patients. Miss Dixon receives no new case for less than six guineas a week. Dr. Maudsley visits frequently; he was the previous licensee. The management is judicious, and much attention is given to the comfort of the patients, and the recovery of such as are curable. Six nurses are employed as a rule, besides domestic servants, and Miss Dixon is assisted by a niece who acts as the ladies' companion.

4. Lawn  
House.

Hayes Park, near Hayes, is within a few miles of West Drayton Railway Station. It has been established for many years. Dr. Henry Winslow not long since became joint licensee with Mr. Benbow, the proprietor. Dr. and Mrs. Winslow reside, and there is a matron with a staff of eight nurses. The patients are 15. The accommodation provided for them is good, and the attendants appear to keep their situations longer than in some establishments of this kind. There is a small detached cottage for a few cases. The domestic arrangements have gained our general approval. The park in which the House stands

5. Hayes Park.

METRO-  
POLITAN  
LICENSED  
HOUSES.II. (c.) Houses  
licensed for  
private females  
only.

6. Wood End.

affords good walks, and carriages are kept for the patients' use. Some of the ladies reside in their own apartments with special attendants. About 300 *l.* a year is the average of the payments.

Wood End, near Hayes, was long licensed to the late Dr. Stilwell. It maintains its well established good character, and is now licensed to members of his family. There is a lady Superintendent in residence, who has shown herself to be quite equal to her duties; she is assisted by a ladies' companion. The patients average 17, of whom, at the last visit nine were chancery cases. The medical visitation is frequent, almost daily, and Dr. H. Stilwell, one of the licensees, resides within a short distance. There is a well kept garden. The means of amusement are liberally supplied. The payments, we believe, vary from three to five guineas a week. Many of the patients drive out and occasionally visit places of public entertainment in London. The House is not large, but comfortably furnished and kept in good order.

7. Hendon  
Grove.

Hendon Grove, near Hendon, was first licensed in 1879. The licensees are Dr. Hicks and Mrs. Snell; the latter resides, the former visits daily. The license is for 14 lady patients; 13 are now treated here. There is a ladies' companion to assist Mrs. Snell. The attendants are seven. The House contains excellent sitting-rooms; the bedrooms, though small, are comfortable, all are well furnished, and the garden commands a fine view. The general treatment has been judicious, but we have had occasion to call Dr. Hicks' attention once last year to an omission in recording seclusion. The salary of the companion, and the wages of the attendants here, should be raised in the interest of the patients. The ladies are received for payments ranging between 200 *l.* and 500 *l.* a year, have carriage exercise, and the house is kept in very good order.

8. Great  
House, Leyton.

Of Great House, at Leyton, the licensees are Mr. and Mrs. Davey. The ladies under care and treatment here, when the House was last inspected, were seven. The House is large, and a good garden surrounds it. There are three attendants. Mrs. Davey and her daughter take an active share in the personal charge of the patients. We have always found this House in proper order, and much tact has been displayed by Mrs. Davey in the treatment of difficult cases. Payments average 200 *l.* a year.

Silverton



Silverton House, at Peckham Rye. The licensees are Mrs. Fruen (a widow lady), and her daughter. Only quiet cases are received, and at present there are but five under care and treatment. It is a small villa, with garden. The payments are very moderate, and the accommodation is of a homely character. The licensees themselves take personal charge of the patients, of whom two are epileptics and helpless. The payments are on a very moderate scale. We have had to notice more than once irregularity in the medical attendant's records, but we have never found the place otherwise than in fair order. We believe the treatment of the patients to be kind and judicious.

METRO-  
POLITAN  
LICENSED  
HOUSES.  
II. (c). Houses  
licensed for  
private females  
only.  
9. Silverton  
House.

The Shrubbery, in Southall, is a comfortable residence licensed in 1880 to Miss Rosser; she had many years' experience in Lunacy as a matron. Miss Rosser has four lady patients, and her charges for care and treatment are not high. They average about 150 *l.* a year. To the cottage is attached a flower and kitchen garden. Only quiet and harmless patients are admissible here. The reports have always been satisfactory.

10. Shrubbery,  
Southall.

This House was formerly licensed to Dr. and Mrs. Steward.

Vine Cottage, on Norwood Green, near Hanwell, accommodates a few ladies, nine patients, and two boarders. The rooms are rather small, but the treatment is satisfactory for quiet chronic cases. Mrs. Chalk keeps the house in good order; her husband is a medical practitioner. The pleasure grounds are well kept. The payments range from about 100 *l.* to 200 *l.*

11. Vine  
Cottage.

The Huguenots, near Wandsworth Common, is a house which was licensed in 1880 to Miss Leech. She removed her patients hither from Laurel Bank, Fulham, of which the lease had expired. It is old fashioned in structure, but commodious, and much has been done by the licensee towards making the interior comfortable, by painting, papering, and new fitting. Miss Leech has nine patients; most of them take their meals with her. Her sister and four nurses assist in the care of the patients. Dr. Blandford is the medical attendant, and visits regularly and frequently. Miss Leech was for some time a matron in a private Asylum. Two and three guineas a week are the usual charges.

12. The  
Huguenots.

METRO-  
POLITAN  
LICENSED  
HOUSES.III. Houses re-  
ceiving idiots,  
&c.1. Normans-  
field.

Two houses are limited to the care and treatment of idiots, and congenital imbeciles. The first is the important establishment at Normansfield, Hampton Wick, conducted by Dr. Langdon Down, who was at one time the Medical Superintendent of Earlswood Idiot Asylum, and Mrs. Down, his wife. Since the opening of this house in 1868, it has received considerable additions and now Normansfield affords excellent accommodation for Idiots.

Nearly all the patients are children. Mrs. Down devotes her whole time to the management of the Institution.

We always find the establishment in perfect order; the boys and girls as happy as they could be anywhere, neatly dressed and well cared for in all respects.

The patients at the last visit were 88 males, and 40 females. Much attention is paid to mental and physical training, and the means of amusement are liberally supplied. In the house is a fine theatre, for dramatic performances, concerts, and dances. When the weather prevents outdoor exercise, gymnastics and children's games are carried on in a spacious hall designated the "Kinder-Saal." Experienced teachers of each sex give lessons to all capable of profiting by instruction.

Separate rooms and attendance are secured at payments of 150*l.* to 200*l.* a year, but the ordinary annual charge is 100*l.*

The license is for 140 patients, neither sex to exceed 100.

## 2. Colville.

Colville, Lower Norwood, is a moderate-sized house, licensed to Mrs. Forman, the widow of a physician, for the reception of 5 male idiots, quiet and manageable cases. Four patients only are at present on the books. These receive kind and judicious treatment for payments of 100*l.* a year. A servant who has been for many years in his situation has the personal charge of the patients, walking out with them daily and bestowing proper attention to their comfort and cleanliness.

IV. Houses  
licensed for  
special cases.

In two instances we have licensed houses for the reception of a brother and sister, both idiots, and of two brothers, lunatics, whose separation after life-long companionship would have been a matter of regret.

1 Knowle  
Road.

The two idiots are under the charge of a person who has for many years had the care of them, and by whom they are treated as members of the family. The House is situated at No. 1 Knowle-road, Brixton.

A comfortably

A comfortably furnished detached villa at Tooting, known as Ivy Lodge, is licensed to Dr. Dale, who receives a fixed salary for the charge of two lunatic brothers. They receive every attention, and enjoy much out-door exercise, with frequent visits to places of amusement.

METRO-  
POLITAN  
LICENSED  
HOUSES.

IV. Houses  
licensed for  
special cases.  
Ivy Lodge.

### PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

We proceed to notice briefly the present condition of the Provincial Licensed Houses, taking them in the alphabetical order of the counties in which they are situated.

PROVINCIAL  
LICENSED  
HOUSES.

Bishopstone House was licensed in 1877 to Dr. W. S. Craig for the reception of 6 insane ladies. We opposed the application for a license on the ground that the House, though in itself well suited, was almost in the town of Bedford, and that the grounds were small and over-looked. These objections remain, but we have generally found the house very comfortable and well conducted, and Dr. Craig's treatment of his patients kind and judicious. There are, at the present time, 6 patients of the richer class, being the full number for which the house is licensed.

BEDS.

Bishopstone  
House.

We had occasion during the past year to censure Dr. Craig for a practice brought to our notice, of quoting in the advertisements of his establishment an extract from an entry made by us in the Visitors' Book, and intimating that reference to us was permitted. This we considered to be most improper, being calculated to produce a false impression in the public mind as to the relations of this commission with Licensed Houses.

Springfield House, the proprietorship of which passed in 1879 to Dr. David Bower and Miss Norton, is now licensed for the reception of 22 male and 25 female private patients, and is usually nearly full. The payments for the patients average about 100 *l.* a year. The new licensees have improved the House, but at our more recent visit we had occasion to comment on the want of thorough ventilation, and on the scanty supply of furniture in some of the day-rooms, and to enforce the necessity for constant attention to the general state of the premises. We had also to notice somewhat unfavourably the condition of the patients' dress in some instances, and also the manner of serving their meals.

Springfield  
House.

PROVINCIAL  
LICENSED  
HOUSES.

CORNWALL.

Alexandra  
Terrace,  
Torpoint.

A small house at Torpoint near Plymouth was licensed in 1879 to Mr. John Phillips for the reception of two sisters of weak intellect, who receive there, at a very moderate charge, all the care and attention which their state requires.

DERBY.

Wye House.

Wye House, Buxton, of which Dr. F. K. Dickson is licensee, was favourably reported on by those of our Board who visited it in 1881. Several improvements have, in recent years, been effected in the House, which was originally designed as an Asylum; and it is usually maintained in good order. About 20 patients of either sex are received here at rates of payment which vary considerably, but which may perhaps average three guineas a week. The treatment of the patients has been considered to be satisfactory, and their comfort well attended to. The association of a large proportion of the patients, ladies and gentlemen, at meals is a pleasant feature in the domestic management. Dr. Dickson is aided in the medical care of the patients by a resident assistant, duly qualified.

DEVON.

Court Hall.

At Court Hall, Kenton, licensed to Miss Teage, six ladies are at present received as patients. They are of a quiet, chronic class, and meet with much kindness and attention. The accommodation afforded is simple, but comfortable, and accords sufficiently with the rate of payment, which is about 100 *l.* a year.

Plympton  
House.

Plympton House, near Plymouth, is licensed to the Messrs. Aldridge, to receive 23 male and 21 female patients, who are taken at rates which vary from a guinea a week to 100 *l.* per annum. The accommodation afforded by this house has been improved of late years, and having regard to the moderate charges, is not unsatisfactory. The entries made by Commissioners during the past year in the Visitors' Book have been favourable. Nearly all of the patients have frequently extended exercise beyond the Asylum grounds, either walking or driving. The medical care of the patients devolves mainly on Dr. C. Aldridge, who is resident. The average number of patients in 1881 was 35.

DURHAM.

Dinsdale Park.

At a visit in the spring of 1879 to Dinsdale Park, we found it necessary to comment unfavourably on the state of the house and patients. Some improvement was subsequently found to have been effected, but the condition

tion of the male patients, and of the portion of the house occupied by them, has usually been much below that of the female division, and we have been led to attribute this to the insufficiency and unsuitability of the staff on the male side. We trust that our remarks from time to time will have convinced the licensee of the advantage, both to himself and his patients, of keeping his establishment up to a higher standard of efficiency. The house is licensed for 26 male and 22 female patients. At the second visit in 1881 there were 18 gentlemen and 15 ladies resident as patients, and the average yearly payment per head is about 100 *l*.

PROVINCIAL  
LICENSED  
HOUSES.  
DURHAM,  
Dinsdale Park.

Dunston Lodge, Gateshead, is licensed for 33 male and 25 female patients. The payments for those who were in the licensees' care at the last visit, averaged about 76 *l*. per annum. Having regard to the average rate of payment, the accommodation afforded in this establishment is very fair. The state of the house was the subject of unfavourable comment in 1877, but since then it has generally been kept in good order. A feature of the treatment adopted here is the free granting of permission to patients to walk unattended, within certain defined bounds, upon parole. As many as 22 were, at the time of our first inspection in 1881, thus privileged. The practice, within proper limits, appears to us a very commendable one.

Dunston Lodge.

Our reports upon the condition and management of Witham Asylum, of which Dr. Thomas M. Tomkin is the licensee, were, last year, as they have of late been, on the whole favourable. The license permits the reception of 15 males and 10 females, but the full numbers are not reached. The rates of payment average about 95 *l*. per annum, and for this, fair accommodation is supplied.

ESSEX.  
Witham.

Vernon House, Briton Ferry, has frequently been the subject of unfavourable notice at our hands. Considerable alterations and much improvement of the accommodation for the pauper patients were, however, effected in 1879, and thereby many of the evils complained of, such as overcrowding of the day-rooms, were removed; and recent entries, while pointing out certain defects requiring remedy, have been of a much more favourable character. This House is licensed for the reception of 28 males and 82 females, not more than 40 patients to be of the private class. The payments for private patients are low, averaging

GLAMORGAN,  
Vernon House.

PROVINCIAL  
LICENSED  
HOUSES.  
GLAMORGAN.  
Vernon House.

ing about 25s. a week. The paupers, who are all females, are received, under contract, from the Glamorgan County Asylum. At the last visit, there were 25 patients of the private, and 41 of the pauper class. Much of the accommodation for private patients is very comfortable, and the dietary for both classes is liberal, and their treatment kind. In the last entry the attention of Mr. Pegge, the licensee, was called to the insufficiency of the indoor amusements for the pauper patients.

GLOUCESTER.  
Northwoods.

In 1875 Northwoods, near Bristol, which had been licensed to Dr. Davey, was transferred to Dr. Reginald Eager and Mr. T. G. Seymour, the present licensees. The house was then much out of repair, and extensive alterations and improvements were necessary, and, in the main, have been effected. The licensees have, indeed, shown a commendable readiness to accept, and even to anticipate, our various suggestions for further improvement. The reports in the past year upon the condition and management of this House have been favourable. It is licensed for 25 private patients of either sex, and at the last visit there were on the books the names of 20 males and 21 females. The rates of payment vary considerably; the ordinary charge is three guineas a week, but many patients are received at much lower rates. An adequate staff of attendants is maintained, and we consider that the general treatment of the patients in Northwoods is good. We recently recommended the engagement of a ladies' companion to assist Mrs. Seymour, who now devotes much time to the duties of that office.

Fairford  
Retreat.

Fairford Retreat has been in existence many years as an Asylum for private insane patients of the middle class. It is at present licensed to Mr. D. Iles, Mr. D. Iles, jun., and Mr. H. Iles, for 35 males and 30 females. In October last there were 19 patients of the former, and 18 of the latter, sex. The majority pay one guinea a week, some two guineas; hardly any more than this. The recent entries by Visiting Commissioners have spoken well of this establishment, and have noticed the aspect of homely comfort which it presents.

The Croft  
House.

At the Croft House, Fairford, Mrs. Iles continues to receive a few insane ladies of the quiet class, who live, as much as possible, as members of her family. The house is comfortable, and has a pleasant garden.

Sandywell

Sandywell Park will soon cease to be licensed for the reception of patients, Dr. Sankey's lease of the property having expired. He has rented a large country house in Shropshire, which has been reported on as suitable for his purpose by a member of our Board, and has been licensed by the Shropshire Justices; and he will shortly remove his patients thither. Our reports upon Sandywell have usually been most favourable.

PROVINCIAL  
LICENSED  
HOUSES.  
GLOUCESTER.  
Sandywell  
Park.

The condition of Westbrooke House has been, and continues to be, satisfactory. This House, which is situated in the small town of Alton, affords very comfortable accommodation for patients of moderate means, and it has attached to it large gardens and pleasure grounds, which are a great advantage. It is licensed to Mrs. E. J. Burnett and Dr. W. G. Balfour, the latter of whom resides on the premises, and is assisted by another resident medical gentleman. Forty patients, in equal numbers of the sexes, may be received, but at present there are but 9 males and 15 females. The payments average about 120*l.* a year. A large number of the patients, male and female, dine together at a table presided over by the assistant medical officer and the matron, who take their meals at the same time. This is an arrangement of which we highly approve; it is in force in some other establishments, and we should wish to find it more generally adopted in Licensed Houses.

HANTS.  
Westbrooke  
House.

The Briars is a house at Sandown in the Isle of Wight, which was licensed in 1878 to Dr. and Mrs. Steward, formerly of The Shrubbery, Southall. This House, in which are received four ladies only, gives high class accommodation and great comfort. The rates of payment are high, but not excessive. Mrs. Steward is assisted in the care of the four ladies by two of her sisters, and a ladies' companion.

The Briars.

We cannot say much in favour of Harpenden Hall, where at present only two male and two female patients are received. It is an old house, not very convenient, and not in good repair, and unlikely to attract fresh cases. All the patients now in the house have been there for several years. It is licensed to Mrs. Rumball, widow of the late proprietor, but no other male patients than those now there can be received. The payments average 120 *l.* per annum.

HERTS.  
Harpenden  
Hall.

PROVINCIAL  
LICENSED  
HOUSES.HERTS.  
Hadham  
Palace.

Hadham Palace, an ancient summer residence of the Bishops of London, is licensed to Dr. F. M. Smith for the reception of 12 male and 8 female patients. At the last visit, however, there were but four gentlemen and three ladies on the list. It is somewhat remarkable that one of the gentlemen was admitted to the house in 1817, and has since continuously resided there; he is a lunatic so found by inquisition. This House is maintained in good order, and affords very comfortable accommodation. There are pleasant grounds attached, to which, however, the patients are not confined, but frequently walk or drive beyond. All recent comments by Visiting Commissioners have been favourable. We believe the payments for the present patients would average about 300 guineas a year.

KENT.  
North Grove  
House.

North Grove House, Hawkhurst, was added to and improved in 1878, and the license to the proprietor, Mr. Harmer, was then extended so as to authorise the reception of 18 patients of each sex. The new building affords very good accommodation, and generally the recent reports have been satisfactory. At the second visit paid last year, however, several matters of detail in the management were noticed as not meeting with approval; and at the previous visit it was found necessary to call attention to irregularities in keeping the records, and to arrears in the entries in the Case Books. In December last there were 10 male and 13 female patients, the payments for whom averaged about 140 *l.* per annum. The patients have usually been contented when seen by us; they have the advantage of frequent walks and driving exercise in the very pretty country which surrounds Hawkhurst.

Springcroft.

At Springcroft, Beckenham, Dr. R. R. Stilwell takes charge of two insane ladies, sisters, who are lunatics so found by inquisition, and who were for many years inmates of another licensed house. The House has at our visits been found in good order.

Tattlebury  
House.

Tattlebury House, Goudhurst, is another small establishment where three patients only are at present received. The House is licensed for six males and two females. The accommodation is fair, and the house is well maintained. Payments are at the rate of about 200 *l.* a year.

West



West Malling Place is licensed to Dr. T. H. Lowry for 18 males and 14 females. At the second visit paid last year there were 11 patients of each sex, most of them chronic cases, and the average payment was 130 *l.* per annum. Having regard to this sum, the accommodation is good, and patients meet with much comfort here. Considerable freedom is allowed, and there are usually some patients who walk out unattended on parole.

PROVINCIAL  
LICENSED  
HOUSES.

KENT.

West Malling  
Place.

Marsden Hall, near Burnley, receives patients of each sex. At a recent visit there were 22 in all, many having been inmates of the House for long periods. The treatment and accommodation have usually been found to be satisfactory, and the patients contented. The average rate of payment is a little over 90 *l.* a year.

LANCASTER.

Marsden Hall.

The position of Clifton Hall, near Manchester, is somewhat open to objection, being immediately under a railway embankment, but it is a fairly comfortable house, and patients are treated with kindness. At present there are about 20 patients, and the payments are somewhat higher than at Marsden Hall. New cases would be received at from 120 *l.* to 150 *l.* a year. Our reports of this House have latterly been favourable.

Clifton Hall.

In Haydock Lodge, Newton-le-Willows, are received pauper, as well as private patients. It is licensed for 230 in all, of whom not more than 150 are to be of the private class. The number of pauper patients actually received fluctuates with the available accommodation in the Lancashire Asylums, as this House serves as a receptacle for patients who are refused admission into them. Of late the number of these has been considerable, and at the second visit in 1881 there were seen 128 paupers and 97 private patients. The rates of payment for the private patients of the first class range from 30 *s.* to six guineas a week, and for the second class from 20 *s.* to 30 *s.* The first class accommodation is very good, but that for the second class private patients and for the paupers is not in proportion equally so. The House was not built for an asylum, but is a country mansion adapted to its present purpose, and the arrangements therefore are in many respects imperfect. These have, however, from time to time been improved, and the condition of the establishment is, at the present time, on the whole, satisfactory. Mr. E. H. Beaman, M.R.C.S., is now the proprietor and one of the licensees.

Haydock  
Lodge.

PROVINCIAL  
LICENSED  
HOUSES.  
LANCASTER.  
The Brook  
Villa.

Tue Brook Villa, near Liverpool, receives only private patients, of whom there are usually from 30 to 40. The payments here average about 160 *l.* per annum, and the accommodation is good. We have generally found the licensees ready to effect improvements suggested by us. The progress of building in the neighbourhood has interfered much with the privacy of this establishment, but its proximity to Liverpool is found to be convenient. The diet and treatment of the patients we have usually considered to be liberal.

Westdale.

A villa called Westdale, situated at Wavertree, near Liverpool, was licensed by the Justices in July last to receive 10 female patients of the quiet class. The occasion of the application for a license was the closing of the Liverpool Lunatic Hospital, and the licensee is Dr. S. Gill, late Superintendent of that Hospital. He transferred to Westdale some of his old patients, and at a recent visit it was found that his number was full. The villa gives fair accommodation, and there are pleasant grounds. The payments are moderate, averaging a little over 30 *s.* a week.

NORFOLK.

Heigham Hall.

Our reports upon Heigham Hall, Norwich, have usually been favourable. In 1880, there was, however, an outbreak of fever, traced to defective drainage, and in the reports for the past year some matters were commented on as showing want of attention to details. The removal of a fixed bath from a bedroom occupied by male patients was recommended. The sanitary condition of the house was much improved, and there has been no recurrence of fever. Upon the whole we consider that good, and in some parts, superior accommodation is afforded by this house at very moderate rates of payment. The House is licensed to Mr. Watson for 40 male and 58 female patients. At our last visit there were 32 gentlemen and 45 ladies in Mr. Watson's care. The payments for them would give an average of about 100 *l.* per annum.

The Grove.

At The Grove, Catton, near Norwich, Mr. Rackham had in 1881 three male and seven female patients in his charge, all, or nearly all, chronic cases. We found the House in good order, and the patients properly cared for. The payments vary considerably, and may average about 125 *l.* a year. The accommodation, with some exception, is good.

Abington

Abington Abbey is now licensed to Mr. H. S. and Miss Pritchard for the reception of 17 male and 16 female patients. At a recent visit, however, we found but six gentlemen and ten ladies as patients, and two gentlemen and a lady residing as boarders with the requisite permission. The House is an old and roomy mansion, and supplies some very comfortable accommodation, and it is pleasantly situated in a park. We have usually been able to report well of the treatment of patients in this House. The average rate of payment approaches 155 *l.* a year.

PROVINCIAL  
LICENSED  
HOUSES.  
NORTHAMPTON.  
Abington  
Abbey.

Culworth Hall, near Banbury, was licensed in 1880 to Mrs. Bishop for five female patients of the quiet and chronic class; no more than three patients, however, have been in the care of Mrs. Bishop. At a recent visit we learnt that it was Mrs. Bishop's intention to relinquish the license and remove from the House.

Culworth Hall.

Stretton House, Church Stretton, continues to be licensed to Mr. Hyslop for the reception of 40 male patients. Last year there were 31 gentlemen residing as patients, and three as boarders. The average rate of payment is about 86 *l.* a year. The accommodation is fairly comfortable, but the House is not always maintained in as good order, nor is the personal state of the patients as satisfactory, as we desire to see it. Complaints have, from time to time, been made by patients of the food supplied to them. The visiting magistrates, as well as ourselves, have given careful attention to this matter, and we have reason to believe that all ground of just complaint on this score has now been removed.

SHROPSHIRE.  
Stretton  
House.

Grove House, All Stretton, receives ladies only. It is licensed for 40, and has had of late about 30 resident patients and some boarders. The House is comfortable, and well furnished, and the patients are well cared for, and generally found to be contented. All our recent notices of this house have been favourable. The payments are very moderate, having regard to the accommodation supplied, and do not exceed on the average 85 *l.* a year for each patient.

Grove House,  
All Stretton.

At St. Mary's House, Whitchurch, there are a few ladies received by Dr. S. T. Gwynn. The accommodation is good, and well suited for quiet cases drawn from the richer classes of society. The rates of payment are from four to six guineas a week.

St. Mary's  
House.

PROVINCIAL  
LICENSED  
HOUSES.  
SOMERSET.  
Brislington  
House.

The entries made by members of our Board in the Visitors' Book of Brislington House have for many years almost invariably testified to the good order there prevailing, the satisfactory condition of the main building and various detached residences, and the judicious system of treatment adopted by the licensees, the Drs. Fox. This important establishment, indeed, continues to maintain its position in the first rank of private institutions for the care of the insane, and it supplies high class accommodation for patients whose means can afford liberal, but not excessive payment. The license authorises the reception of 56 male and 50 female patients. At the second visit paid in 1881 there were 52 gentlemen and 39 ladies under treatment, at rates of payment varying considerably, according to the nature of the accommodation provided, and the amount of attention required by the nature of the malady, but which on the whole number would approximately average 220 *l.* a year for each patient. Our suggestions for the improvement of their establishment have always found a ready response from the proprietors. A strong staff of attendants and servants is kept up. With respect to these, however, we had recently to express disapproval of a practice, not confined indeed to Brislington House, of permitting some of the regular attendants to be absent "on call," as it is termed, in temporary care of patients at their own homes.

Bailbrook  
House.

At our second visit for the past year to Bailbrook House, Bath, there were 13 patients of each sex under treatment there, a large proportion being chronic cases. The House is large and airy, and affords reasonable accommodation for the rates of payment, which are moderate, averaging about 100 guineas a year. The bathing arrangements have recently been improved, and we have generally found the house in good order. The grounds attached to the house are pretty and extensive, but the patients are not confined to them for exercise, nearly all going for walks on the public roads.

Adelaide  
Terrace,  
Portishead.

A small house at Portishead was licensed in 1880 to Dr. Weatherly for the reception of two female patients, but there has hitherto been but one in his care. The House is one of a terrace; it is comfortably furnished and suitable for quiet cases.

STAFFORD.  
Ashwood  
House.

Ashwood House, Kingswinford, is licensed to Dr. G. F. Bodington for the reception of 10 gentlemen and  
20 ladies

20 ladies. There are at present about 23 patients of both sexes, paying on an average about 150 *l.* a year. The House is comfortable, and the accommodation good, and there is a considerable extent of land attached. Our remarks upon the condition of the house have, as a rule, been favourable. We do not always agree, however, with Dr. Bodington's views upon treatment, especially as regards the use of mechanical restraint.

PROVINCIAL  
LICENSED  
HOUSES.  
STAFFORD.  
Ashwood  
House.

At Moat House, Tamworth, there are now only two patients, ladies, who have been for a considerable time in Mr. Woody's charge, and who are treated with great kindness, and receive most careful attention.

Moat House.

The patients in the Glebe House, Aspall, have also been reduced to two in number, both cases long resident there.

SUFFOLK.  
Glebe House.

The house in Church Street, Epsom, now licensed to Dr. W. C. Daniel and the Misses Stilwell is well kept up, and affords comfortable accommodation for the ladies who are patients there. At a visit in December last there were eight resident. We have generally been able to give favourable notice of this house, at which the payments are moderate.

SURREY.  
Church-street,  
Epsom.

Dr. W. C. Daniel receives in Woodcote End House, Epsom, two male patients. At the last visit, however, there was only one in residence. The house is a good one, and well furnished, and has pleasant grounds.

Woodcote End  
House.

Another small recently licensed house is the Croshams, Sutton, where Mr. Atkins is authorised to receive three female patients. We have not, as yet, been able to commend the state of the accommodation, or the management of this house. At the last visit there were found two patients, and a boarder.

The Croshams,  
Sutton.

The large and important establishment at Ticehurst has long maintained, under the management of the proprietors, the Messrs. Newington, a high character for the judicious and successful treatment of the patients placed in it, and for the comforts, and even luxury, with which they are surrounded. The establishment consists of a large main building, and four detached villas, placed in extensive grounds; and, to afford to patients the benefit of change of air, two houses are hired at St. Leonards. There is also a villa at Ticehurst village in which patients in turn are placed on leave of absence for short periods. The estate

SUSSEX.  
Ticehurst.

PROVINCIAL  
LICENSED  
HOUSES.

SUSSEX.

Ticehurst.

comprises about 200 acres, and a great part of it is laid out as pleasure grounds and park.

The main building and villas are well furnished, and afford very comfortable and home-like accommodation. For the use of the patients numerous carriages are kept, and a large stable establishment is maintained, and ample provision is made for their amusement and interest. Among other things, we may mention that there is a pack of harriers which hunts twice a week in the season, and which many of the gentlemen take pleasure in following.

A very large staff of attendants and servants is engaged in the work of this establishment, and at a recent visit we learnt that, including the Medical Superintendent and officers, the persons of both sexes employed number in all 163. Liberal wages are paid to the attendants.

It will not be a matter of surprise that the charges for patients in an establishment of this character are high. They of course vary considerably, but the average may be taken at about 370 *l.* per annum. The license permits the reception of 46 male and 40 female patients, but the full numbers are not usually found on the books.

Myskyns.

Myskyns, near Ticehurst, was licensed in 1878 for the reception of four male patients. It is a handsome house with extensive grounds, and affords excellent accommodation for patients able to pay liberally. There were, at a visit paid in December last, but two gentlemen in Dr. Barton's care.

St. George's  
Retreat.

St. George's Retreat, near Burgess Hill, is licensed to members of a religious community, and was established with a view to the reception of patients of the Roman Catholic religion, which faith is, in fact, professed by all but a few of those now there. It is under the management, mainly, of a sisterhood; there is a resident chaplain. Dr. Gasquet, of Brighton, is the medical superintendent, and visits daily, but there is also a medical gentleman who resides on the premises. The number of patients who may be received is 74, 20 males and 54 females. At the last visit in 1881, there were on the books the names of 14 gentlemen and 39 ladies. Our reports upon the state of this establishment have, on the whole, been favourable, and we have considered the patients to be treated with kindness. The care of the female patients devolves upon the Sisters, of whom there were, some short time ago, 17 in residence under the government of the  
reverend

reverend mother, and for the charge of the gentlemen, an adequate staff of male attendants is maintained. Many of the patients have separate rooms and attendants, and for these the accommodation is good. The associated rooms too, are in the main comfortable. Some patients are received at charges so low as to be almost charitable, but the average rate of payment we find to be about 165*l.* per head per annum.

PROVINCIAL  
LICENSED  
HOUSES.  
SUSSEX.  
St. George's  
Retreat.

At the most recent visit to Burman House, Henley-in-Arden, there were 13 male, and 12 female, patients in Dr. Agar's care. This House has not been considered well adapted to its purpose, and it has not always been kept in a satisfactory condition. There has been some improvement of late, but we were glad to learn recently that the lease being nearly expired, it will shortly be given up. At our suggestion, occasional associated meetings of the patients, ladies and gentlemen, have been arranged, and have been found beneficial.

WARWICK.  
Burman  
House.

Hurst House, also in Henley-in-Arden, and licensed to Dr. Agar and his wife, affords excellent accommodation for a limited number of insane ladies, at rates varying from 100*l.* to 210*l.* a year, and in one case to a larger sum. At the last visit there were five patients, who appeared to be kindly and properly treated.

Hurst House.

Laverstock House, near Salisbury, is licensed for 30 male, and 35 female, patients. At the last visit there were 50 patients of both sexes. Our notices of the system of treatment followed here, and of the state of the House, have usually been favourable, and we consider that the accommodation supplied is very good, having regard to the moderate charges for many of the patients, while the care and attention bestowed on all are very commendable.

WILTS.  
Laverstock  
House.

The large establishment of Fisherton House is now licensed to receive 278 male, and 394 female, patients, a total of 672, of whom not more than 130 are to be of the private class. At the second visit paid last year there were found 575 patients, 112 of the private class, 417 paupers, and 46 criminals. The pauper patients were drawn from Metropolitan Unions, and Unions in Surrey or other counties, and from the Boroughs of Plymouth, Exeter, Barnstaple, Tiverton, and Totnes. The removal of patients so far from their homes and friends is felt by

Fisherton  
House.

PROVINCIAL  
LICENSED  
HOUSES.  
WILTS.  
Fisherton  
House.

them, and rightly so, to be a serious grievance. It is one which we endeavour to remedy by pressing on the authorities the duty of providing adequate local accommodation for their lunatics, but in this we are not always successful.

The reports made by Visiting Commissioners upon the condition of Fisherton House, were, on the whole, favourable down to 1880, when, at a visit made in the autumn, several serious abuses were found to exist, which we specially noticed in our last Annual Report to your Lordship. Our inspections of the past year gave us reason to hope that these abuses had disappeared, and that this asylum was conducted in a more satisfactory manner, and was in a better state. A third medical officer is now employed. We have found it necessary, however, to animadvert on the omission of the proprietors to report to us the discharge of attendants for misconduct. Having regard to the moderate scale of the payments for private patients, the accommodation for this class is good. The day space for pauper patients is in some wards scarcely adequate, but generally the dormitory space is sufficient, and the furniture and bedding are good. A very fair diet is supplied for these patients. There is very little, if any, resort to the use of mechanical restraint or seclusion in the treatment of the patients here, although many are of a very turbulent and excitable class. A strong staff of attendants is employed, the numbers at the last visit being 28 males and 31 females, exclusive of head attendants.

Fiddington  
House.

The accommodation provided for patients at Fiddington House, Market Lavington, is plain but comfortable, and the charges are moderate, varying in amount, as is usually the case, but not averaging more than 100*l.* per annum. We have generally found the House in proper order, and the treatment of the patients satisfactory. There are good grounds belonging to the house, and the surrounding country affords pleasant walks, of which the patients have frequent enjoyment.

Kingsdown  
House.

After the death of Dr. Nash, one of the licensees, and proprietors of Kingsdown House, near Bath, the license was renewed to his widow, Mrs. E. A. Nash, Mr. E. Chaffey, and Dr. C. K. Hitchcock, the latter being the resident medical superintendent. Under Dr. Hitchcock's management the house has been improved, and at our visits last year was found to be in fair order, and the patients were, in general, contented. The accommodation afforded is moderate,



moderate, but not uncomfortable. We have frequently urged the acquisition of some more land to enlarge the airing-courts, but the proprietors have not yet been able to arrange this. The position of the house is very healthy, and adjacent commons afford the means of giving extended walking exercise to the patients, of which, we believe, full advantage is taken. Payments are not on a high scale, averaging about 80*l.* a year for both sexes.

PROVINCIAL  
LICENSED  
HOUSES.  
WILTS.  
Kingsdown  
House.

Accommodation of a homely character is supplied at low rates of payment for a few female patients at The Retreat, Craven-street (late Marfleet-lane), Hull. At our second visit in 1881 eight patients were seen there who appeared to be kindly treated, and the House was in fair order.

YORKSHIRE.  
The Retreat,  
Hull.

At Greta Bank, near Bentham, in the West Riding, four male, and one female, patients, are taken charge of by Mrs. Parker; they are all chronic cases, for whom but small payments are made, in return for which, however, the patients receive most homely comfort and kind treatment.

Greta Bank.

In 1874 we had occasion to remark upon the insufficiency of the staff of attendants at Grove House, Acomb, near York, and we suggested a restriction of the license to the reception of quiet and harmless cases. This suggestion was adopted by the magistrates, but in 1879 it transpired, in circumstances noticed in our Report for that year, that this restriction was not very accurately observed. We then further suggested that as the House was without a male resident superintendent, it was unsuitable for male patients, and should be confined to females. The license, however, was renewed to Mrs. Pearson in its old form, but a condition is attached to the current license, which is granted to Miss Jane E. Cooney, that no further male cases are to be received, and that the House is to be visited daily by a duly qualified medical practitioner. The payments here are low, averaging little over 1*l.* a week, but the accommodation is fully commensurate, and the patients have liberal treatment. At the last visit paid in 1881 there were on the books the names of 8 male, and 13 female, patients.

Grove House,  
Acomb.

With the exception of some unfavourable comment upon the overcrowded state of a dormitory, and the want of proper attention to a particular patient, made in 1880,  
0.80.

Lime Tree  
House, Acomb.

our

PROVINCIAL  
LICENSED  
HOUSES.

## YORKSHIRE.

Lime Tree,  
House, Acomb.

our recent experience of Lime Tree House, Acomb, has been satisfactory. The House has been maintained in good order, and the patients have been found, in general, well looked after, and contented. There were, in the autumn of 1881, only six gentlemen and two ladies in Mr. Nelson's charge. The rate of payment is about 100 *l.* a year for ordinary cases.

The Grange.

The Grange, near Rotherham, is a large country mansion, licensed to Dr. J. G. Atkinson for the reception of 20 female private patients; it has large and airy rooms, and is suited to its purpose. We have not always found it in the best order, but recent reports have been more favourable, except that on one or two occasions we had to remark upon a deficiency of attendants. The licensee's daughters devote a good deal of their time to the patients, but we thought an additional nurse requisite, and one was appointed. Payments range in general from two to three guineas per week, but to a rather larger amount in two or three cases.

Lawrence  
House, York.

Lawrence House is a short way outside the city at York; it is licensed for 8 gentlemen and 14 ladies, the charges for whom vary from two to five guineas per week. The House affords comfortable accommodation, and there is a large and well-kept garden. The house is usually in excellent order, and the treatment of the patients is satisfactory.

There are four Provincial Licensed Houses which are devoted entirely to the reception of idiots. These are, The Western Counties Idiot Asylum, Starcross; Essex Hall, Colchester; Downside Lodge, Bath; and The Midland Counties Idiot Asylum, Knowle Common.

## DEVON.

Western  
Counties Idiot  
Asylum.

The Idiot Asylum at Starcross has made gradual but sure progress, and is yearly becoming more efficient. In our General Report for last year, we noticed with other improvements, a beginning of industrial training of the children; this, we hope, may be more fully developed as the finances of the Asylum will permit. The reports which have been made at our recent visits bear testimony to the good state of the building and grounds, and to the value of the work which is being done. Institutions of this nature are much needed, and are deserving of liberal support. At the last visit there were 48 boys and 30 girls in the Asylum.

Essex

Essex Hall, Colchester, continues to be a licensed house for the reception of idiots, and is mainly supported by charitable contributions. There are about 16 paying cases; the rest are received gratuitously. An extension of the Asylum is in progress, plans for considerable additions having been approved by us, and when this is effected the institution will probably be registered as an hospital. Mr. Millard is still the Resident Superintendent, and gives great attention to the welfare of the patients. We have always been enabled by our inspections to report favourably of the state of this institution, and of the kindness and patience displayed by the officers and attendants in the care and training of the children. The number received is at present limited to 99.

PROVINCIAL  
LICENSED  
HOUSES.  
ESSEX.  
Essex Hall.

At Downside Lodge, near Radstock, Miss Short receives a limited number of imbecile young ladies, upon whom she bestows the utmost kindness and attention. The House is a very comfortable one, and is pleasantly situated. The license enables Miss Short to have seven patients. At a recent visit there were only four. We are always able to commend this establishment very highly.

SOMERSET.  
Downside  
Lodge.

The Midland Counties Idiot Asylum at Knowle, Warwickshire, is another of these useful institutions, and it, too, is chiefly supported by public charity. Some cases, however, pay sufficient for their maintenance. At the last visit there were 27 boys and 19 girls in the Asylum, and the present building appears calculated to accommodate not more than 55 patients of the two sexes.

WARWICK.  
Midland  
Counties Idiot  
Asylum.

The condition of the Asylum, and of the children, has generally been satisfactory, but we have had occasion to urge a closer attention to physical and industrial training.

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#### SUICIDES AND CASUALTIES IN LICENSED HOUSES.

It is with regret that we record the occurrence of three deaths by suicide in Metropolitan Licensed Houses during the past year, and two in houses licensed by Justices, besides one other case, that of a patient on the books of a Provincial Licensed House, but who, at the time of committing this act, was absent on leave. We shall notice also in this connection a fatal casualty at another House licensed by justices.

SUICIDES, &c.  
IN LICENSED  
HOUSES.

SUICIDES, &c.  
IN LICENSED  
HOUSES.

Bethnal House.  
Suicide.

At Bethnal House a pauper patient, admitted 13 months previously, was found dead at 10 in the morning of 26th February 1881, suspended by his scarf to a grated ventilator in a water-closet.

This man had endeavoured to strangle himself before admission, and a written and verbal warning of his propensity had very properly been conveyed to the attendants at that time. He had not, however, whilst in Bethnal House exhibited up to the time of his death any active suicidal tendency; and we were told that as it was not supposed that he would attempt to injure himself by day, the usual precaution of not allowing him a scarf was not adopted.

Camberwell  
House.  
Suicide.

Mrs. R. A. F., who was admitted 8th March 1880, committed suicide by hanging on 27th June 1881. This patient was under the charge of a special attendant, but had much improved, and was in the habit of occasionally going to spend the day at home with her family, and also of walking beyond the bounds of the establishment. On the evening of the 27th June, Mrs. F. was walking in the grounds with her attendant, who allowed her to enter the house shortly before her, thinking she was going upstairs to her room; the attendant on going upstairs found the room empty, and after search Mrs. F. was discovered suspended by a towel to a rafter in a shed in the garden. Life was extinct. We were not quite satisfied that the attendant exercised as much vigilance as she might have done in following the deceased, but did not think the case called for any further proceedings on our part.

Manor House,  
Chiswick.  
Suicide.

A lamentable suicide occurred in the Manor House, Chiswick. A gentleman (T. M.) was admitted on the 5th of August last, labouring under a recent attack of mania with occasional excitement; neither in the certificates upon which he was received, nor in the "Statement" appended to the order, was there any reference to his being suicidal. In the "Statement," however, dated the 11th August, forwarded to this office, Dr. Tuke certified that T. M. had "delusions as to the public watching him, hears voices, and is dangerous to himself." In an entry also as to this gentleman in the case book on the 20th September he was said to be much worse in the morning, and that his servant was desired to keep a special watch upon him. Notwithstanding the above observations,  
T. M.

T. M. had all along been allowed to shave himself in the presence of his attendant, as he expressed an objection to any one else shaving him, or to grow his beard. He took the opportunity of cutting himself with the razor in the left side of the neck, on the morning of the 16th October, and though the large vessels were not wounded, he died a few hours afterwards from loss of blood and collapse. In his evidence before the coroner, Dr. Tuke's son stated that T. M. was not supposed to contemplate suicide, and that in the "Statement" appended to the order for his admission, he was said not to be suicidal. He was, however, melancholy, and special orders were given about the shaving, that the servant was to be in the room during the whole time, and take the razor away the moment he (T. M.) had finished. This he said was merely as a precaution. That any patient should have been allowed to shave himself in a house under the charge of so experienced a proprietor, was a matter of astonishment to the Commissioners, and on the renewal of Dr. Tuke's license on the 2nd November, he was addressed by the Chairman as to the gross want of caution which he, Dr. Tuke, admitted he had shown, in permitting this patient to have the use of a razor.

SUICIDES, &c.  
IN LICENSED  
HOUSES.  
Manor House,  
Chiswick.  
Suicide.

Mrs. S. C. N., a lady admitted into Ashwood House, Kingswinford, on the 18th March 1880, committed suicide by throwing herself off the pier at Weston-super-Mare on the 3rd August 1881. She had been a patient under Dr. Bodington's care for three months in 1879, when she was discharged "relieved" upon her husband's authority. On each occasion she was stated to be decidedly suicidal. On the 15th July she was sent at her husband's suggestion, and with the sanction of the Visiting Justices, in charge of an attendant to Weston-super-Mare. Her mental state at that time was said to be improved, and the change was with a view to her ultimate discharge. In the evidence before the coroner, the attendant under whose care Mrs. N. had been for a year, admitted that she was insane, but stated that she could not say whether she had suicidal tendencies or not, but that she had never seen any during the time she had been under her charge. It would thus appear that the attendant had not been informed of Mrs. N.'s antecedent history, or cautioned as to any special care which would be required in consequence of her suicidal disposition.

Ashwood  
House.  
Suicide on  
leave.

SUICIDES, &c.  
IN LICENSED  
HOUSES.  
Dunston Lodge.  
Suicide.

J. M., a private patient in Dunston Lodge escaped from the airing court on 18th July 1881, and eluding pursuit, threw himself in front of a locomotive engine and was instantly killed. This patient had previously exhibited a strong tendency to suicide, and upon full consideration of all the circumstances we were forced to conclude that sufficiently careful orders had not been given to the attendants in charge, who ought never to have lost sight of Mr. M.

Kingsdown  
House.  
Fatal casualty.

Mr. C. D. H. had been for some time an inmate of Kingsdown House, and when admitted exhibited suicidal tendencies, but had improved and for some little time had been allowed to go out for a walk with the other gentlemen in the neighbourhood. On the morning of 1st April 1881, after returning from walking, and whilst waiting in the garden during the temporary absence of the attendant, Mr. C. D. H. contrived to climb on to the roof of the house and was seen to fall off by one of the female attendants, death being instantaneous. It was difficult to decide how far the act was a suicidal one, but at the inquest the jury returned a verdict that the death was accidental. Some correspondence with our office took place, with, we hope, the result that more careful directions will be given to the attendants with regard to the supervision of patients who have exhibited suicidal propensities.

Ticehurst  
Asylum.  
Suicide.

We have to record the death by suicide of Mr. W. J. B. in Ticehurst Asylum, who was very suicidally disposed and under constant supervision. Owing to the carelessness of an attendant Mr. B. contrived to secrete a knife which had been accidentally left on his dining table, and availing himself of the temporary absence of his attendant, cut his throat so severely that he died in a few minutes. The absence of the attendant was owing to his going with Mr. Theodore Newington to the surgery close by to get some sticking-plaster. We expressed our regret that Mr. Newington had, no doubt under a misapprehension, permitted the attendant to leave the patient even for a short time, but consider the chief blame rested with the attendant, by whose carelessness the deceased was enabled to secure the knife with which he cut his throat.

This attendant left almost immediately after the occurrence.

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## SINGLE PATIENTS.

The condition of persons of unsound mind kept for profit as single patients in Unlicensed Houses has, generally speaking, improved of late years. The reports now made to the Board by the Visiting Commissioners certainly show that much more care and attention are bestowed on this class of the insane than was the case when this Commission first began visiting them.

SINGLE  
PATIENTS.

Your Lordship is doubtless aware that the visitation of single patients which, prior to 1845, could not take place without a special order from the Lord Chancellor or the Secretary of State, has been since that date carried out at the discretion of the Commissioners, who are not compellable but are at liberty to visit such patients at all reasonable times.

The responsibility for the proper treatment of the insane in Unlicensed Houses, rests, it should be understood, with their relatives (who place them where they lose the protection of the frequent inspection to which public and private institutions are subject) and with the medical attendant appointed by the relatives to pay visits to the patient at short intervals of time.

Our practice has been to make one annual visit at least to every single patient on our register, repeating the visit where circumstances have rendered it desirable to do so.

Early last year, however, we decided that, until further order, the rule should be that one visit should be made in every six months to each single patient, except cases of long standing, the circumstances of whose care and treatment are well known to us, and are thoroughly satisfactory. In this way we hope to be able to keep the recent and less favourably situated cases more systematically under observation than heretofore.

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 1881 - -	175	273	448
Registered during the year - -	72	96	168
Discharged and removed - -	60	77	137
"    of whom recovered - -	9	9	18
Died - - - - - - - - - -	8	20	28
Remaining 1st January 1882 - -	179	272	451

Of these patients remaining on the 1st January 1882, 131, namely, 50 of the male sex and 81 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. 3, s. 22. This leaves as patients to be regularly visited by members of this Board 320, namely, 129 males and 191 females.

Besides these, there are 233 other lunatics so found by inquisition, who are understood to be residing with their Committees.

Thus, in all, there were on the 1st January 1882, 364 such lunatics residing elsewhere than in Asylums, Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.

Suicide of a  
single patient.

Miss M. L. F., a lady placed under the care of Dr. Pearse, residing at Botesdale, Suffolk, as a "single patient," committed suicide on the 26th August 1881 by drowning. Although not stated to be suicidal when admitted on the 25th June, she was in a state of melancholia, and laboured under delusions of a painful character, likely at any time to prompt her to self-destruction. On the day of her death she was walking out with Mrs. Pearse and her son, and was most incautiously allowed to walk round a pond of considerable depth, and suddenly threw herself in, and though Dr. Pearse's son (a youth of 18, who at that time was alone with her) went some short distance into the water, he was unable to reach Miss M. L. F., and life was extinct before he could get assistance.

The grave dissatisfaction of the Board with Dr. Pearse for allowing this patient to walk in dangerous proximity to a piece of water likely to tempt her to drown herself, was communicated to him.



## THE INSANE IN WORKHOUSES.

On the 1st of January 1882 the number of lunatics, THE INSANE IN WORKHOUSES. idiots, and persons of unsound mind, retained in workhouses and workhouse infirmaries was 16,976, showing an increase of 165 in the number reported for the 1st of January 1881.

Of the total number, 12,233 were inmates of ordinary workhouses belonging to unions or parishes, while 4,743 were in the Metropolitan District Asylums at Leavesden, Caterham, and Darenth, which, for the purposes of the Lunacy Acts, are classed as workhouses. There are now two distinct asylums at Darenth; that for adult imbeciles, and the school for idiot and imbecile children.

The visitation of workhouses by us has been continued in accordance with the practice of past years, which has been to visit annually the Metropolitan District Asylums, and all workhouses having special wards set apart for the insane and imbecile inmates, and to visit once in three years (unless special circumstances should call for more frequent visits) those houses where the numbers are comparatively small, and the imbeciles are distributed amongst and associated with the ordinary inmates.

The workhouses visited by members of the Board during 1881 were 286, and the insane and imbecile inmates seen were 13,431, or 5,974 males and 7,457 females.\*

Reports after these visits have, as usual, been made in every instance to the Local Government Board as to the condition of these inmates, and the arrangements for their accommodation and care; and a large amount of correspondence with the Guardians has, as heretofore, followed, arising out of our criticisms of defective or inadequate arrangements, and our recommendations for improvement. In certain cases, some of which will be presently noticed at length, grave defects were discovered, but we are glad to state that, as a rule, progress is noticeable in the manner in which these inmates are cared for by the Guardians, and that the number of cases improperly detained in Workhouses, instead of being sent

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\* Copies of the Reports of visits to the Metropolitan District Asylums are given in the Appendix (M); and a list of workhouses visited, in the Appendix (N.).

THE INSANE  
IN WORK-  
HOUSES.

sent for curative treatment to Asylums, is decidedly smaller than it was some years ago. In our experience there is now frequently a tendency to send to the Asylum patients who might be sufficiently cared for in workhouses. We have no doubt, indeed, that the effect of the parliamentary subvention of 4s. a week allowed to Boards of Guardians for every insane patient maintained in an Asylum, has, in many instances, tended to promote the removal to Asylums, and has prevented the return back to workhouses from asylums, of patients who could, with slightly more liberal provision in the way of food and supervision, be adequately dealt with in workhouses. The rate of maintenance in county Asylums is in many districts so moderate that, deducting the 4s. subvention, the cost to the Guardians is less than if the insane person were retained in the workhouse. One of the consequences has been an increased demand for county Asylum accommodation, and an increased burden on the county rate, though there has been, by means of the subvention, some relief of local charges as regards the poor rate.

Halifax  
Workhouse.  
Removal of  
imbeciles to  
asylum.

A remarkable example occurred last year at Halifax of the manner in which a large demand was, as we think, improperly made upon Asylum accommodation for cases requiring only workhouse care. At this workhouse there have been for many years very good lunatic wards for upwards of 90 imbeciles of both sexes, and our reports of annual visits have usually been favourable, as regards the condition and management of these wards and their inmates. It appears, however, that the accommodation in the workhouse for ordinary sick paupers had latterly become inadequate, and no further building on the same site could be sanctioned by the Local Government Board. In order, therefore, to give the necessary additional room for the sick, the Guardians decided to remove the imbeciles to the South Yorkshire Asylum at Wadsley, and to appropriate to the sick the wards thus vacated. This proceeding was objected to by the Committee of Visitors of the Asylum, but could not be successfully resisted so long as the individuals to be removed could be certified to be insane, and so long as there was vacant room in the Asylum. In the course of last summer accordingly 74 imbeciles of both sexes were thus transferred from the workhouse to the Asylum.

We addressed the Local Government Board on the  
subject

subject of this improper absorption of Asylum accommodation, and the consequent injustice to the payers of county rate, of placing upon them a charge which, as it appeared to us, ought to be borne by the payers of local poor rates; and we expressed a hope that the Board would continue to urge upon the Halifax Guardians the propriety of making speedy provision for their imbecile poor, not requiring Asylum treatment.

THE INSANE  
IN WORK-  
HOUSES.

At the annual visit to the St. Pancras Workhouse in January, it was found that there was much overcrowding of the male lunatic wards, an insufficient number of paid attendants, and two patients were at the time under mechanical restraint. During the occasional absences off duty of the paid attendant, the insane inmates were, it appeared, under the immediate charge of paupers only, though these were said to be supervised to some extent by the labour master.

St. Pancras  
Workhouse.

Overcrowding  
of lunatic  
wards and  
insufficient  
number of  
attendants.

In the Appendix (O) may be seen the full report of the Visiting Commissioner, made at the time to the Local Government Board, calling attention to these and other defects in the arrangements. His recommendation for the appointment of another paid attendant was, in the following month of March, adopted by the Guardians, and sanctioned by the Local Government Board.

At the Dudley Union Workhouse there has been for several years past great overcrowding of the lunatic wards. Attention was called to this matter by the Visiting Commissioners in 1878, when the numbers were 111 of both sexes; in 1879, when the inmates had increased to 119; in 1880, when they were still 119; and lastly, in November 1881, when, without any increase of ward accommodation, the numbers had risen to 129 of both sexes. The medical officer of the workhouse had certified from time to time that, though the inmates were all fit for workhouse care, the accommodation was insufficient.

Dudley Union  
Workhouse.

Overcrowding  
of lunatic  
wards.

The following extract from the Report of the Visiting Commissioner in November last shows that the evil was then unabated:

In my report of the 18th of November 1880, I stated as follows:—"Attention has been drawn by the Visiting Commissioners for several years past to the overcrowding of the lunatic wards, but it continues to be as great as ever, and nothing has been done, nor as far as I can learn,

THE INSANE  
IN WORK-  
HOUSES.

Dudley Union  
Workhouse.

Overcrowding  
of lunatic  
wards.

is anything in immediate contemplation with a view to remove or abate the evil, which, in the male lunatic ward day-room is indeed becoming worse every year. In the dormitories of this ward also the beds are so close that they touch each other at the sides, and the patients have to climb into and out of their beds over the bottom. Apart from the insufficient space, it can easily be imagined how objectionable it must be for insane patients, many of whom are of dirty habits, and some addicted to bad practices, to sleep in beds actually touching each other."

"The above description (of a year ago) is applicable in every respect to the state of these dormitories to-day (November 1881), and the day-room is more overcrowded than ever. I saw to-day 60 patients jammed together at tables not affording proper room for more than half that number, taking their dinners in the greatest discomfort, though the food was good and abundant. I have never seen such persistent overcrowding without prospect of early remedy. On the 23rd of February last, the guardians, I am informed, stated to the Local Government Board by letter that they proposed 'in a short time to build schools and other accommodation for children, a short distance from the workhouse, and by making a portion of the space now occupied by the school children available for the use of the imbeciles, the overcrowding complained of will be eventually relieved.' Plans were, I understand, prepared early in the present year, but they are still (November 1881) in the Board room, not even opened for examination, and there is of course no immediate prospect of anything being done to relieve the serious condition of matters above described."

Our Board is powerless to do more than call the attention of the Local Government Board to the subject, and this has again been done.

On referring to our Thirty-second Report, p. 84, it will be found that as far back as 1877 this scheme for relieving the pressure on the imbecile wards by building new schools was said to be under consideration. As mentioned in the report from which we have quoted, the plans for the schools, &c., were actually prepared last year. We trust that four more years may not elapse before their final adoption, and the execution of the works to which they relate.

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## PROSECUTIONS FOR BREACHES OF THE LUNACY ACTS.

During the past year prosecutions have been undertaken in four instances, one of which was instituted by us, and the other three were directed by the Visitors. PROSECUTIONS.

We felt it to be our duty to prosecute a police constable of the Sunderland police force, named Henry Reay, for the following offence against the Lunacy Acts. Reay's case. Removal of lunatics to asylums.

On 1st March 1881, Reay apprehended a man H. T. as a lunatic wandering at large, whereupon it was his duty under Section 68, 16 & 17 Vict. c. 97, to take the alleged lunatic before a justice of the peace, but instead of thus acting, Reay took the man to the workhouse where he died in a few days. We felt it necessary to prosecute, in order that this practice, which had become common, might be discontinued, on the illegality being made known, and on 19th May the magistrates convicted the constable, and fined him 1 s., at the same time giving notice that the custom of taking to the workhouse lunatics found wandering at large was to be abandoned for the future. We did not press for a heavy penalty, as the police constable acted under the orders of his superior officer, in pursuance of a long-standing practice, and by his conviction our object of putting a stop to the illegal custom was likely to be gained.

The Visiting Justices of the Three Counties Asylum on 2nd March prosecuted four of the male attendants, William Thomas Dean, George Baldwin, William Scott, and Frederic George Daley for unlawfully wounding and ill-treating, on 14th February, W. F., a lunatic confined in the Asylum. Prosecution of attendants at the Three Counties Asylum for assault.

From the evidence it appeared that the head attendant's attention was called to the patient from seeing blood marks upon him, and the medical officers were sent for, who upon examination found that the patient was severely bruised and, at first, it was feared, seriously injured.

Several patients as well as one of the attendants were examined, and they detailed acts of gross cruelty on the part of all the accused, and though the legal representative of the defendants endeavoured to show that reliance could not be placed on the testimony of the witnesses, in the result the magistrates convicted all four defendants, and fined them each 10 l. and costs, or two months' imprisonment. The accused attendants had before the hearing of the case been discharged from the Asylum service.

## PROSECUTIONS.

Prosecution of attendant for assault at (Barming Heath) Asylum.

Sarah Weaver, an attendant at the Barming Heath Asylum was on 11th October suspended for striking a patient, and the Committee having ordered a prosecution, the case came on for hearing before the magistrates of the Borough of Maidstone on 29th November, when she pleaded guilty, and was fined 40 s. and costs. Her dismissal followed as a matter of course.

Prosecution of attendant at Salop and Montgomery Asylum for assault.

On 24th June the visiting justices prosecuted to conviction, and the same day dismissed an attendant named Frank Gardner, for striking a patient. Gardner was fined 2 l. and 10 s. costs.

As will have been seen in a former part of this Report, the conduct of this attendant had been the subject of unfavourable comment in relation to a fatal casualty, the circumstances of which were inquired into by us at the Salop Asylum.

Prosecution of attendant for wilful neglect at Somerset and Bath Asylum.

The conviction of Henry Webb, an attendant at the Somersetshire and Bath Asylum, for wilfully neglecting a patient, who in consequence of such neglect found the opportunity to commit suicide, was incidentally mentioned in giving the particulars of the death (*supra* "Suicides in County and Borough Asylums"). The conviction, however, did not take place in 1881.

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### STATUTORY STATEMENTS OF MENTAL AND BODILY CONDITION.

## STATEMENTS OF CONDITION.

In our Thirty-third Report, among other suggestions for amendments in the Lunacy Acts, we proposed that "the so-called statement of mental condition of the patient forwarded to our office after two and within seven days subsequent to admission, should be made by statute more precise than it at present needs to be, so as to constitute, in fact, an additional certificate. It should set forth (we observed), as a 'certificate' now does, the facts observed by the medical superintendent, or attendant, leading to the conclusion that the patient is insane, and stating whether any improvement has been observed, and giving a succinct note of the main features of the case."

We remarked that "the requirements of the present Acts are fulfilled if the medical officer gives merely the form of the mental disorder, and reports the bodily health

health to be 'good,' or 'indifferent,' as the case may be, and most 'statements' contain little more, unless indeed some doubt exists as to the continuance of the insanity, when longer explanations are inevitable." STATEMENTS  
OF CONDITION.

After the publication of this suggestion we noticed a disposition among the medical superintendents generally to amplify their "statements," in accordance with our views.

Encouraged by this, we prepared, in November last, a circular, repeating and enlarging somewhat upon the views expressed in the Thirty-third Report, and asking the medical superintendents and others concerned to cooperate with us by increasing the particularity of the "statement." We were gratified by finding an immediate and almost universal compliance with our request.

The reports, or statements, now received, from all but three or four Asylums or Institutions, are descriptive not only of the "form of mental disease," but also give the leading features in the case, as observed after two and before seven days of admission.

The information thus gained has proved, as we anticipated, very useful in many ways.

#### CHANGES IN THE COMMISSION.

The death of Mr. William George Campbell, whose resignation of the duties of a paid Commissioner we reported in 1879, occurred on 13th June 1881. Changes in the  
Commission.

The following entry occurs on the minutes of the Board held on the following day:—

"The Secretary having reported to the Board the death  
"on the 13th instant of their colleague, Mr. W. G.  
"Campbell, it was resolved to express their deep sense of  
"loss sustained by themselves and by the public. During  
"six and thirty years Mr. Campbell's career on the Com-  
"mission exhibited remarkable diligence, judgment, and  
"ability, nor was he less acceptable as a private friend  
"than as a colleague to those with whom he was asso-  
"ciated in the discharge of duty. They desire to enter  
"on their minutes this record of his personal character  
"and official services."

Changes in the  
Commission.

During the three years which elapsed from the date of his retirement and re-appointment as an Honorary Commissioner (1878), and to within a few weeks of his unexpected death, Mr. Campbell's advice and assistance were always at our disposal, and from his ripe judgment and long experience, were of the greatest value, both to ourselves and to the public.

By order of the Board,

(signed) *Shaftesbury,*  
Chairman.

(signed) *Charles Spencer Perceval,*  
Secretary.

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A P P E N D I X.

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## 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 1882, being a Summary of the Annual Returns made under the Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 97, s. 64.

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.
<b>ANGLESEY :</b>															
Anglesey - - -	11	5	16	-	-	-	2	3	5	7	14	21	20	22	42
Holyhead - - -	5	14	19	-	-	-	3	2	5	10	20	30	18	36	54
TOTAL - - -	16	19	35	-	-	-	5	5	10	17	34	51	38	58	96
<b>BEDS :</b>															
Amptill - - -	19	12	31	-	-	-	6	7	13	4	1	5	29	20	49
Bedford - - -	35	54	89	-	-	-	-	7	7	-	-	-	35	61	96
Biggleswade - - -	40	27	67	-	-	-	4	10	14	7	2	9	51	39	90
Leighton Buzzard - - -	16	24	40	-	-	-	9	4	13	5	4	9	30	32	62
Luton - - -	50	42	92	-	-	-	-	5	5	8	20	28	58	67	125
Woburn - - -	9	8	17	-	-	-	4	2	6	1	3	4	14	13	27
TOTAL - - -	169	167	336	-	-	-	23	35	58	25	30	55	217	232	449
<b>BERKS :</b>															
Abingdon - - -	18	29	47	-	-	-	2	6	8	8	1	9	28	36	64
Bradfield - - -	24	18	42	-	-	-	5	3	8	-	1	1	29	22	51
Cookham - - -	20	18	38	-	-	-	6	6	12	9	13	22	35	37	72
Easthampstead - - -	9	9	18	-	1	1	1	5	6	2	3	5	12	18	30
Faringdon - - -	19	24	43	-	-	-	4	5	9	-	-	-	23	29	52
Hungerford - - -	13	19	32	-	-	-	3	5	8	2	4	6	18	28	46
Newbury - - -	31	48	79	2	-	2	4	2	6	9	11	20	46	61	107
Reading - - -	31	53	84	-	-	-	13	13	26	2	1	3	46	67	113
Wallingford - - -	19	26	45	1	-	1	12	5	17	4	6	10	36	37	73
Wantage - - -	15	15	30	1	-	1	1	7	8	5	4	9	22	26	48
Windsor - - -	34	33	67	-	-	-	7	9	16	-	1	1	41	43	84
Wokingham - - -	18	28	46	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	5	5	19	35	54
TOTAL - - -	251	320	571	4	1	5	59	68	127	41	50	91	355	439	794
<b>BRECON :</b>															
Brecknock - - -	13	15	28	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	2	2	14	18	32
Builth - - -	11	9	20	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	10	12	13	20	33
Crickhowell - - -	16	26	42	-	-	-	4	5	9	7	11	18	27	42	69
Hay - - -	5	18	23	1	-	1	-	-	-	5	3	8	11	21	32
TOTAL - - -	45	68	113	1	-	1	5	7	12	14	26	40	65	101	166

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.
<b>BUCKS:</b>															
Amersham - - -	16	33	49	-	-	-	3	5	8	4	3	7	23	41	64
Aylesbury - - -	23	36	59	-	-	-	5	7	12	3	8	11	31	51	82
Buckingham - - -	10	21	31	-	-	-	3	2	5	-	6	6	13	29	42
Eton - - - - -	27	45	72	-	-	-	2	2	4	1	4	5	30	51	81
Newport Pagnell - - -	25	38	63	-	-	-	5	11	16	2	7	9	32	56	88
Winslow - - - -	14	7	21	-	1	1	4	1	5	-	-	-	18	9	27
Wycombe - - - -	32	51	83	-	-	-	8	13	21	2	6	8	42	70	112
<b>TOTAL - - -</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>496</b>
<b>CAMBRIDGE:</b>															
Cambridge - - -	33	40	73	-	-	-	3	6	9	8	14	22	44	60	104
Caxton and Arrington	8	7	15	-	-	-	1	1	2	3	8	11	12	16	28
Chesterton - - -	24	20	44	-	-	-	3	3	6	5	11	16	32	34	66
Ely - - - - -	16	19	35	-	-	-	6	7	13	4	2	6	26	28	54
Linton - - - - -	9	11	20	-	-	-	2	1	3	7	3	10	18	15	33
Newmarket - - -	19	30	49	-	-	-	2	3	5	4	17	21	25	50	75
North Witchford - - -	19	18	37	-	-	-	6	6	12	6	3	9	31	27	58
Whittlesey - - -	4	9	13	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	5	9	14
Wisbech - - - -	23	30	53	-	-	-	9	10	19	7	7	14	39	47	86
<b>TOTAL - - -</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>518</b>
<b>CARDIGAN: (a)</b>															
Aberayron - - -	9	-	9	-	-	-	2	1	3	7	19	26	18	20	38
Aberystwith - - -	20	11	31	-	-	-	11	10	21	11	13	24	42	34	76
Cardigan - - - -	22	24	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	24	33	31	48	79
Lampeter - - - -	3	9	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	5	6	11	17
Newcastle-in-Emlyn (a)	11	3	14	-	-	-	1	3	4	17	22	39	29	28	57
Tregaron - - - -	8	5	13	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	12	16	12	19	31
<b>TOTAL - - -</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>298</b>
<b>CARMARTHEN: (a)</b>															
Carmarthen - - -	22	22	44	-	-	-	11	9	20	22	52	74	55	83	138
Llandilo Fawr - - -	13	19	32	-	-	-	2	3	5	13	15	28	28	37	65
Llandovery - - -	12	14	26	-	-	-	-	1	1	9	1	10	21	16	37
Llanelly - - - -	27	19	46	-	-	-	1	3	4	12	25	37	40	47	87
<b>TOTAL - - -</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>327</b>
<b>CARNARVON:</b>															
Bangor and Beaumaris	16	20	36	-	-	-	3	7	10	11	33	44	30	60	90
Carnarvon - - - -	17	13	30	-	-	-	4	4	8	12	17	29	33	34	67
Conway - - - - -	12	13	25	-	-	-	-	3	3	6	8	14	18	24	42
Pwllheli - - - - -	8	7	15	-	-	-	6	8	14	12	24	36	26	39	65
<b>TOTAL - - -</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>264</b>

(a.)—Newcastle-in-Emlyn Union, formerly in Carmarthen county, is now placed in Cardigan county, See Note to Table XII., p. 33.

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.
<b>CHESTER: (a)</b>															
Aittrincham - -	32	39	71	-	1	1	5	11	16	1	3	4	38	54	92
Birkenhead - -	90	95	185	1	-	1	10	12	22	-	1	1	101	108	209
Chester - - -	51	53	104	2	2	4	12	20	32	4	3	7	69	78	147
Congleton - -	17	27	44	-	-	-	11	8	19	2	3	5	30	38	68
Hawarden (a) -	12	7	19	-	-	-	5	1	6	-	-	-	17	8	25
Macclesfield -	37	53	90	1	-	1	24	31	55	4	5	9	66	89	155
Nantwich - -	35	45	80	1	-	1	6	5	11	10	8	18	52	58	110
Northwich - -	21	34	55	-	-	-	2	4	6	14	26	40	37	64	101
Runcorn - - -	22	12	34	-	-	-	5	11	16	1	4	5	28	27	55
Stockport - -	55	96	151	1	3	4	37	60	97	5	20	25	98	179	277
Tarvin - - -	10	4	14	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	1	4	14	5	19
Wirrall - - -	9	11	20	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	2	4	12	14	26
TOTAL - - -	391	476	867	6	6	12	119	164	283	46	76	122	562	722	1,284
<b>CORNWALL:</b>															
St. Austell - -	21	38	59	1	-	1	8	12	20	3	6	9	33	56	89
Bodmin - - -	18	23	41	-	-	-	2	3	5	1	4	5	21	30	51
Camelford - -	5	4	9	-	-	-	2	3	5	1	8	9	8	15	23
St. Columb Major	11	12	23	-	-	-	4	4	8	-	5	5	15	21	36
Falmouth - -	14	27	41	-	-	-	1	5	6	-	3	3	15	35	50
St. Germans - -	8	18	26	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	10	19	29
Helston - - -	19	24	43	-	-	-	7	8	15	2	3	5	28	35	63
Launceston - -	8	11	19	-	-	-	-	3	3	1	3	4	9	17	26
Liskeard - - -	31	34	65	-	-	-	1	2	3	6	4	10	38	40	78
Penzance - - -	22	31	53	-	-	-	5	12	17	-	-	-	27	43	70
Redruth - - -	27	33	60	-	1	1	4	7	11	2	-	2	33	41	74
Stratton - - -	7	8	15	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	2	10	9	19
Truro - - - -	25	38	63	-	-	-	3	10	13	5	15	20	33	63	96
TOTAL - - -	216	301	517	2	1	3	40	70	110	22	52	74	280	424	704
<b>CUMBERLAND:</b>															
Alston-with-Garrigill	5	2	7	1	-	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	7	3	10
Bootle - - -	7	3	10	-	-	-	3	5	8	-	-	-	10	8	18
Brampton - - -	12	6	18	-	-	-	4	3	7	2	4	6	18	13	31
Carlisle - - -	37	60	97	1	-	1	5	2	7	-	4	4	43	66	109
Cockermouth - -	24	21	45	-	-	-	8	11	19	2	5	7	34	37	71
Longtown - - -	6	7	13	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	2	6	10	16
Penrith - - -	23	24	47	-	-	-	13	8	21	-	1	1	36	33	69
Whitehaven - -	41	29	70	1	1	2	5	9	14	4	8	12	51	47	98
Wigton - - -	25	21	46	-	-	-	7	13	20	3	2	5	35	36	71
TOTAL - - -	180	173	353	3	1	4	46	53	99	11	26	37	240	253	493
<b>DENBIGH: (b)</b>															
St. Asaph (b) - -	20	23	43	-	-	-	5	11	16	13	21	34	38	55	93
Llaurwst - - -	4	3	7	-	-	-	2	4	6	3	4	7	9	11	20
Ruthin - - - -	16	14	30	-	-	-	6	5	11	-	6	6	22	25	47
Wrexham - - -	28	34	62	-	-	-	18	19	37	4	13	17	50	66	116
TOTAL - - -	68	74	142	-	-	-	31	39	70	20	44	64	119	157	276

(a) Hawarden Union, formerly in Flint County, is now placed in Chester County. See Note to Table XII., p. 33.

(b) St. Asaph Union, formerly in Flint County, is now placed in Denbigh County. See Note to Table XII., p. 33.

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.
<b>DERBY:</b>															
Ashbourne - -	14	10	24	1	-	1	3	8	11	1	1	2	19	19	38
Bakewell - -	20	22	42	1	-	1	3	5	8	1	1	2	25	28	53
Belper - -	33	49	82	-	-	-	10	13	23	6	10	16	49	72	121
Chapel-en-le-Frith - -	7	9	16	-	-	-	6	7	13	-	2	2	13	18	31
Chesterfield - -	55	51	106	1	-	1	10	24	34	12	10	22	78	85	163
Derby - -	87	71	158	-	1	1	19	11	30	-	5	5	106	88	194
Glossop - -	7	7	14	-	-	-	1	4	5	-	-	-	8	11	19
Hayfield - -	6	5	11	-	-	-	7	4	11	1	1	2	14	10	24
Shardlow - -	28	20	48	1	-	1	7	8	15	-	1	1	36	29	65
<b>TOTAL - -</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>708</b>
<b>DEVON:</b>															
Axminster - -	15	17	32	2	-	2	5	5	10	2	1	3	24	23	47
Barnstaple - -	20	32	52	6	11	17	5	6	11	4	2	6	35	51	86
Bideford - -	10	13	23	1	7	8	3	4	7	2	4	6	16	28	44
Crediton - -	15	19	34	2	-	2	7	6	13	4	5	9	28	30	58
East Stonehouse - -	8	12	20	1	-	1	1	2	3	-	1	1	10	15	25
Exeter - -	-	1	1	50	41	91	15	33	48	9	5	14	74	80	154
Holsworthy - -	6	6	12	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	1	2	7	9	16
Honiton - -	17	39	56	1	-	1	3	2	5	17	19	36	38	60	98
Kingsbridge - -	13	12	25	1	-	1	7	2	9	2	1	3	23	15	38
Newton Abbot - -	37	74	111	3	-	3	4	13	17	4	16	20	48	103	151
Okehampton - -	12	16	28	-	-	-	4	3	7	11	11	22	27	30	57
Plymouth - -	2	1	3	51	61	112	52	58	110	24	25	49	129	145	274
Plympton St. Mary - -	30	28	58	-	1	1	3	4	7	10	9	19	43	42	85
South Molton - -	11	16	27	4	4	8	3	4	7	-	-	-	18	24	42
Stoke Damerel - -	24	50	74	-	-	-	13	27	40	-	-	-	37	77	114
Tavistock - -	18	30	48	1	-	1	1	6	7	3	10	13	23	46	69
St. Thomas - -	48	63	111	3	1	4	8	11	19	8	11	19	67	86	153
Tiverton - -	19	22	44	1	15	16	2	8	10	17	19	36	39	67	106
Torrington - -	12	17	29	-	-	-	4	9	13	-	-	-	16	26	42
Totnes - -	19	22	41	5	10	15	9	9	18	5	19	14	38	50	88
<b>TOTAL - -</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>493</b>	<b>829</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>740</b>	<b>1,007</b>	<b>1,747</b>
<b>DORSET:</b>															
Beaminster - -	23	22	45	2	-	2	1	6	7	5	3	8	31	31	62
Blandford - -	17	23	40	-	2	2	1	7	8	8	2	10	26	34	60
Bridport - -	11	17	28	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	1	3	13	20	33
Cerne - -	9	9	18	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	4	5	11	13	24
Dorchester - -	23	21	44	-	-	-	-	7	7	1	4	5	24	32	56
Poole - -	15	8	23	-	-	-	12	13	25	2	3	5	29	24	53
Shaftesbury - -	11	16	27	1	-	1	1	2	3	4	7	11	17	25	42
Sherborne - -	15	16	31	4	-	4	2	3	5	1	4	5	22	23	45
Sturminster - -	7	9	16	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	8	9	17
Wareham and Purbeck - -	23	26	49	-	-	-	3	1	4	6	5	11	32	32	64
Weymouth - -	20	31	51	-	1	1	9	6	15	1	4	5	30	42	72
Wimborne and Cranborne. - -	20	23	43	-	-	-	1	3	4	-	-	-	21	26	47
<b>TOTAL - -</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>575</b>

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.
<b>DURHAM :</b>															
Auckland - - -	39	33	72	-	-	-	6	4	10	4	3	7	49	40	89
Chester-le-Street - -	10	9	19	-	-	-	3	10	13	-	-	-	13	19	32
Darlington - - -	38	30	68	-	-	-	2	2	4	-	6	6	40	38	78
Durham - - -	26	35	61	1	-	1	4	5	9	1	6	7	32	46	78
Easington - - -	25	22	47	1	-	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	27	23	50
Gateshead - - -	81	63	144	-	-	-	11	16	27	16	18	34	108	97	205
Hartlepool - - -	22	19	41	-	-	-	8	5	13	-	-	-	30	24	54
Houghton-le-Spring - -	27	22	49	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	2	2	27	28	55
Lanchester - - -	24	17	41	-	-	-	4	5	9	-	-	-	28	22	50
Sedgefield - - -	14	9	23	-	-	-	1	5	6	-	-	-	15	14	29
South Shields - - -	72	41	113	-	1	1	9	14	23	10	10	20	91	66	157
Stockton - - -	21	18	39	-	-	-	5	6	11	-	-	-	26	24	50
Sunderland - - -	102	94	196	-	-	-	27	43	70	5	16	21	134	153	287
Teesdale - - -	20	15	35	-	-	-	7	6	13	-	-	-	27	21	48
Weardale - - -	10	9	19	-	-	-	3	5	8	-	-	-	13	14	27
TOTAL - - -	531	436	967	2	1	3	91	131	222	36	61	97	660	629	1,289
<b>ESSEX :</b>															
Billericay - - -	15	12	27	-	2	2	2	7	9	-	5	5	17	26	43
Braintree - - -	26	33	59	2	3	5	13	17	30	4	12	16	45	65	110
Chelmsford - - -	33	40	73	-	2	2	7	4	11	2	6	8	42	52	94
Colchester - - -	21	35	56	-	4	4	15	18	33	5	7	12	41	64	105
Dunmow - - -	18	18	36	1	3	4	2	8	10	3	17	20	24	46	70
Epping - - -	19	18	37	-	3	3	3	12	15	-	1	1	22	34	56
Halstead - - -	17	17	34	2	2	4	6	4	10	3	7	10	28	30	58
Lexden and Winstree - -	16	26	42	1	2	3	5	8	13	9	13	22	31	49	80
Maldon - - -	26	32	58	1	7	8	5	3	8	1	2	3	33	44	77
Ongar - - -	7	11	18	-	1	1	4	3	7	3	4	7	14	19	33
Orsett - - -	9	16	25	-	-	-	2	6	8	1	-	1	12	22	34
Rochford - - -	12	19	31	1	1	2	4	3	7	2	6	8	19	29	48
Romford - - -	25	45	70	2	-	2	3	5	8	1	2	3	31	52	83
Saffron Walden - - -	18	25	43	3	1	4	2	11	13	8	12	20	31	49	80
Tendring - - -	25	31	56	2	1	3	7	2	9	5	7	12	39	41	80
West Ham - - -	112	117	229	4	11	15	34	36	70	2	6	8	152	170	322
TOTAL - - -	399	495	894	19	43	62	114	147	261	49	107	156	581	792	1,373
<b>FLINT : (a)</b>															
Holywell - - -	26	23	49	1	-	1	3	13	16	9	10	19	39	46	85
<b>GLAMORGAN :</b>															
Bridgend and Cowbridge	26	50	76	-	4	4	-	-	-	3	7	10	29	61	90
Cardiff - - -	88	89	177	-	9	8	16	12	28	12	6	18	116	116	232
Gower - - -	1	2	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	5	4	9	7	6	13
Merthyr-Tydfil - - -	80	70	150	-	10	10	11	13	24	14	27	41	105	120	225
Neath - - -	47	23	70	-	5	5	14	14	28	12	23	35	73	65	138
Pontardawe - - -	13	8	21	-	1	1	1	2	3	4	4	8	18	15	33
Pontypridd - - -	49	29	78	-	4	4	5	3	8	6	9	15	60	45	105
Swansea - - -	72	57	129	-	7	7	12	13	25	10	23	33	94	100	194
TOTAL - - -	576	328	704	1	40	41	59	57	116	66	103	169	502	528	1,030

(a) Hawarden and St. Asaph Unions, formerly in this county, are now placed, the former in Chester county and the latter in Denbigh county. See Note to Table XII., p. 33.

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 - - -	95	145	240	1	-	1	64	95	159	14	20	34	174	260	434
Bristol - - - - -	68	53	121	1	-	1	69	106	175	13	8	21	151	167	318
Cheltenham - - -	40	52	92	-	-	-	18	39	57	9	22	31	67	113	180
Chipping Sodbury -	16	11	27	-	-	-	1	6	7	1	1	2	18	18	36
Cirencester - - -	25	28	53	-	-	-	5	13	18	3	9	12	33	50	83
Dursley - - - - -	15	15	30	-	-	-	9	7	16	5	6	11	29	28	57
Gloucester - - - -	30	37	67	-	-	-	4	7	11	9	13	22	43	57	100
Newent - - - - -	7	15	22	-	-	-	5	2	7	2	9	11	14	26	40
Northleach - - - -	15	4	19	-	1	1	-	3	3	-	-	-	15	8	23
Stow-on-the-Wold -	8	17	25	-	-	-	2	5	7	1	4	5	11	26	37
Stroud - - - - -	46	49	95	-	-	-	17	19	36	10	15	25	73	83	156
Tetbury - - - - -	7	4	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	4	11
Tewkesbury - - - -	9	11	20	-	-	-	3	6	9	1	4	5	13	21	34
Thornbury - - - -	13	22	35	-	-	-	5	8	13	5	7	12	23	37	60
Westbury-on-Severn -	14	13	27	-	-	-	5	5	10	2	6	8	21	24	45
Wheatenurst - - -	3	8	11	-	-	-	6	11	17	-	-	-	9	19	28
Winchcomb - - - -	6	11	17	-	-	-	4	7	11	1	-	1	11	18	29
TOTAL - - - - -	417	495	912	2	1	3	217	339	556	76	124	200	712	959	1,671

HEREFORD :															
Bromyard - - - - -	18	13	31	-	-	-	3	2	5	1	2	3	22	17	39
Dore - - - - -	9	11	20	1	-	1	4	3	7	5	2	7	19	16	35
Hereford - - - - -	43	52	95	-	-	-	4	11	15	13	7	20	60	70	130
Kington - - - - -	13	21	34	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	8	9	14	30	44
Ledbury - - - - -	20	12	32	-	-	-	2	5	7	3	7	10	25	24	49
Leominster - - - -	26	27	53	-	-	-	7	4	11	3	6	9	36	37	73
Ross - - - - -	17	20	37	-	-	-	2	4	6	3	11	14	22	35	57
Weobley - - - - -	8	8	16	-	-	-	2	2	4	1	1	2	11	11	22
TOTAL - - - - -	154	164	318	1	-	1	24	32	56	30	44	74	209	240	449

HERTS : (a)															
St. Albans - - - -	22	30	52	1	-	1	5	8	13	2	3	5	30	41	71
Berkhampstead - -	4	15	19	2	-	2	2	3	5	3	2	5	11	20	31
Bishop Stortford -	20	35	55	-	-	-	1	7	8	3	8	11	24	50	74
Buntingford - - -	5	3	8	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	2	2	7	6	13
Hatfield - - - - -	5	13	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	13	18
Hemel Hempstead -	15	10	25	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	1	3	18	12	30
Hertford - - - - -	17	19	36	2	-	2	3	4	7	-	-	-	22	23	45
Hitchin - - - - -	25	32	57	-	-	-	11	5	16	3	1	4	39	38	77
Royston - - - - -	22	24	46	-	-	-	4	8	12	5	8	13	31	40	71
Ware - - - - -	10	18	28	1	-	1	2	1	3	-	2	2	13	21	34
Watford - - - - -	28	24	52	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	4	4	30	29	59
Welwyn - - - - -	3	5	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	4	5	9
TOTAL - - - - -	176	228	404	6	-	6	33	39	72	19	31	50	234	298	532

(a) Barnet Union, formerly in this County, is now placed in Middlesex County. See Note to Table XII., p. 33.

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.
<b>HUNTS:</b>															
Huntingdon - -	21	24	45	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	-	2	24	25	49
St. Ives - - -	23	14	37	1	-	1	4	4	8	-	3	3	28	21	49
St. Neots - - -	19	20	39	1	-	1	2	4	6	1	3	4	23	27	50
TOTAL - - -	63	58	121	2	-	2	7	9	16	3	6	9	75	73	148
<b>KENT:</b>															
Ashford, East - -	10	9	19	-	-	-	4	7	11	-	-	-	14	16	30
Ashford, West - -	10	23	33	-	-	-	3	3	6	1	2	3	14	28	42
Blean - - - -	10	18	28	-	-	-	4	2	6	2	3	5	16	23	39
Bridge - - - -	13	14	27	-	-	-	1	4	5	-	-	-	14	18	32
Bromley - - - -	30	40	70	-	-	-	2	6	8	-	-	-	32	46	78
Canterbury - - -	18	17	35	1	1	2	3	4	7	3	5	8	25	27	52
Cranbrook - - -	13	25	38	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	3	3	14	29	43
Dartford - - - -	32	44	76	-	2	2	13	12	25	1	3	4	46	61	107
Dover - - - - -	34	56	90	-	-	-	5	8	13	7	11	18	46	75	121
Eastry - - - - -	34	48	82	-	-	-	4	17	21	-	2	2	38	67	105
Elham - - - - -	22	50	72	1	-	1	1	5	6	1	-	1	25	55	80
Faversham - - - -	8	18	26	-	-	-	6	4	10	1	2	3	15	24	39
Gravesend and Milton	19	31	50	-	-	-	3	7	10	-	-	-	22	38	60
*Greenwich - - -	116	167	283	1	1	2	81	71	152*	4	11	15	202	250	452
Hollingbourn - - -	11	16	27	-	-	-	5	4	9	-	2	2	16	22	38
Hoo - - - - -	2	8	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	10	12
*Lewisham - - - -	30	44	74	-	-	-	10	9	19*	3	3	6	43	56	99
Maidstone - - - -	42	54	96	1	2	3	21	25	46	-	-	-	64	81	145
Malling - - - - -	22	24	46	-	1	1	4	8	12	-	1	1	26	34	60
Medway - - - - -	39	72	111	1	-	1	15	31	46	-	-	-	55	103	158
Milton - - - - -	17	24	41	-	-	-	3	-	3	1	2	3	21	26	47
North Aylesford - -	16	26	42	-	-	-	2	11	13	1	3	4	19	40	59
Romney Marsh - - -	5	5	10	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	7	5	12
Sevenoaks - - - -	22	26	48	-	-	-	4	2	6	5	4	9	31	32	63
Sheppey - - - - -	24	20	44	-	-	-	3	2	5	-	-	-	27	22	49
Tenterden - - - -	13	15	28	-	-	-	4	3	7	2	1	3	19	19	38
Thanet, Isle of - - -	50	63	113	-	-	-	6	15	21	1	2	3	57	80	137
Tonbridge - - - - -	44	63	107	-	-	-	1	7	8	8	1	9	53	71	124
*Woolwich - - - -	69	98	167	-	1	1	53	46	99*	-	-	-	122	145	267
TOTAL - - - - -	775	1,118	1,893	5	8	13	264	314	578	41	63	104	1,085	1,503	2,588
<b>LANCASTER: (a)</b>															
Ashton-under-Lyne - -	71	65	136	-	-	-	49	107	156	2	2	4	122	174	296
Barrow-in-Furness - -	10	12	22	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	3	3	12	16	28
Barton-upon-Irwell - -	22	16	38	-	-	-	15	20	35	-	-	-	37	36	73
Blackburn - - - - -	48	59	107	2	-	2	89	83	172	-	-	-	139	142	281
Bolton - - - - -	81	98	179	3	2	5	60	111	171	3	3	6	147	214	361
Burnley - - - - -	84	76	160	-	-	-	20	17	37	8	4	12	112	97	209
Bury - - - - -	25	49	74	1	-	1	94	85	179	2	7	9	122	141	263
Chorley - - - - -	22	30	52	2	1	3	23	23	46	7	6	13	54	60	114
Chorlton - - - - -	111	161	272	19	12	31	99	117	216	-	1	1	229	291	520
Clitheroe - - - - -	18	11	32	-	-	-	12	10	22	-	5	5	30	29	59
Fylde, The - - - - -	12	15	27	-	-	-	8	4	12	2	1	3	22	20	42
Garstang - - - - -	2	4	6	-	-	-	6	5	11	1	-	1	9	9	18
Haslingden - - - -	41	35	76	1	-	1	30	37	67	5	12	17	77	84	161

\* 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.

(a) Todmorden Union, formerly in this County, is now placed in York (West Riding) County. See Note to Table XII., p. 33.



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— <i>contd.</i>															
Lancaster - - -	10	18	28	-	-	-	7	8	15	2	-	2	19	26	45
Leigh - - -	22	24	46	1	-	1	9	8	17	-	1	1	32	33	65
Liverpool - - -	270	369	639	8	-	8	23	88	111	5	10	15	306	467	773
Lunesdale - - -	3	6	9	-	-	-	2	3	5	-	-	-	5	9	14
Manchester - - -	105	122	227	-	-	-	151	200	351	-	-	-	256	322	578
Oldham - - -	42	53	95	6	4	10	83	82	165	5	1	6	136	140	276
Ormskirk - - -	31	44	75	-	-	-	10	11	21	-	-	-	41	55	96
Prescot - - -	84	57	141	3	-	3	33	39	72	2	7	9	122	103	225
Preston - - -	80	101	181	1	1	2	77	46	123	2	4	6	160	152	312
Prestwich - - -	34	52	86	3	2	5	20	36	56	2	3	5	59	93	152
Rochdale - - -	73	64	137	-	-	-	57	62	119	4	4	8	134	130	264
Salford - - -	77	72	149	3	5	8	79	96	175	-	3	3	159	176	335
Toxteth Park - - -	53	83	136	4	5	9	31	30	61	3	6	9	91	124	215
Ulverstone - - -	29	46	75	-	-	-	10	12	22	4	4	8	43	62	105
Warrington - - -	41	31	72	3	5	8	18	23	41	2	2	4	64	61	125
West Derby - - -	219	323	542	57	38	95	69	82	151	2	4	6	347	447	794
Wigan - - -	57	65	122	1	2	3	45	50	95	8	8	16	111	125	236
TOTAL - - -	1,777	2,164	3,941	118	77	195	1,231	1,496	2,727	71	101	172	3,197	3,838	7,035
LEICESTER :															
Ashby-de-la-Zouch - - -	19	25	44	-	-	-	1	3	4	4	2	6	24	30	54
Barrow-on-Soar - - -	29	20	49	-	-	-	1	6	7	4	11	15	34	37	71
Billesdon - - -	2	8	10	-	-	-	8	2	10	5	6	11	15	16	31
Blaby - - -	19	13	32	-	-	-	1	2	3	6	11	17	26	26	52
Hinckley - - -	19	17	36	-	-	-	5	5	10	5	3	8	29	25	54
Leicester - - -	135	162	297	2	-	2	41	39	80	5	7	12	183	208	391
Loughborough - - -	33	31	64	1	-	1	4	6	10	-	1	1	38	38	76
Lutterworth - - -	17	23	40	-	-	-	3	2	5	2	1	3	22	26	48
Market Bosworth - - -	11	14	25	-	-	-	4	7	11	-	-	-	15	21	36
Market Harborough - - -	13	20	33	-	-	-	9	3	12	-	-	-	22	23	45
Melton Mowbray - - -	17	13	30	1	-	1	6	5	11	2	2	4	26	20	46
TOTAL - - -	314	346	660	4	-	4	83	80	163	33	44	77	431	470	901
LINCOLN :															
Boston - - -	31	25	56	-	-	-	8	13	21	10	32	42	49	70	119
Bourne - - -	15	19	34	-	-	-	3	4	7	1	5	6	19	28	47
Caistor - - -	25	30	55	-	-	-	4	10	14	2	2	4	31	42	73
Gainsborough - - -	21	17	38	1	-	1	-	4	4	3	3	6	25	24	49
Glanford Brigg - - -	17	31	48	-	-	-	3	2	5	7	3	10	27	36	63
Grantham - - -	35	31	66	-	-	-	2	7	9	1	3	4	38	41	79
Holbeach - - -	14	23	37	-	-	-	5	3	8	-	-	-	19	26	45
Horncastle - - -	8	18	26	-	-	-	5	7	12	6	5	11	19	30	49
Lincoln - - -	55	61	116	-	-	-	11	23	34	13	16	29	79	100	179
Louth - - -	21	21	42	-	-	-	2	12	14	1	3	4	24	36	60
Sleaford - - -	10	17	27	-	-	-	4	4	8	4	10	14	18	31	49
Spalding - - -	8	16	24	-	-	-	7	12	19	-	-	-	15	28	43
Spilsby - - -	12	28	40	-	-	-	2	6	8	7	7	14	21	41	62
Stamford - - -	8	15	23	-	-	-	6	7	13	-	1	1	14	23	37
TOTAL - - -	280	352	632	1	-	1	62	114	176	55	90	145	398	556	954

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.
<b>MERIONETH:</b>															
Bala - - -	1	6	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	6	8
Corwen - - -	9	16	25	-	-	-	2	6	8	7	2	9	18	24	42
Dolgelly - - -	11	11	22	-	-	-	5	15	20	10	14	24	26	40	66
Festiniog - - -	8	11	19	-	-	-	10	5	15	5	2	7	23	18	41
<b>TOTAL</b> - - -	<b>29</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>157</b>
<b>MIDDLESEX: (a)</b>															
Barnet (a) - - -	17	32	49	-	-	-	4	7	11	-	-	-	21	39	60
*Bethnal Green - - -	164	197	361	25	32	57	95	90	185*	8	10	18	292	329	621
Brentford - - -	61	121	182	1	2	3	1	3	4	-	-	-	63	126	189
*Chelsea - - -	48	124	172	3	1	4	61	77	138*	-	-	-	112	202	314
Edmonton - - -	83	117	200	13	18	31	20	22	42	6	3	9	122	160	282
*Fulham - - -	52	65	117	4	8	12	45	45	90*	-	-	-	101	118	219
*George, St. - - -	134	210	344	8	22	30	60	83	143*	2	3	5	204	318	522
*George, St., in the East - - -	31	69	100	2	3	5	51	38	89*	-	-	-	84	110	194
*Giles, St., in the Fields, and St. George, Blooms- bury - - -	35	53	88	2	3	5	30	60	90*	-	-	-	67	116	183
*Hackney - - -	83	155	238	21	44	65	75	78	153*	27	23	50	206	300	506
*Hampstead - - -	20	29	49	-	-	-	17	17	34*	-	1	1	37	47	84
Hendon - - -	21	31	52	4	6	10	1	1	2	-	-	-	26	38	64
*Holborn - - -	247	290	537	25	37	62	223	275	498*	3	1	4	498	603	1,101
*Islington - - -	178	226	404	10	29	39	105	119	224*	14	12	26	307	386	693
*Kensington - - -	75	151	226	2	22	24	46	63	109*	1	1	2	124	237	361
*London, City of - - -	127	208	335	5	2	7	83	119	202*	2	10	12	217	339	556
*Marylebone, St. - - -	130	244	374	2	1	3	152	159	311*	34	50	84	318	454	772
*Mile End Old Town - - -	41	75	116	-	8	8	92	104	196*	2	3	5	135	190	325
*Paddington - - -	61	100	161	8	13	21	23	39	62*	2	-	2	94	152	246
*Pancras, St. - - -	136	260	396	8	19	27	201	333	534*	7	1	8	352	613	965
*Poplar - - -	91	106	197	13	10	23	69	64	133*	20	38	58	193	218	411
*Shoreditch - - -	115	158	273	30	73	103	124	150	274*	-	1	1	269	382	651
Staines - - -	7	23	30	-	-	-	3	3	6	-	-	-	10	26	36
*Stepney - - -	37	80	117	5	5	10	36	86	122*	-	-	-	78	171	249
*Strand - - -	47	55	102	3	7	10	26	34	60*	-	-	-	76	96	172
Uxbridge - - -	25	43	68	4	2	6	16	12	28	2	2	4	47	59	106
*Westminster - - -	48	67	115	2	2	4	52	64	116*	-	-	-	102	133	235
*Whitechapel - - -	86	139	225	-	2	2	71	94	165*	-	-	-	157	235	392
<b>TOTAL</b> - - -	<b>2,200</b>	<b>3,428</b>	<b>5,628</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>571</b>	<b>1,782</b>	<b>2,239</b>	<b>4,021</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>4,312</b>	<b>6,197</b>	<b>10,509</b>
<b>MONMOUTH:</b>															
Abergavenny - - -	34	40	74	-	-	-	1		1	4	6	10	39	46	85
Bedwellty - - -	62	45	107	1	-	1	7	5	12	4	17	21	74	67	141
Chepstow - - -	11	22	33	1	-	1	3	6	9	2	2	4	17	30	47
Monmouth - - -	31	38	69	-	-	-	7	8	15	20	28	48	58	74	132
Newport - - -	65	74	139	1	-	1	8	9	17	5	6	11	79	89	168
Pontypool - - -	35	46	81	-	-	-	5	12	17	3	5	8	43	63	106
<b>TOTAL</b> - - -	<b>238</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>679</b>

(a) Barnet Union, formerly in Herts County, is now placed in Middlesex County. See Note to Table XII., p. 33.

\* 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.
<b>MONTGOMERY :</b>															
Forden - - -	16	10	26	-	-	-	11	10	21	-	-	-	27	20	47
Llanfyllin - - -	17	18	35	-	-	-	6	4	10	8	17	25	31	39	70
Machynlleth - - -	7	11	18	-	-	-	2	3	5	2	3	5	11	17	28
Newtown and Llanidloes - - -	21	27	48	-	-	-	5	10	15	6	13	19	32	50	82
<b>TOTAL - - -</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>227</b>
<b>NORFOLK :</b>															
Aylsham - - -	12	28	40	-	-	-	5	6	11	4	3	7	21	37	58
Blofield - - -	7	22	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	8	22	30
Depwade - - -	18	35	53	-	-	-	5	6	11	6	12	18	29	53	82
Docking - - -	12	13	25	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	13	15	28
Downham - - -	21	23	44	-	-	-	3	4	7	-	3	3	24	30	54
Erpingham - - -	14	22	36	-	-	-	3	3	6	2	5	7	19	30	49
St. Faith's - - -	8	15	23	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	2	3	10	18	28
East and West Flegg - - -	3	6	9	-	-	-	1	4	5	1	1	2	5	11	16
Forehoe - - -	11	17	28	-	-	-	-	8	8	-	8	8	11	33	44
Freebridge Lynn - - -	10	13	23	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	4	5	11	19	30
Guiltcross - - -	10	14	24	-	-	-	2	4	6	4	4	8	16	22	38
Henstead - - -	6	8	14	-	-	-	2	7	9	2	1	3	10	16	26
King's Lynn - - -	17	18	35	-	-	-	-	4	4	8	16	24	25	38	63
Loddon and Clavering - - -	19	24	43	-	-	-	2	10	12	-	2	2	21	36	57
Mitford and Launditch - - -	20	38	58	-	-	-	8	8	16	7	19	26	35	65	100
Norwich - - -	74	106	180	-	-	-	37	42	79	7	41	48	118	189	307
Smallburgh - - -	10	10	20	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	1	3	13	11	24
Swaffham - - -	13	27	40	-	-	-	5	5	10	-	7	7	18	39	57
Thetford - - -	12	20	32	-	-	-	4	4	8	1	5	6	17	29	46
Walsingham - - -	29	21	50	-	-	-	6	3	9	6	8	14	41	32	73
Wayland - - -	12	19	31	1	1	2	1	2	3	2	6	8	16	28	44
Great Yarmouth - - -	15	22	37	-	-	-	20	32	52	1	4	5	36	58	94
<b>TOTAL - - -</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>874</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>831</b>	<b>1,348</b>
<b>NORTHAMPTON :</b>															
Brackley - - -	8	10	18	-	-	-	2	2	4	-	1	1	10	13	23
Brixworth - - -	11	10	21	-	-	-	12	11	23	-	5	5	23	26	49
Daventry - - -	19	18	37	-	-	-	7	12	19	1	8	9	27	38	65
Hardingstone - - -	5	4	9	-	-	-	2	5	7	5	1	6	12	10	22
Kettering - - -	10	18	28	1	-	1	2	5	7	5	3	8	18	26	44
Northampton - - -	57	46	103	-	-	-	17	28	45	9	16	25	83	90	173
Oundle - - -	11	13	24	-	-	-	8	11	19	2	2	4	21	26	47
Peterborough - - -	37	38	75	-	2	2	5	4	9	4	5	9	46	49	95
Potterspury - - -	10	14	24	-	-	-	1	5	6	2	1	3	13	20	33
Thrapston - - -	14	16	30	-	-	-	-	7	7	2	1	3	16	24	40
Towcester - - -	13	10	23	-	-	-	1	1	2	3	3	6	17	14	31
Wellingborough - - -	34	31	65	-	-	-	8	4	12	7	10	17	49	45	94
<b>TOTAL - - -</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>716</b>

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.
<b>NORTHUMBERLAND :</b>															
Alnwick - - -	31	29	60	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	31	33	64
Belford - - -	3	4	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	7
Bellingham -	2	3	5	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	9	11	4	14	18
Berwick-on-Tweed -	16	15	31	-	-	-	12	14	26	2	3	5	30	32	62
Castle Ward - - -	11	17	28	-	-	-	2	1	3	3	5	8	16	23	39
Glendale - - -	12	10	22	-	-	-	6	3	9	3	1	4	21	14	35
Haltwhistle - - -	1	6	7	-	-	-	1	3	4	-	-	-	2	9	11
Hexham - - -	23	24	47	-	-	-	2	5	7	6	3	9	31	32	63
Morpeth - - -	28	24	52	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	2	5	32	26	58
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	119	127	246	1	1	2	29	40	69	8	11	19	157	179	336
Rothbury - - -	8	5	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	5	13
Tynemouth - - -	84	53	137	2	4	6	7	15	22	4	8	12	97	80	177
<b>TOTAL - - -</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>655</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>883</b>
<b>NOTTS :</b>															
Basford - - -	53	92	145	-	-	-	17	18	35	6	4	10	76	114	190
Bingham - - -	11	4	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	12	5	17
East Retford - - -	16	13	29	-	-	-	5	5	10	2	8	10	23	26	49
Mansfield - - -	24	30	54	-	-	-	16	10	26	5	12	17	45	52	97
Newark - - -	20	19	39	-	-	-	4	11	15	-	1	1	24	31	55
Nottingham - - -	138	142	280	2	-	2	53	66	119	65	95	160	258	303	561
Southwell - - -	14	25	39	-	-	-	2	3	5	-	-	-	16	28	44
Worksop - - -	11	12	23	-	-	-	3	6	9	5	7	12	19	25	44
<b>TOTAL - - -</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>624</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>473</b>	<b>584</b>	<b>1,057</b>
<b>OXFORD :</b>															
Banbury - - -	29	31	60	-	-	-	5	12	17	11	16	27	45	59	104
Bicester - - -	14	15	29	-	-	-	5	4	9	-	1	1	19	20	39
Chipping Norton -	17	22	39	1	-	1	3	6	9	4	4	8	25	32	57
Headington - - -	20	31	51	-	-	-	1	4	5	8	6	14	29	41	70
Henley - - -	22	22	44	-	-	-	6	12	18	2	-	2	30	34	64
Oxford - - -	27	39	66	-	-	-	14	11	25	-	1	1	41	51	92
Thame - - -	10	19	29	-	-	-	4	10	14	6	8	14	20	37	57
Witney - - -	34	30	64	1	-	1	5	14	19	17	10	27	57	54	111
Woodstock - - -	21	28	49	-	-	-	5	8	13	3	5	8	29	41	70
<b>TOTAL - - -</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>664</b>
<b>PEMBROKE :</b>															
Haverfordwest - -	31	40	71	-	-	-	5	7	12	15	19	34	51	66	117
Narberth - - -	17	23	40	-	-	-	5	5	10	7	23	30	29	51	80
Pembroke - - -	14	17	31	-	-	-	3	6	9	12	21	33	29	44	73
<b>TOTAL - - -</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>270</b>

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.
<b>RADNOR:</b>															
Knighton - - -	11	18	29	-	-	-	3	3	6	1	4	5	15	25	40
Rhayader - - -	4	11	15	-	-	-	1	7	8	5	3	8	10	21	31
<b>TOTAL - -</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>71</b>
<b>RUTLAND:</b>															
Oakham - - -	20	3	23	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	5	5	22	9	31
Uppingham - -	8	14	22	1	-	1	2	-	2	1	-	1	12	14	26
<b>TOTAL - -</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>57</b>
<b>SALOP:</b>															
Atcham - - -	40	60	100	2	-	2	19	29	48	-	-	-	61	89	150
Bridgnorth - -	12	21	33	-	-	-	3	9	12	2	-	2	17	30	47
Church Stretton -	5	9	14	-	-	-	2	5	7	-	3	3	7	17	24
Cleobury Mortimer -	5	13	18	1	-	1	1	2	3	-	3	3	7	18	25
Clun - - -	7	12	19	-	-	-	1	2	3	2	3	5	10	17	27
Drayton - - -	14	10	24	-	-	-	-	7	7	1	-	1	15	17	32
Ellesmere - - -	12	16	28	-	-	-	3	6	9	-	-	-	15	22	37
Ludlow - - -	16	20	36	-	-	-	3	7	10	-	1	1	19	28	47
Madeley - - -	24	40	64	-	-	-	6	11	17	3	3	6	33	54	87
Newport - - -	15	16	31	-	-	-	5	10	15	2	3	5	22	29	51
Oswestry - - -	22	25	47	-	-	-	4	9	13	-	1	1	26	35	61
Shiffnal - - -	8	5	13	-	-	-	1	3	4	2	4	6	11	12	23
Wellington - - -	32	39	71	-	-	-	7	7	14	14	6	20	53	52	105
Wem - - -	6	12	18	-	-	-	-	5	5	2	-	2	8	17	25
Whitchurch - -	12	11	23	-	-	-	7	6	13	3	-	3	22	17	39
<b>TOTAL - -</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>539</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>780</b>
<b>SOMERSET:</b>															
Axbridge - - -	35	42	77	1	-	1	4	6	10	7	6	13	47	54	101
Bath - - -	41	64	105	1	1	2	51	52	103	-	-	-	93	117	210
Bedminster - - -	56	73	129	2	-	2	11	13	24	3	6	9	72	92	164
Bridgwater - - -	21	24	45	-	1	1	4	10	14	8	13	21	33	48	81
Chard - - -	30	26	56	1	-	1	6	3	9	6	3	9	43	32	75
Clutton - - -	22	24	46	-	-	-	6	10	16	10	14	24	38	48	86
Dulverton - - -	4	1	5	-	1	1	3	1	4	1	4	5	8	7	15
Frome - - -	7	15	22	-	1	1	20	25	45	3	5	8	30	46	76
Keynsham - - -	14	23	37	-	-	-	3	5	8	3	10	13	20	38	58
Langport - - -	18	20	38	1	-	1	-	1	1	17	25	42	36	46	82
Shepton Mallet -	17	26	43	1	-	1	1	7	8	9	11	20	28	44	72
Taunton - - -	33	45	78	4	3	7	6	8	14	7	15	22	50	71	121
Wellington - - -	18	31	49	1	-	1	3	14	17	6	20	26	28	65	93
Wells - - -	11	23	34	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	5	6	14	28	42
Williton - - -	13	15	28	1	-	1	13	9	22	4	7	11	31	31	62
Wincanton - - -	15	17	32	-	1	1	6	10	16	3	3	6	24	31	55
Yeovil - - -	17	16	33	-	1	1	4	14	18	5	5	10	26	36	62
<b>TOTAL - -</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>857</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>621</b>	<b>834</b>	<b>1,455</b>

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.
<b>SOUTHAMPTON :</b>															
Alresford - - -	14	6	20	-	-	-	4	3	7	-	-	-	18	9	27
Alton - - -	17	17	34	-	-	-	9	9	18	-	-	-	26	26	52
Alverstoke - - -	14	25	39	-	-	-	11	7	18	-	-	-	25	32	57
Andover - - -	22	26	48	-	-	-	4	8	12	2	4	6	28	38	66
Basingstoke - - -	12	22	34	-	-	-	3	8	11	1	5	6	16	35	51
Catherington - - -	5	2	7	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	5	6	11
Christchurch - - -	12	11	23	1	-	1	2	4	6	1	2	3	16	17	33
Droxford - - -	7	19	26	1	-	1	6	4	10	3	2	5	17	25	42
Fareham - - -	22	22	44	-	-	-	3	5	8	4	-	4	29	27	56
Fordingbridge - - -	10	10	20	-	-	-	1	3	4	2	4	6	13	17	30
Hartley Wintney - - -	30	19	49	-	-	-	6	5	11	5	3	8	41	27	68
Havant - - -	9	7	16	-	-	-	2	4	6	-	1	1	11	12	23
Hursley - - -	2	1	3	-	-	-	5	-	5	1	-	1	8	1	9
Kingsclere - - -	11	11	22	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	2	3	14	13	27
Lymington - - -	10	11	21	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	3	6	13	15	28
New Forest - - -	16	21	37	1	-	1	4	1	5	3	3	6	24	25	49
Petersfield - - -	13	14	27	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	13	16	29
Portsea Island - - -	87	124	211	2	3	5	45	71	116	18	30	48	152	228	380
Ringwood - - -	3	7	10	-	-	-	1	5	6	-	-	-	4	12	16
Romsey - - -	12	12	24	-	-	-	1	8	9	-	-	-	13	20	33
Southampton - - -	36	37	73	-	-	-	21	31	52	14	13	27	71	81	152
South Stoneham - - -	20	25	45	-	-	-	6	6	12	-	6	6	26	37	63
Stockbridge - - -	8	7	15	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	1	1	8	10	18
Whitchurch - - -	3	8	11	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	2	5	9	14
Wight (Isle of) - - -	58	90	148	-	-	-	19	20	39	12	18	30	89	128	217
Winchester (New) - - -	36	36	72	-	-	-	1	5	6	5	10	15	42	51	93
<b>TOTAL - - -</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>1,079</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>727</b>	<b>917</b>	<b>1,644</b>
<b>STAFFORD : (a)</b>															
Burton-on-Trent - - -	33	25	58	-	-	-	3	5	8	4	7	11	40	37	77
Cannock - - -	15	18	33	1	-	1	6	7	13	-	1	1	22	26	48
Cheadle - - -	9	14	23	-	-	-	3	8	11	-	-	-	12	22	34
Dudley (a) - - -	82	89	171	-	-	-	68	59	127	32	49	81	182	197	379
Leek - - -	16	19	35	-	-	-	4	13	17	1	-	1	21	32	53
Lichfield - - -	29	24	53	-	-	-	2	4	6	2	1	3	33	29	62
Newcastle-under-Lyme - - -	17	11	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	11	28
Seisdon - - -	12	14	26	-	1	1	-	3	3	2	2	4	14	20	34
Stafford - - -	32	16	48	-	-	-	12	16	28	-	-	-	44	32	76
Stoke-upon-Trent - - -	72	58	130	-	-	-	33	35	68	18	24	42	123	117	240
Stone - - -	13	18	31	-	-	-	4	2	6	1	1	2	18	21	39
Tamworth - - -	18	12	30	-	-	-	3	1	4	1	-	1	22	13	35
Uttoxeter - - -	13	9	22	-	-	-	6	3	9	-	-	-	19	12	31
Walsall - - -	72	73	145	1	-	1	5	6	11	2	20	22	80	99	179
West Bromwich - - -	104	85	189	1	-	1	39	60	99	12	16	28	156	161	317
Wolstanton & Burslem - - -	29	39	68	-	-	-	7	8	15	4	2	6	40	49	89
Wolverhampton - - -	92	98	190	2	1	3	49	76	125	9	4	13	152	179	331
<b>TOTAL - - -</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>1,280</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>995</b>	<b>1,057</b>	<b>2,052</b>
<b>SUFFOLK :</b>															
Blything - - -	20	22	42	-	1	1	6	3	9	-	-	-	26	26	52
Bosmere and Claydon - - -	12	18	30	-	-	-	3	5	8	4	4	8	19	27	46
Bury St. Edmunds - - -	11	11	22	-	-	-	2	4	6	2	2	4	15	17	32
Cosford - - -	21	15	36	-	-	-	2	7	9	3	7	10	26	29	55
Hartismere - - -	15	18	33	-	-	-	8	6	14	7	13	20	30	37	67
Hoxne - - -	5	15	20	-	-	-	3	6	9	6	8	14	14	29	43

(a) Dudley Union, formerly in Worcester County, is now placed in Stafford County. See Note to Table XII., p. 33.

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>SUFFOLK—continued.</i>															
Ipswich - - -	39	51	90	-	-	-	11	16	27	2	2	4	52	69	121
Mildenhall - - -	3	7	10	-	-	-	4	-	4	3	3	6	10	10	20
Mutford and Lothing- land.	23	29	52	-	1	1	3	2	5	5	9	14	31	41	72
Plomesgate - - -	16	19	35	1	1	2	1	3	4	3	4	7	21	27	48
Risbridge - - -	10	12	22	1	-	1	10	8	18	6	10	16	27	30	57
Samford - - -	3	8	11	-	-	-	2	2	4	-	1	1	5	11	16
Stow - - -	9	20	29	-	-	-	2	4	6	3	10	13	14	34	48
Sudbury - - -	26	41	67	-	-	-	11	7	18	3	10	13	40	58	98
Thingoe - - -	12	8	20	1	-	1	8	10	18	6	10	16	27	28	55
Wangford - - -	14	13	27	1	-	1	2	2	4	1	4	5	18	19	37
Woodbridge - - -	17	28	45	-	-	-	3	5	8	3	-	3	23	33	56
<b>TOTAL - -</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>591</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>923</b>
<b>SURREY:</b>															
*Camberwell - - -	71	100	171	16	22	38	64	91	155*	-	-	-	151	213	364
Chertsey - - -	17	33	50	-	-	-	4	5	9	-	6	6	21	44	65
Croydon - - -	62	94	156	11	17	28	7	8	15	8	23	31	88	142	230
Dorking - - -	17	18	35	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	18	19	37
Epsom - - -	26	34	60	-	2	2	12	6	18	-	1	1	38	43	81
Farnham - - -	25	23	48	1	-	1	7	7	14	2	3	5	35	33	68
Godstone - - -	10	15	25	-	-	-	2	2	4	1	4	5	13	21	34
Guildford - - -	18	37	55	2	-	2	6	12	18	8	3	11	34	52	86
Hambledon - - -	17	19	36	-	-	-	4	5	9	2	1	3	23	25	48
Kingston - - -	40	67	107	-	6	6	11	30	41	4	3	7	55	106	161
*Lambeth - - -	174	236	410	52	61	113	128	164	292*	1	5	6	355	466	821
*Olave's, St. - - -	100	157	257	15	12	27	77	122	199*	-	7	7	192	298	490
Reigate - - -	28	30	58	-	2	2	1	10	11	2	4	6	31	46	77
Richmond - - -	21	36	57	-	-	-	7	4	11	-	1	1	28	41	69
*Saviour's, St. - - -	208	263	471	39	68	107	131	151	285*	23	26	49	401	511	912
*Wandsworth and Clap- ham.	114	135	249	3	1	4	81	70	151*	4	3	7	202	209	411
<b>TOTAL - -</b>	<b>948</b>	<b>1,297</b>	<b>2,245</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>691</b>	<b>1,234</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>1,685</b>	<b>2,269</b>	<b>3,954</b>
<b>SUSSEX:</b>															
Battle - - -	5	12	17	1	-	1	3	6	9	3	5	8	12	23	35
Brighton - - -	102	128	230	1	-	1	64	71	135	9	20	29	176	219	395
Chailey - - -	7	8	15	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	1	2	9	10	19
Chichester - - -	8	10	18	-	-	-	2	1	3	1	1	2	11	12	23
Cuckfield - - -	11	21	32	-	-	-	1	9	10	1	2	3	13	32	45
Eastbourne - - -	9	10	19	-	-	-	1	5	6	-	1	1	10	16	26
East Grinstead - - -	5	13	18	-	-	-	7	8	15	4	6	10	16	27	43
East Preston - - -	14	18	32	-	-	-	3	5	8	3	4	7	20	27	47
Hailsham - - -	10	22	32	-	1	1	5	2	7	5	6	11	20	31	51
Hastings - - -	23	44	67	2	-	2	1	6	7	-	1	1	26	51	77
Horsham - - -	17	24	41	-	-	-	5	5	10	6	11	17	28	40	68
Lewes - - -	11	12	23	-	-	-	6	2	8	-	-	-	17	14	31
Midhurst - - -	14	14	28	-	-	-	1	2	3	2	3	5	17	19	36
Newhaven - - -	8	6	14	-	-	-	1	6	7	-	-	-	9	12	21
Petworth - - -	11	5	16	1	-	1	2	4	6	1	2	3	15	11	26
Rye - - -	10	9	19	-	-	-	5	5	10	2	3	5	17	17	34

\* 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 - - -	18	38	56	1	-	1	11	7	18	4	12	16	34	57	91
Thakeham - - -	5	11	16	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	6	12	18
Ticehurst - - -	13	16	29	-	-	-	2	3	5	3	4	7	18	23	41
Uckfield - - -	12	15	27	-	-	-	1	1	2	5	5	10	18	21	39
Westbourne - - -	6	8	14	-	-	-	3	6	9	1	4	5	10	18	28
West Firle - - -	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	4	-	4
Westhampnett - - -	18	19	37	-	1	1	3	9	12	2	7	9	23	36	59
TOTAL - - -	340	463	803	6	2	8	129	165	294	54	98	152	529	728	1,257
<i>WARWICK: (a)</i>															
Alcester - - -	22	21	43	-	-	-	3	6	9	2	7	9	27	34	61
Aston - - -	85	126	211	-	-	-	28	33	61	3	5	8	116	164	280
Atherstone - - -	5	19	24	-	-	-	-	7	7	-	-	-	5	26	31
Birmingham - - -	326	319	645	2	1	3	151	159	310	74	217	291	553	696	1,249
Coventry - - -	36	52	88	1	-	1	5	8	13	-	-	-	42	60	102
Foleshill - - -	14	21	35	-	-	-	2	4	6	3	13	16	19	38	57
Meriden - - -	16	15	31	-	-	-	1	4	5	-	1	1	17	20	37
Nuneaton - - -	15	9	24	-	-	-	2	2	4	5	12	17	22	23	45
Rugby - - -	24	24	48	-	-	-	5	-	5	1	1	2	30	25	55
Shipston-on-Stour (a) - - -	15	17	32	-	-	-	6	4	10	3	6	9	24	27	51
Solihull - - -	33	18	51	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	-	1	36	18	54
Southam - - -	11	9	20	-	-	-	6	6	12	4	6	10	21	21	42
Stratford-on-Avon - - -	30	32	62	-	1	1	2	8	10	-	1	1	32	42	74
Warwick - - -	59	95	154	-	-	-	4	10	14	1	4	5	64	109	173
TOTAL - - -	691	777	1,468	3	2	5	217	251	468	97	273	370	1,008	1,303	2,311
<i>WESTMORELAND:</i>															
East Ward - - -	16	11	27	-	-	-	2	2	4	3	5	8	21	18	39
Kendal - - -	27	32	59	-	-	-	14	16	30	2	3	5	43	51	94
West Ward - - -	8	10	18	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	2	11	10	21
TOTAL - - -	51	53	104	-	-	-	17	18	35	7	8	15	75	79	154
<i>WILTS:</i>															
Alderbury - - -	19	29	48	-	-	-	11	7	18	2	7	9	32	43	75
Amesbury - - -	3	10	13	1	-	1	4	1	5	2	1	3	10	12	22
Bradford - - -	24	22	46	-	-	-	8	5	13	7	13	20	39	40	79
Calne - - -	14	11	25	1	1	2	5	9	14	1	1	2	21	22	43
Chippenham - - -	24	27	51	-	-	-	8	12	20	2	5	7	34	44	78
Cricklade and Wootton-Bassett - - -	13	13	26	-	-	-	1	7	8	1	1	2	15	21	36
Devizes - - -	33	43	76	-	-	-	6	9	15	2	2	4	41	54	95
Highworth and Swindon - - -	20	25	45	-	-	-	2	4	6	3	5	8	25	34	59
Malmesbury - - -	11	17	28	-	-	-	3	2	5	5	7	12	19	26	45
Marlborough - - -	17	10	27	-	-	-	1	6	7	1	3	4	19	19	38
Melksham - - -	19	33	52	-	-	-	6	9	15	7	13	20	32	55	87
Mere - - -	8	6	14	-	-	-	3	5	8	7	6	13	18	17	35
Pewsey - - -	16	15	31	-	-	-	4	4	8	2	1	3	22	20	42
Tisbury - - -	9	14	23	-	-	-	5	7	12	2	8	10	16	29	45
Warminster - - -	11	21	32	-	-	-	3	7	10	5	9	14	19	37	56
Westbury and Whorwellsdown - - -	10	15	25	1	-	1	2	2	4	2	10	12	15	27	42
Wilton - - -	6	17	23	1	1	2	8	6	14	1	10	11	16	34	50
TOTAL - - -	257	328	585	4	2	6	80	102	182	52	102	154	393	534	927

(a) Shipston-on-Stour Union, formerly in Worcester county, is now placed in Warwick county. See note to Table XII., p. 33.



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.
<b>WORCESTER: (a)</b>															
Bromsgrove - - -	27	28	55	-	-	-	7	6	13	1	3	4	35	37	72
Droitwich - - -	30	35	65	-	-	-	1	5	6	3	2	5	34	42	76
Evesham - - -	4	15	19	1	-	1	5	4	9	-	1	1	10	20	30
Kidderminster - - -	45	43	88	-	-	-	2	7	9	3	8	11	50	58	108
King's Norton - - -	57	58	115	-	-	-	11	9	20	-	1	1	68	68	136
Martley - - -	19	14	33	-	-	-	6	5	11	3	6	9	28	25	53
Pershore - - -	16	18	34	1	-	1	1	9	10	2	2	4	20	29	49
Stourbridge - - -	51	60	111	2	-	2	16	30	46	11	18	29	80	108	188
Tenbury - - -	3	6	9	-	-	-	1	3	4	-	1	1	4	10	14
Upton-on-Severn - - -	22	37	59	-	-	-	1	7	8	3	3	6	26	47	73
Worcester - - -	36	51	87	-	-	-	5	2	7	2	1	3	43	54	97
<b>TOTAL - -</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>896</b>
<b>YORK (EAST RIDING):</b>															
Beverley - - -	20	17	37	-	-	-	6	5	11	-	-	-	26	22	48
Bridlington - - -	13	6	19	-	-	-	1	3	4	-	1	1	14	10	24
Driffield - - -	18	11	29	-	-	-	2	10	12	3	7	10	23	28	51
Howden - - -	7	16	23	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	5	6	9	22	31
Kingston-upon-Hull - - -	34	44	78	-	1	1	16	17	33	-	-	-	50	62	112
Patrington - - -	9	5	14	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	-	1	10	7	17
Pocklington - - -	14	7	21	-	-	-	2	5	7	-	-	-	16	12	28
Sculcoates - - -	66	67	133	-	-	-	2	10	12	-	-	-	68	77	145
Skirlaugh - - -	6	6	12	1	-	1	2	2	4	1	-	1	10	8	18
York - - -	8	14	22	22	31	53	44	81	125	2	-	2	76	126	202
<b>TOTAL - -</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>676</b>
<b>YORK (NORTH RIDING):</b>															
Aysgarth - - -	3	4	7	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	1	1	4	7	11
Bedale - - -	7	10	17	-	-	-	1	7	8	3	1	4	11	18	29
Easingwold - - -	9	7	16	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	1	1	10	10	20
Guisborough - - -	8	20	28	2	-	2	3	2	5	-	-	-	13	22	35
Helmsley - - -	2	6	8	-	-	-	1	4	5	-	-	-	3	10	13
Kirkby-Moorside - - -	3	3	6	-	-	-	1	2	3	2	1	3	6	6	12
Leyburn - - -	7	8	15	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	1	3	11	9	20
Malton - - -	24	18	42	-	-	-	2	3	5	2	2	4	28	23	51
Middlesborough - - -	51	47	98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	47	98
Northallerton - - -	7	22	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	22	29
Pickering - - -	10	5	15	-	-	-	2	4	6	1	5	6	13	14	27
Reeth - - -	3	2	5	-	-	-	4	1	5	2	-	2	9	3	12
Richmond - - -	16	13	29	-	-	-	2	5	7	2	3	5	20	21	41
Scarborough - - -	35	28	63	-	-	-	5	8	13	5	16	21	45	52	97
Stokesley - - -	7	9	16	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	1	3	11	10	21
Thirsk - - -	13	16	29	-	-	-	3	2	5	-	-	-	16	18	34
Whitby - - -	30	23	53	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	6	6	31	30	61
<b>TOTAL - -</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>611</b>

(a) Dudley and Shipston-on-Stour Unions, formerly in this county, are now placed, the former in Stafford county and the latter in Warwick county. See Note to Table XII., p. 53.

## Appendix (A.) to Thirty-sixth Report

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.
<b>YORK (WEST RIDING): (a)</b>															
Barnsley - -	47	54	101	-	-	-	16	26	42	3	21	24	66	101	167
Bierley, North - -	68	70	138	1	-	1	31	35	66	7	6	13	107	111	218
Bradford - -	85	107	192	2	-	2	73	115	188	-	1	1	160	223	383
Bramley - -	29	28	57	-	-	-	7	10	17	-	1	1	36	39	75
Dewsbury - -	61	78	139	1	-	1	12	11	23	4	6	10	78	95	173
Doncaster - -	41	36	77	1	-	1	10	9	19	8	4	12	60	49	109
Ecclesall Bierlow - -	47	57	104	1	1	2	31	20	51	3	4	7	82	82	164
Goole - -	8	6	14	1	-	1	6	5	11	-	-	-	15	11	26
Halifax - -	126	173	299	-	-	-	9	12	21	11	11	22	146	196	342
Hemsworth - -	7	4	11	-	-	-	5	7	12	-	1	1	12	12	24
Holbeck - -	10	13	23	-	-	-	9	2	11	3	7	10	22	22	44
Huddersfield - -	77	94	171	3	1	4	48	45	93	1	1	2	129	141	270
Hunslet - -	37	36	73	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	38	37	75
Keighley - -	20	21	41	-	-	-	22	17	39	2	5	7	44	43	87
Knarborough - -	12	13	25	-	-	-	2	5	7	-	2	2	14	20	34
Leeds - -	165	174	339	6	1	7	29	33	62	2	6	8	202	214	416
Ouseburn, Great - -	7	6	13	-	-	-	4	5	9	1	3	4	12	14	26
Pateley Bridge - -	8	6	14	-	-	-	3	6	9	-	-	-	11	12	23
Penistone - -	9	9	18	-	-	-	7	8	15	2	1	3	18	18	36
Pontefract - -	20	25	45	-	-	-	8	18	26	4	6	10	32	49	81
Ripon - -	7	15	22	-	-	-	3	8	11	1	3	4	11	26	37
Rotherham - -	54	57	111	-	-	-	13	18	31	6	5	11	73	80	153
Saddleworth - -	9	12	21	-	-	-	3	5	8	-	-	-	12	17	29
Sedbergh - -	2	3	5	-	-	-	2	2	4	-	-	-	4	5	9
Selby - -	8	12	20	-	-	-	-	5	5	1	-	1	9	17	26
Settle - -	6	2	8	-	-	-	1	5	6	1	1	2	8	8	16
Sheffield - -	82	78	160	1	-	1	73	65	138	9	12	21	165	155	320
Skipton - -	19	23	42	-	-	-	6	4	10	2	1	3	27	28	55
Tadcaster - -	11	7	18	-	-	-	4	5	9	-	-	-	15	12	27
Thorne - -	10	6	16	-	-	-	2	3	5	-	-	-	12	9	21
Todmorden (a) - -	14	19	33	1	-	1	10	13	23	-	-	-	25	32	57
Wakefield - -	43	53	96	1	-	1	8	5	13	3	2	5	55	60	115
Wetherby - -	8	13	21	1	-	1	1	1	2	-	1	1	10	15	25
Wharfedale - -	18	21	39	-	-	-	3	14	17	3	8	11	24	43	67
Wortley - -	18	14	32	-	-	-	3	9	12	6	8	14	27	31	58
<b>TOTAL - -</b>	<b>1,193</b>	<b>1,345</b>	<b>2,538</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>552</b>	<b>1,017</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>1,761</b>	<b>2,027</b>	<b>3,788</b>

(a) Todmorden Union, formerly in Lancaster County, is now placed in York (West Riding) County.  
See Note to Table XII., p. 33.

TABLE showing the Number of PAUPER LUNATICS, IDIOTS, and PERSONS of UNSOUND MIND chargeable to METROPOLITAN UNIONS and PARISHES, who were in the METROPOLITAN DISTRICT ASYLUMS on 1st January 1882.

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	Greenwich	1	1	2	62	43	105	1	13	14	11	8	19	75	65	140
	Lewisham	-	-	-	4	9	13	4	-	4	2	-	2	10	9	19
	Woolwich	-	-	-	44	36	80	1	2	3	8	8	16	53	46	99
Middlesex	Bethnal Green	59	53	112	7	3	10	3	12	15	19	8	27	88	76	164
	Chelsea	-	-	-	41	51	92	-	15	15	18	7	25	59	73	132
	Fulham	5	3	8	32	34	66	-	2	2	7	3	10	44	42	86
	St. George's	1	-	1	49	66	115	-	10	10	8	4	12	58	80	138
	St. George's-in-the-East	40	32	72	-	-	-	1	-	1	6	4	10	47	36	83
	St. Giles's-in-the-Fields and St. George's, Bloomsbury.	-	1	1	23	41	64	-	2	2	6	5	11	29	49	78
	Hackney	51	59	110	4	1	5	2	3	5	13	8	21	70	71	141
	Hampstead	8	15	23	1	-	1	-	1	1	8	1	9	17	17	34
	Holborn	3	20	23	159	183	342	3	7	10	25	15	40	190	225	415
	Islington	51	41	92	3	8	11	1	4	5	14	6	20	69	59	128
	Kensington	26	25	51	5	5	10	1	19	20	12	7	19	44	56	100
	City of London	51	74	125	18	14	32	-	6	6	6	5	11	75	99	174
	St. Marylebone	124	116	240	5	14	19	3	4	7	16	10	26	148	144	292
	Mile End Old Town	74	74	148	4	16	20	-	8	8	13	3	16	91	101	192
	Paddington	13	22	35	-	2	2	-	5	5	9	3	12	22	32	54
	St. Pancras	143	253	396	11	17	28	2	16	18	17	19	36	173	305	478
	Poplar	53	46	99	-	-	-	2	1	3	7	5	12	62	52	114
	Shoreditch	95	111	206	6	7	13	1	9	10	14	6	20	116	133	249
	Stepney	33	64	97	-	5	5	-	8	8	3	5	8	36	82	118
	Strand	3	2	5	19	30	49	-	-	-	4	2	6	26	34	60
Westminster	5	7	12	42	26	68	1	2	3	2	-	2	50	35	85	
Whitechapel	52	71	123	3	6	9	-	4	4	10	7	17	65	88	153	
Surrey	Camberwell	-	-	-	58	67	125	-	11	11	6	8	14	64	86	150
	Lambeth	-	-	-	111	143	254	-	11	11	17	8	25	128	162	290
	St. Olave's	-	-	-	59	92	151	-	5	5	9	4	13	68	101	169
	St. Saviour's	2	7	9	108	111	219	1	11	12	17	17	34	128	146	274
	Wardsworth and Clapham	-	-	-	63	41	104	-	9	9	15	6	21	78	56	134
TOTAL		893	1,097	1,990	941	1,071	2,012	27	200	227	322	192	514	2,183	2,560	4,743

Appendix (B<sup>1</sup>.)

ANNUAL RETURN of INSANE PERSONS confined in ASYLUMS, HOSPITALS, and LICENSED HOUSES, and in PRIVATE SINGLE CHARGE,

NOTES.—The Number of Suicides during the year 1881 will be found in Appendix B<sup>2</sup>.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGHES.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1881.						ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1881.															DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1881.												
	PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total 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.			Private.	M.	F.	Total.	Private.	Discharged Recovered.			Of the Number Discharged Recovered.												
							M.				F.	Total.	M.						F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.								
COUNTIES AND UNITED COUNTIES.																																		
Beds, Herts, and Hunts - - -	-	-	-	437	476	913	913	125	153	278	-	-	-	12	17	29	25	47	72	-	-	-	43	50	93	-	-	-	33	42	75	-	-	-
Berks (Reading, and Newbury) -	-	-	-	192	228	420	420	46	61	110	-	2	2	3	10	13	4	11	15	-	1	1	19	19	38	-	1	1	16	18	34	-	-	-
Bucks - - - - -	8	5	13	153	255	408	421	50	45	95	-	1	1	12	11	23	2	4	6	-	-	-	17	19	36	-	3	3	13	16	29	-	2	2
Cambridge and Isle of Ely - - -	-	-	-	155	180	335	335	38	41	79	-	-	-	8	7	15	-	3	3	-	-	-	13	20	33	-	-	-	9	17	26	-	-	-
Carmarthen, Cardigan, Pembroke, and Haverfordwest.	4	8	12	240	269	509	521	52	37	89	4	1	5	1	2	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	28	11	39	-	-	-	23	11	34	-	-	-
Chester: Chester - - - - -	-	-	-	254	267	521	521	93	84	177	-	-	-	9	8	17	1	-	1	-	-	-	37	38	75	-	-	-	26	35	61	-	-	-
" Parkside - - - - -	15	15	30	279	323	602	632	79	58	137	6	7	13	4	13	17	16	2	18	-	1	1	28	37	65	5	9	14	22	34	56	3	7	10
Cornwall - - - - -	24	25	49	230	303	533	582	43	32	75	8	1	9	4	4	8	1	-	1	-	-	-	27	17	44	4	1	5	23	16	39	1	1	2
Cumberland and Westmoreland -	-	-	-	232	215	447	447	59	55	114	-	-	-	10	14	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	38	81	-	-	-	29	33	62	-	-	-
Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth.	9	12	21	200	206	406	427	87	103	190	11	8	19	10	15	25	6	1	7	2	-	2	28	38	66	3	6	9	21	27	48	2	3	5
Derby - - - - -	-	-	-	192	212	404	404	69	82	151	-	2	2	7	12	19	4	2	6	-	1	1	29	43	72	-	-	-	21	33	54	-	-	-
Devon - - - - -	-	-	-	325	475	800	800	81	97	178	-	-	-	11	19	30	6	4	10	-	-	-	51	62	113	-	-	-	22	44	66	-	-	-
Dorset - - - - -	14	14	28	198	243	441	469	47	48	95	1	3	4	5	7	12	2	10	12	-	-	-	22	27	49	-	3	3	17	22	39	-	2	2
Durham - - - - -	3	5	8	532	404	936	944	170	135	305	4	4	8	22	20	42	17	1	18	-	-	-	61	47	108	1	2	3	50	41	91	-	-	-
Essex - - - - -	-	-	-	401	531	932	932	146	134	280	-	-	-	19	23	42	3	6	9	-	-	-	75	115	190	-	-	-	47	73	120	-	-	-
Glamorgan - - - - -	-	-	-	311	270	581	581	111	79	190	-	-	-	18	11	29	6	-	6	-	-	-	29	33	62	-	-	-	24	27	51	-	-	-
Gloucester - - - - -	1	1	2	302	358	660	662	108	107	215	-	1	1	23	28	51	5	-	5	-	-	-	56	55	111	-	-	-	43	48	91	-	-	-
Hants - - - - -	-	-	-	372	420	792	792	104	96	200	-	-	-	5	5	10	2	1	3	-	-	-	30	38	68	-	-	-	26	35	61	-	-	-
Hereford (County and City) - - -	15	9	24	148	192	340	364	56	44	100	9	2	11	12	16	28	12	2	14	-	-	-	22	35	57	5	3	8	10	13	23	-	-	-
Kent: Barming Heath - - - - -	8	15	23	503	727	1,230	1,253	151	173	324	11	11	22	17	23	40	7	11	18	3	4	7	59	75	134	8	9	17	43	62	105	3	3	6
" Chartham - - - - -	-	-	-	307	385	692	692	68	79	147	6	8	14	4	8	12	17	3	20	2	-	2	20	51	71	-	5	5	16	33	49	-	3	3
Lancaster: Lancaster Moor - - -	-	1	1	566	551	1,117	1,118	169	166	335	-	3	3	32	30	62	1	5	6	-	-	-	100	125	225	1	1	2	67	93	160	-	-	-
" Rainhill - - - - -	-	-	-	320	355	675	675	95	98	193	-	-	-	10	11	21	4	-	4	-	-	-	52	63	115	-	-	-	26	43	69	-	-	-
" Prestwich - - - - -	-	-	-	528	683	1,211	1,211	187	227	414	-	-	-	28	38	66	4	2	6	-	-	-	154	211	365	-	-	-	72	118	190	-	-	-
" Whittingham - - - - -	-	-	-	527	733	1,260	1,260	167	156	323	-	-	-	16	8	24	29	26	55	-	-	-	47	69	116	-	-	-	34	52	86	-	-	-
Leicester and Rutland - - - - -	16	25	41	218	204	422	463	45	55	100	1	6	7	5	7	12	2	2	4	1	-	1	21	40	61	1	5	6	18	31	49	-	2	2

Appendix (B<sup>1</sup>) to Thirty-sixth Report of the Commissioners in Lunacy.

Appendix (B<sup>1</sup>)

on the 1st January 1882, together with the Number of Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the preceding Year.

Statistics of the Patients remaining 1st January 1882 will be found in Appendix B<sup>3</sup>.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1881.									PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1882.						Average Number Resident during 1881.			Proportion per Cent. of Recoveries to Admissions (excluding Transfers) during the Year 1881.			Proportion per Cent. of Deaths to Daily Average Number Resident during the Year 1881.			Proportion per Cent. of Deaths to Total Number under Treatment during the Year 1881.			Counties, United Counties, and Boroughs.		
Total Number.			Of the Total Number.			Number of Post-mortem Examinations made.			PRIVATE.			PAUPER.																Total 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.
50	48	98	1	-	1	25	19	44	-	-	-	469	531	1,000	1,000	448	506	954	33.0	39.6	36.4	11.1	9.4	10.2	8.8	7.6	8.2	Beds, Herts, and Hunts. Berks (Reading, and Newbury). Bucks.	
23	17	40	-	-	-	10	9	19	-	2	2	196	254	450	452	196	244	440	38.0	33.9	35.7	11.7	6.9	9.0	9.6	5.8	7.5		
15	31	46	-	1	1	6	15	21	8	2	10	171	253	424	434	170	258	428	27.0	39.0	32.5	8.8	12.0	10.7	7.1	10.1	8.9	Cambridge and Isle of Ely. Carmarthen, &c.	
20	13	33	-	-	-	14	10	24	-	-	-	160	188	348	348	159	184	343	23.6	44.7	34.2	12.5	7.0	9.6	10.3	5.8	7.9		
23	22	45	3	1	4	18	17	35	4	7	11	241	274	515	526	244	281	525	45.1	29.7	38.6	9.4	7.8	8.5	7.7	7.0	7.3	Chester: Chester. Parkside.	
41	24	65	-	-	-	13	8	21	-	-	-	269	289	558	558	263	269	532	28.2	41.6	34.6	15.5	8.9	12.2	11.8	6.8	9.3		
52	24	76	-	1	1	36	21	57	17	11	28	276	324	600	628	285	333	618	34.9	60.7	47.0	18.2	7.2	12.3	13.9	6.0	9.8	Cornwall. Cumberland and Westmoreland. Denbigh, &c.	
26	14	40	2	-	2	9	11	20	24	25	49	220	304	524	573	244	329	573	54.7	50.0	52.7	10.6	4.2	6.9	8.7	3.8	6.0		
28	12	40	-	-	-	28	12	40	-	-	-	220	220	440	440	220	219	439	49.1	60.0	54.3	12.7	5.4	9.1	9.6	4.4	7.1		
27	20	47	1	2	3	22	11	33	15	12	27	226	251	477	504	226	238	464	25.9	26.4	26.2	11.9	8.4	10.1	9.1	6.2	7.6	Derby. Devon. Dorset. Durham. Essex. Glamorgan. Gloucester.	
31	22	53	-	-	-	30	21	51	-	2	2	201	227	428	430	193	216	409	32.3	41.2	37.2	16.0	10.1	12.9	11.8	7.4	9.5		
33	23	56	-	-	-	13	14	27	-	-	-	322	487	809	809	331	482	813	29.3	47.3	39.2	9.9	4.7	6.8	8.1	4.0	5.7		
20	19	39	1	1	2	5	2	7	14	12	26	203	217	450	476	218	261	479	37.7	57.8	46.9	9.1	7.2	8.1	7.7	6.2	6.9		
68	43	111	-	3	3	42	25	67	6	4	10	570	450	1,020	1,030	543	432	975	32.6	30.5	31.7	12.5	9.9	11.3	9.6	7.9	8.8		
70	29	99	-	-	-	48	14	62	-	-	-	402	521	923	923	398	524	922	32.8	57.0	44.2	17.5	5.5	10.7	12.7	4.3	8.1		
46	21	67	-	-	-	33	18	51	-	-	-	347	295	642	642	334	279	613	22.8	34.2	27.7	13.7	7.5	10.9	10.9	6.0	8.6		
43	32	75	-	-	-	26	20	46	1	2	3	311	377	688	691	309	366	675	41.7	44.8	43.3	13.9	8.7	11.1	10.4	6.8	8.5		
54	37	91	-	-	-	35	8	43	-	-	-	392	441	833	833	380	439	819	25.5	36.8	30.9	14.2	8.4	11.1	11.3	7.1	9.1	Hants. Hereford.	
12	16	28	1	1	2	11	12	23	18	7	25	167	187	354	379	169	198	367	22.7	30.9	26.7	7.1	8.1	7.6	5.4	6.5	6.0		
62	64	126	2	3	5	62	64	126	11	18	29	530	758	1,288	1,317	527	758	1,285	29.8	38.2	34.3	11.7	8.4	9.8	9.3	7.0	8.0	Kent: Barming Heath. Chartham	
38	20	58	1	-	1	16	6	22	4	3	7	313	390	703	710	305	382	687	31.3	43.4	38.5	12.4	5.2	8.4	10.1	4.3	6.9		
75	30	105	-	-	-	55	29	84	4	4	3	556	559	1,115	1,123	568	558	1,126	39.8	57.7	48.6	13.2	5.3	9.3	10.2	4.1	7.2	Lancaster: Laner. Moor. Rainhill. Prestwich. Whittingham.	
38	35	73	-	-	-	36	34	70	-	-	-	325	355	680	680	323	359	682	28.5	43.8	36.5	11.7	9.7	10.7	9.1	7.7	8.4		
27	34	61	-	-	-	20	29	49	-	-	-	534	665	1,199	1,199	530	666	1,196	39.3	52.4	46.5	5.0	5.1	5.1	3.7	3.7	3.7		
61	59	120	-	-	-	48	48	96	-	-	-	586	761	1,347	1,347	548	763	1,311	24.6	40.0	32.0	11.1	7.7	9.1	8.7	6.6	7.5		
27	19	46	-	-	-	20	10	30	16	25	41	215	200	415	456	236	232	468	41.8	58.4	51.0	11.4	8.2	9.8	9.6	6.6	8.1	Leicester and Rutland.	

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGHES.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1881.						ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1881.															DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1881.												
	PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total 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.			Private.	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.	
Lincoln - - - - -	-	-	-	294	306	600	600	79	88	167	-	-	-	9	18	27	3	1	4	-	-	-	34	54	88	-	-	-	27	44	71	-	-	-
Middlesex: Banstead - - -	-	-	-	618	1,084	1,702	1,702	178	154	332	-	-	-	5	5	10	38	26	64	-	-	-	69	70	139	-	-	-	37	39	76	-	-	-
"    Colney Hatch - - -	-	-	-	851	1,322	2,173	2,173	266	207	473	-	-	-	23	22	45	10	3	13	-	-	-	134	150	284	-	-	-	121	128	249	-	-	-
"    Hanwell - - - - -	-	-	-	752	1,089	1,841	1,841	139	132	271	-	-	-	13	8	21	7	3	10	-	-	-	100	66	166	-	-	-	71	56	127	-	-	-
Monmouth, Brecon, and Radnor -	-	-	-	276	261	537	537	70	63	133	-	-	-	12	14	26	2	2	4	-	-	-	33	32	65	-	-	-	20	26	46	-	-	-
Norfolk - - - - -	-	-	-	255	364	619	619	89	105	194	2	4	6	10	14	24	14	17	31	-	2	2	28	46	74	1	-	1	21	34	55	1	-	1
Northampton - - - - -	17	26	43	246	268	514	557	100	61	161	7	6	13	11	10	21	23	2	25	-	1	1	23	42	65	5	4	9	14	29	43	-	2	2
Northumberland - - - - -	4	3	7	230	195	425	432	51	48	99	-	2	2	6	8	14	3	1	4	-	-	-	49	21	70	1	1	2	16	14	30	1	-	1
Notts - - - - -	-	-	-	124	156	280	280	39	71	110	1	2	3	4	8	12	3	1	4	-	-	-	14	32	46	1	1	2	12	28	40	1	1	2
Oxford (Abingdon, Oxford City, and Windsor).	-	-	-	208	263	471	471	48	61	109	-	-	-	4	12	16	2	10	12	-	-	-	16	37	53	-	-	-	8	24	32	-	-	-
Salop and Montgomery (Shrewsbury, Bridgnorth, and Wenlock).	-	-	-	240	267	507	507	83	74	157	-	-	-	20	24	44	-	2	2	-	-	-	58	62	120	-	-	-	32	40	72	-	-	-
Somerset - - - - -	-	2	2	317	414	731	733	96	134	230	-	-	-	10	22	32	5	6	11	-	-	-	54	63	117	-	-	-	39	47	86	-	-	-
Stafford: Stafford - - - - -	-	-	-	360	285	645	645	120	118	238	-	-	-	11	18	29	5	2	7	-	-	-	44	67	111	-	-	-	34	45	79	-	-	-
"    Burntwood - - - - -	-	-	-	277	252	529	529	68	69	137	-	-	-	7	11	18	1	6	7	-	-	-	22	25	47	-	-	-	14	19	32	-	-	-
Suffolk - - - - -	-	-	-	182	219	401	401	72	84	156	-	-	-	15	12	27	4	6	10	-	-	-	53	61	114	-	-	-	31	33	64	-	-	-
Surrey: Wandsworth - - - - -	-	-	-	411	617	1,028	1,028	173	205	378	-	-	-	19	17	36	13	6	19	-	-	-	124	160	284	-	-	-	66	123	189	-	-	-
"    Brookwood - - - - -	-	-	-	415	635	1,050	1,050	106	138	244	-	-	-	14	35	49	4	4	8	-	-	-	70	108	178	-	-	-	44	67	111	-	-	-
Sussex - - - - -	11	18	29	338	435	773	802	102	120	222	7	10	17	17	22	39	5	3	8	-	-	-	59	50	109	5	4	9	45	34	79	1	1	2
Warwick - - - - -	4	12	16	274	354	628	644	63	73	136	-	-	-	6	8	14	1	2	3	-	-	-	17	31	48	-	-	-	13	26	39	-	-	-
Wilts - - - - -	-	-	-	263	323	586	586	50	75	125	-	-	-	10	13	23	-	4	4	-	-	-	18	29	47	-	-	-	15	23	38	-	-	-
Worcester - - - - -	22	26	48	325	393	718	766	81	83	164	5	5	10	8	15	23	4	4	8	1	-	1	25	47	72	5	6	11	18	44	62	-	5	5
York, North Riding - - - - -	14	19	33	248	244	492	525	55	73	128	4	8	12	9	18	27	1	-	1	-	-	-	30	37	67	3	4	7	25	32	57	1	2	3
York, West Riding: Wakefield -	-	-	-	696	704	1,400	1,400	258	211	469	-	-	-	55	46	101	9	-	9	-	-	-	153	143	296	-	-	-	98	94	192	-	-	-
"    Wadsley - - - - -	5	18	23	488	614	1,102	1,125	214	281	495	12	13	25	19	47	66	10	3	13	2	1	3	95	170	265	7	12	19	63	125	193	4	5	9
York, East Riding - - - - -	7	9	16	121	123	244	260	33	37	75	9	10	19	6	4	10	-	2	2	-	1	1	17	24	41	5	5	10	10	21	31	1	2	3
BOROUGHES.		*																																
Birmingham (Winson Green) -	18	12	30	296	350	646	676	106	111	217	-	4	4	13	27	40	5	-	5	-	-	-	58	67	125	1	4	5	42	56	98	-	1	1
Bristol - - - - -	3	6	9	177	201	378	387	63	63	131	6	2	8	9	7	16	5	6	11	1	1	2	29	36	65	2	1	3	19	29	48	1	1	2
Hull - - - - -	-	-	-	83	80	163	163	31	37	68	-	-	-	1	5	6	-	2	2	-	-	-	14	22	36	-	-	-	13	15	28	-	-	-
Ipswich - - - - -	3	13	16	104	129	233	249	39	44	83	3	4	7	5	8	13	11	10	21	-	-	-	19	22	41	1	5	6	18	18	36	1	2	3
Leicester - - - - -	-	-	-	195	197	392	392	90	81	171	-	-	-	5	12	17	3	3	6	-	-	-	49	44	93	-	-	-	41	40	81	-	-	-
London (City of) - - - - -	-	-	-	163	212	380	380	40	32	72	-	-	-	4	1	5	3	4	7	-	-	-	32	10	42	-	-	-	19	7	26	-	-	-
Newcastle-on-Tyne - - - - -	1	6	7	119	122	241	248	57	50	107	-	2	2	8	10	18	13	1	14	-	-	-	30	33	63	-	-	-	17	19	36	-	-	-
Norwich - - - - -	-	-	-	68	102	170	170	37	30	67	-	-	-	5	11	16	1	-	1	-	-	-	18	19	37	-	-	-	7	9	16	-	-	-
Nottingham - - - - -	-	-	-	132	130	262	262	53	44	97	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	4	4	-	-	-	17	22	39	-	-	-	16	18	34	-	-	-
Portsmouth - - - - -	4	4	8	153	214	367	375	92	65	157	6	8	14	-	2	2	32	3	35	1	1	2	31	40	71	1	3	4	19	34	53	1	1	2
TOTAL - - - - -	230	309	539	18,426	22,389	40,815	41,354	5,697	5,770	11,467	123	140	263	681	881	1,562	417	292	709	13	14	27	2,747	3,318	6,065	66	98	164	1,861	2,457	4,318	22	46	68

(a) In addition to these numbers, 29 patients (19 males and 10 females) were transferred, while resident during 1881, from the Pauper to the Private Class.  
 (b) In addition to these numbers, 27 patients (10 males and 17 females) were transferred, while resident during 1881, from the Private to the Pauper Class.  
 Details of these transfers will be found in a Table following this Appendix.

Appendix (B<sup>1</sup>.) to Thirty-sixth Report of the Commissioners in Lunacy.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1881.									PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1882.						Average Number Resident during 1881.			Proportion per Cent. of Recoveries to Admissions (excluding Transfers) during the Year 1881.			Proportion per Cent. of Deaths to Daily Average Number Resident during the Year 1881.			Proportion per Cent. of Deaths to Total Number under Treatment during the Year 1881.			Counties, United Counties, and Boroughs.	
Total Number.			Of the Total Number.			Number of Post-mortem Examinations made.			PRIVATE.			PAUPER.																Total Lunatics.
			Private.						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.
41	31	72	-	-	-	21	11	32	-	-	-	298	309	607	607	295	314	609	35.5	50.6	43.5	13.8	9.8	11.8	10.9	7.8	9.3	Lincoln.
106	86	192	-	-	-	59	60	119	-	-	-	621	1,082	1,703	1,703	620	1,083	1,703	26.4	30.5	28.3	17.0	7.9	11.2	13.3	6.9	9.4	Middlesex: Banstead.
131	58	189	-	-	-	61	49	110	-	-	-	852	1,321	2,173	2,173	845	1,324	2,169	47.2	62.7	54.1	15.5	4.3	8.7	11.7	3.7	7.1	" Colney Hatch.
41	65	106	-	-	-	35	54	89	-	-	-	750	1,090	1,840	1,840	750	1,091	1,841	53.7	43.4	48.6	5.4	5.9	5.7	4.6	5.3	5.0	" Hanwell.
27	13	40	-	-	-	22	11	33	-	-	-	286	279	565	565	283	270	553	29.4	42.6	35.6	9.5	4.8	7.2	7.8	4.0	5.9	Monmouth, Brecon, and Radnor.
31	23	54	-	1	1	9	14	23	1	3	4	284	397	681	685	269	380	649	28.0	38.6	33.7	11.5	6.1	8.3	9.0	4.9	6.6	Norfolk.
41	22	63	2	1	3	21	15	36	18	24	42	281	267	548	590	285	295	580	18.1	49.1	31.6	14.3	7.4	10.8	11.2	6.1	8.7	Northampton.
15	18	33	-	-	-	13	16	29	3	4	7	218	203	421	428	232	206	438	33.3	29.7	31.5	6.4	8.7	7.5	5.2	7.3	6.2	Northumberland.
10	16	26	-	-	-	1	3	4	2	1	3	137	178	315	318	134	173	307	33.3	40.0	37.7	7.4	9.2	8.4	6.1	7.0	6.6	Notts.
14	26	40	-	-	-	1	3	4	-	-	-	226	261	487	487	216	260	476	17.3	47.0	33.0	6.4	10.0	8.4	5.4	8.0	6.8	Oxford, &c.
28	11	39	-	-	-	11	6	17	-	-	-	237	268	505	505	241	276	517	38.5	55.5	46.4	11.6	3.9	7.5	8.6	3.2	5.8	Salop and Montgomery.
44	53	97	-	-	-	24	34	58	-	2	2	315	432	747	749	329	428	757	42.8	36.7	39.2	13.4	12.3	12.8	10.6	9.6	10.1	Somerset.
67	30	97	-	-	-	11	9	20	-	-	-	369	306	675	675	369	297	666	29.5	38.7	34.1	18.1	10.1	14.5	13.9	7.4	10.9	Stafford: Stafford.
29	24	53	-	-	-	13	9	22	-	-	-	294	272	566	566	284	260	544	20.8	30.1	25.3	10.2	9.2	9.7	8.9	7.4	7.9	" Burntwood.
36	27	63	-	-	-	24	14	38	-	-	-	165	215	380	380	168	219	387	45.5	42.3	43.8	21.4	12.3	16.2	14.1	8.9	11.3	Suffolk.
48	34	82	-	-	-	3	3	6	-	-	-	412	628	1,040	1,040	418	628	1,046	41.2	61.8	52.6	11.4	5.4	7.8	8.2	4.1	5.8	Surrey: Wandsworth.
38	50	88	-	-	-	25	27	52	-	-	-	413	615	1,028	1,028	412	626	1,038	43.1	50.0	47.0	9.2	7.9	8.4	7.3	6.4	6.8	" Brookwood.
35	34	69	2	1	3	15	20	35	10	22	32	347	467	814	846	360	472	832	46.4	29.0	35.5	9.7	7.2	8.2	7.7	5.9	6.7	Sussex.
29	33	62	-	-	-	24	25	49	4	12	16	291	363	654	670	287	365	652	20.9	36.6	29.3	10.1	9.0	9.5	8.5	7.5	7.9	Warwick.
22	29	51	-	-	-	21	24	45	-	-	-	273	340	613	613	267	330	597	30.0	32.3	31.4	8.2	8.8	8.5	7.0	7.2	7.1	Wilts.
45	31	76	2	2	4	44	29	73	19	23	42	339	401	740	782	346	426	772	23.3	55.6	39.7	13.0	7.2	9.8	10.5	6.1	8.1	Worcester.
25	21	46	1	-	1	21	18	39	15	21	36	247	257	504	540	260	273	533	46.2	43.8	44.8	9.6	7.7	8.6	7.8	6.2	7.0	York, N. Riding.
102	69	171	-	-	-	99	66	165	1	-	1	698	703	1,401	1,402	701	708	1,409	39.3	44.5	41.7	14.5	9.7	12.1	10.6	7.5	9.1	York, W. Riding: Wakefield.
80	58	138	4	3	7	34	24	58	7	18	25	525	667	1,192	1,217	540	683	1,223	33.3	44.9	40.0	14.8	8.5	11.2	11.3	6.3	8.5	" Wadsley.
9	8	17	3	1	4	6	6	12	8	12	20	132	125	257	277	137	136	273	26.3	60.0	42.4	6.5	5.8	6.2	5.4	4.7	5.0	York, E. Riding.
37	40	77	1	1	2	27	29	56	17	11	28	308	355	663	691	322	358	680	41.5	50.4	46.2	11.4	11.1	11.3	8.8	8.4	8.6	BOROUGH.
23	23	46	1	-	1	13	15	28	8	6	14	188	205	393	407	192	209	401	30.1	50.9	40.0	12.0	11.0	11.4	9.3	8.5	8.8	Birmingham (Winson Green). Bristol.
14	10	24	-	-	-	8	1	9	-	-	-	86	85	171	171	82	81	163	41.9	42.8	42.4	17.0	12.3	14.7	12.2	8.5	10.3	Hull.
12	6	18	1	1	2	8	2	10	3	10	13	112	148	260	273	114	150	264	64.2	52.9	58.0	10.5	4.0	6.8	8.2	3.2	5.4	Ipswich.
24	15	39	-	-	-	23	15	38	-	-	-	212	219	431	431	208	210	418	47.1	51.2	49.0	11.5	7.1	9.3	8.4	5.3	6.9	Leicester.
13	4	17	-	-	-	12	4	16	-	-	-	163	230	393	393	167	220	387	51.3	25.0	40.0	7.7	1.8	4.3	6.2	1.6	3.7	London (City of).
16	12	28	-	-	-	10	5	15	1	7	8	130	126	256	264	122	131	253	38.6	38.8	38.7	13.1	9.1	11.1	9.0	6.7	7.8	Newcastle-on-Tyne.
10	7	17	-	-	-	5	1	6	-	-	-	77	106	183	183	73	103	176	19.4	30.0	24.2	13.6	6.7	9.7	9.5	5.3	7.1	Norwich.
33	12	45	-	-	-	31	12	43	-	-	-	135	140	275	275	136	139	275	30.1	45.0	36.5	24.2	8.6	16.3	17.8	6.8	12.5	Nottingham.
28	24	52	1	2	3	19	16	35	7	6	13	183	213	396	409	187	216	403	31.6	54.8	43.4	14.9	11.1	12.9	11.2	8.5	9.7	Portsmouth.
2,314	1,751	4,065	30	26	56	1,455	1,137	2,592	266	318	584	19,026	23,081	42,107	42,691	19,018	23,116	42,134	35.2	44.8	40.1	12.1	7.5	9.6	9.5	6.1	7.6	TOTAL.

REGISTERED HOSPITALS, NAVAL AND

COUNTY.	REGISTERED HOSPITALS, NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND STATE ASYLUMS.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1881.						ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1881.															DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1881.												
		PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total 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.
<b>REGISTERED HOSPITALS.</b>																																			
Chester - - -	Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital, Cheadle	83	100	183	-	-	-	183	45	42	87	45	42	87	4	6	10	4	3	7	4	3	7	28	19	47	28	19	47	20	12	32	20	12	32
Devon - - -	Wonford House, Exeter - - - -	41	52	93	-	-	-	93	23	9	32	23	9	32	4	-	4	5	3	8	5	3	8	11	9	20	11	9	20	8	6	14	8	6	14
Gloucester - - -	Barnwood House, Gloucester - - -	57	54	111	-	-	-	111	9	18	27	9	18	27	-	5	5	3	6	9	3	6	9	4	11	15	4	11	15	2	7	9	2	7	9
Lancaster - - -	Liverpool Lunatic Hospital, Ashton-street	15	20	35	-	-	-	35	2	1	3	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	21	37	16	21	37	1	3	4	1	3	4	
Lincoln - - -	Lincoln Lunatic Hospital - - - -	28	28	56	-	-	-	56	11	10	21	11	10	21	-	2	2	4	2	6	4	2	6	6	8	14	6	8	14	2	3	5	2	3	5
Middlesex - - -	St. Luke's Hospital, Old-street - - -	62	137	199	-	-	-	199	23	49	72	23	49	72	2	9	11	5	2	7	5	2	7	16	56	72	16	56	72	6	25	31	6	25	31
Norfolk - - -	Bethel Hospital, Norwich - - - -	25	48	73	-	1	1	74	9	16	25	9	16	25	-	3	3	-	3	3	-	3	3	5	14	19	5	14	19	3	11	14	3	11	14
Northampton - - -	St. Andrew's Hospital, Billing road, Northampton.	159	155	314	-	-	-	314	30	36	66	30	36	66	5	5	10	7	9	16	7	9	16	28	29	57	28	29	57	13	18	31	13	18	31
Notts - - -	Nottingham Lunatic Hospital, The Coppice, Nottingham.	31	35	66	-	-	-	66	9	7	16	9	7	16	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	4	10	6	4	10	2	3	5	2	3	5
Oxford - - -	Warneford Asylum, Headington Hill Oxford	29	39	68	-	-	-	68	4	14	18	4	14	18	1	1	2	-	2	2	-	2	2	2	9	11	2	9	11	2	7	9	2	7	9
Stafford - - -	Charitable Institution for the Insane, Coton Hill, Stafford.	67	79	146	1	-	1	147	15	11	26	15	11	26	7	2	9	1	-	1	1	-	1	11	9	20	11	9	20	7	8	15	7	8	15
Surrey - - -	Bethlehem Hospital, Lambeth-road - - -	107	158	265	-	-	-	265	124	164	288	124	164	288	12	21	33	7	6	13	7	6	13	112	169	281	112	169	281	41	98	139	41	98	139
York - - -	York Lunatic Hospital, Bootham - - -	65	48	113	23	31	54	167	15	16	31	8	8	16	-	6	6	-	1	1	-	-	10	16	26	2	11	13	8	8	16	2	6	8	
" - - -	The Retreat, York - - - -	62	89	151	-	-	-	151	14	14	28	14	14	28	4	2	6	1	-	1	1	-	9	7	16	9	7	16	4	2	6	4	2	6	
<b>(IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS.)</b>																																			
Lancaster - - -	Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots, Lancaster	227	126	353	68	24	92	445	34	20	54	26	20	46	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	19	16	35	17	16	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Surrey - - -	Asylum for Idiots, Earl's Wood, Reigate -	396	178	574	-	-	-	574	51	21	72	51	21	72	4	3	7	1	-	1	1	-	32	20	52	32	20	52	1	-	1	1	-	1	
TOTAL - - -		1,454	1,346	2,800	92	56	148	2,948	418	448	866	403	440	843	45	67	112	38	37	75	38	36	74	315	417	732	305	412	717	120	211	331	114	209	323
<b>NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND INDIA ASYLUM.</b>																																			
Hants - - -	Netley Abbey, Southampton - - - -	34	-	34	-	-	-	34	212	-	212	212	-	212	10	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	210	-	210	210	-	210	113	-	113	113	-	113	
Middlesex - - -	Royal India Lunatic Asylum, Ealing - - -	86	19	105	-	-	-	105	1	2	3	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	
Norfolk - - -	Royal Naval Hospital, Yarmouth - - -	168	-	168	-	-	-	168	15	-	15	15	-	15	-	-	-	3	-	3	3	-	3	4	-	4	4	-	4	4	-	4	-	4	
TOTAL - - -		288	19	307	-	-	-	307	228	2	230	228	2	230	10	-	10	3	1	4	3	1	4	215	-	215	215	-	215	118	-	118	118	-	118
<b>CRIMINAL ASYLUM.</b>																																			
Berks - - -	State Criminal Asylum, Broadmoor, Wokingham.	172	55	227 (a)	199	65	264	491	51	13	64	34	6	40 (b)	1	-	1	2	1	3	-	-	35	7	42	31	2	33 (c)	4	5	9	-	-	-	

(a) Of this number 221 (167 males and 54 females) were chargeable entirely to the Parliamentary Vote.

(b) In addition to these numbers, a female patient was transferred, while resident during 1881, from the Pauper to the Private Class.

(c) In addition to these numbers, 2 patients (1 male and 1 female) were transferred, while resident during 1881, from the Private to the Pauper Class.



Appendix (B<sup>1</sup>.) to Thirty-sixth Report of the Commissioners in Lunacy.

MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND STATE ASYLUMS.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1881.									PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1882.						Average Number Resident during 1881.			Proportion per Cent. of Recoveries to Admissions (excluding Transfers) during the Year 1881.			Proportion per Cent. of Deaths to Daily Average Number Resident during the Year 1881.			Proportion per Cent. of Deaths to Total Number under Treatment during the Year 1881.			Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals and State Asylums.		
Total Number.			Of the Total Number.						PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.			M.			M.			M.					
			Private.			Number of Post-mortem Examinations made.																						M.	
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	5	3	8	91	115	206	-	-	-	206	83	106	189	48.7	30.7	40.0	10.8	7.5	8.9	7.0	5.6	6.2	Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital.	
2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	51	52	103	-	-	-	103	44	48	92	44.4	100.0	58.3	4.5	-	2.1	3.1	-	1.6	Wonford House.	
3	2	5	3	2	5	-	-	-	59	59	118	-	-	-	118	58	57	115	33.3	58.3	50.0	5.1	3.5	4.3	4.5	2.7	3.6	Barnwood House.	
1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	Hospital closed			-	-	-	-	6	9	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Liverpool Lunatic Hospital.
2	1	3	2	1	3	-	-	-	31	29	60	-	-	-	60	28	29	57	28.5	37.5	33.6	7.1	3.4	5.2	5.1	2.6	3.9	Lincoln Lunatic Hospital.	
5	5	10	5	5	10	5	3	8	64	125	189	-	-	-	189	60	132	192	33.3	53.1	47.6	8.3	3.8	5.2	5.8	2.6	3.7	St. Luke's Hospital.	
3	5	8	3	5	8	1	2	3	26	45	71	-	1	1	72	25	48	73	33.3	84.6	63.6	12.0	10.4	10.9	8.8	7.6	8.1	Bethel Hospital, Norwich.	
9	4	13	9	4	13	1	-	1	152	158	310	-	-	-	310	155	157	312	56.5	66.6	62.0	5.8	2.5	4.1	4.7	2.0	3.4	St. Andrew's Hospital.	
2	3	5	2	3	5	1	-	1	32	35	67	-	-	-	67	34	34	68	22.2	42.8	31.2	5.8	8.8	7.3	5.0	7.1	6.1	Nottingham Lunatic Hospital	
2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	20	42	71	-	-	-	71	28	39	67	50.0	58.3	56.2	7.0	5.1	5.9	6.0	3.7	4.6	Warneford Asylum.	
3	2	5	3	2	5	2	2	4	68	79	147	1	-	1	148	71	73	144	50.0	72.7	60.0	4.2	2.7	3.5	3.6	2.2	2.9	Charitable Institution, Coton Hill.	
16	11	27	16	11	27	16	11	27	103	142	245	-	-	-	245	94	150	244	35.0	62.0	50.5	17.0	7.3	11.0	6.9	3.4	4.8	Bethlehem Hospital.	
6	5	11	6	2	8	-	-	-	65	43	108	22	31	53	161	88	77	165	53.3	53.3	53.3	6.8	6.4	6.6	5.8	5.2	5.5	York Lunatic Hospital.	
1	5	6	1	5	6	-	1	1	66	91	157	-	-	-	157	63	88	151	30.7	14.2	22.2	1.5	5.6	3.9	1.3	4.8	3.3	The Retreat, York.	
13	4	17	11	4	15	8	3	11	225	126	351	72	24	96	447	295	149	444	-	-	-	4.4	2.7	3.8	3.9	2.3	3.4	Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots.	
18	9	27	18	9	27	12	5	17	397	170	567	-	-	-	567	392	172	564	2.0	-	1.4	4.5	5.2	4.7	4.0	4.5	4.1	Earlwood Asylum.	
95	66	161	93	63	156	53	32	85	1,459	1,311	2,770	95	56	151	2,921	1,524	1,368	2,892	31.5	51.3	41.8	6.2	4.8	5.5	4.8	3.5	4.2	TOTAL.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	-	36	-	-	-	36	34	-	34	53.3	-	53.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	Netley Abbey, Southampton.	
1	1	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	85	20	105	-	-	-	105	86	20	106	100.0	-	50.0	1.1	5.0	1.8	1.1	4.7	1.8	Royal India Lunatic Asylum.	
15	-	15	15	-	15	7	-	7	164	-	164	-	-	-	164	165	-	165	33.3	-	33.3	9.0	-	9.0	8.1	-	8.1	Royal Naval Hospital, Yarmouth.	
16	1	17	16	1	17	7	-	7	285	20	305	-	-	-	305	285	20	305	52.4	-	52.2	5.6	5.0	5.5	3.1	4.7	3.1	TOTAL.	
8	3	11	3	2	5	8	3	11	171	57	228 (d)	208	66	274	502	373	122	495	8.1	41.6	14.7	2.1	2.4	2.2	1.8	2.2	1.9	Criminal Lunatic Asylum.	

(d) Of this number 219 (164 males and 55 females) were chargeable entirely to the Parliamentary Vote.

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

HOUSES.		NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1881.							ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1881.													DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1881.															
		PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total 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.
Bethnal Green, E.	Bethnal House, Cambridge-road	54	75	129	94	164	258	387	127	132	259	26	25	51	11	11	22	3	1	4	3	-	3	87	104	191	18	21	39	44	56	100	9	6	15		
Camberwell, S.E.	Camberwell House	108	194	302	44	122	166	468	51	95	146	33	71	104	5	9	14	1	14	15	1	14	15	31	57	88	18	38	56	13	41	54	3	26	29		
Hoxton, N.	Hoxton House	17	28	45	17	79	96	141	50	79	129	1	3	4	2	5	7	3	2	5	-	-	-	15	36	51	2	5	7	7	28	35	-	2	2		
Peckham, S.E.	Peckham House	63	161	224	42	82	124	348	79	97	176	48	57	105	6	12	18	9	7	16	8	7	15	40	76	116	25	40	65	14	44	58	7	18	25		
Bow, E.	Grove Hall, Fairfield-road	426	-	426	1	-	1	427	44	-	44	8	-	8	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	19	10	-	10	13	-	13	7	-	7		
Chiswick	Manor House	22	15	37	-	-	-	37	9	6	15	9	6	15	1	1	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	7	7	14	7	7	14	-	3	3	-	3	3		
Clapton, Upper, E.	Brooke House	35	42	77	-	-	-	77	12	18	30	12	18	30	1	7	8	2	1	3	2	1	3	13	17	30	13	17	30	5	9	14	5	9	14		
Finsbury Park, N.	Northumberland House	39	35	74	-	-	-	74	15	21	36	15	21	36	3	3	6	1	3	4	1	3	4	14	18	32	14	18	32	7	7	14	7	7	14		
Hammersmith, W.	Sussex and Brandenburgh Houses	23	15	38	-	-	-	38	12	6	18	12	6	18	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	4	13	9	4	13	3	-	3	3	-	3	3	
Isleworth	Wyke House	21	12	33	-	-	-	33	2	5	7	2	5	7	1	1	2	-	1	1	-	1	1	2	3	5	2	3	5	1	3	4	1	3	4		
Roehampton, S.W.	The Priory	25	22	47	-	-	-	47	6	8	14	6	8	14	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	1	2	4	3	7	4	3	7	1	1	2	1	1	2		
Southall	Southall Park	9	10	19	-	-	-	19	6	-	6	6	-	6	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	-	2	2	-	-	2		
Sunbury	Halliford House	9	11	20	-	-	-	20	3	3	6	3	3	6	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	1	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Twickenham	Twickenham House	1	16	17	-	-	-	17	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	1	1		
Brook Green, W.	Montague House	6	-	6	-	-	-	6	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Chelsea, S.W.	Blacklands House, King's-road	14	-	14	-	-	-	14	3	-	3	3	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	3	-	3	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Fulham, S.W.	Munster House	27	-	27	-	-	-	27	19	-	19	19	-	19	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	16	16	-	16	9	-	9	9	-	9	9	
Hillingdon	Moorcroft House	46	-	46	-	-	-	46	4	-	4	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	4	-	4	2	-	2	2	-	2	2		
Brompton, West, S.W.	Earl's Court House	-	27	27	-	-	-	27	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Fulham, S.W.	Normand House	-	7	7	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	7	-	7	7	-	7	7	-	7	7			
Hammersmith, S.W.	Otto House, North End	-	29	29	-	-	-	29	-	9	9	-	9	9	-	1	1	-	-	2	2	-	2	-	4	4	-	4	4	-	4	4	-	4	4		
"	Upper Mall House	-	7	7	-	-	-	7	-	4	4	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	4	4	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1		
Hanwell, W.	Lawn House	-	10	10	-	-	-	10	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	2	2		
Hayes	Hayes Park	-	15	15	-	-	-	15	-	3	3	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	3	3	-	3	3	-	3	3	-	3	3		
"	Wood End House	-	17	17	-	-	-	17	-	3	3	-	3	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	3	3	-	3	3	-	3	3	-	3	3
Hendon, N.W.	Hendon Grove	-	12	12	-	-	-	12	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Leyton	Great House	-	11	11	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	2	2
Peckham Rye, S.E.	Silverton House, 26, Linden Grove	-	5	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Southall	The Shrubbery	-	4	4	-	-	-	4	-	5	5	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	5	5	-	5	5	-	5	5	-	5	5		
"	Vine Cottage, Norwood Green	-	8	8	-	-	-	8	-	4	4	-	4	4	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1
Wandsworth	The Huguenots, East Hill	-	9	9	-	-	-	9 <sup>(a)</sup>	-	5	5	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	5	5	-	5	5	-	5	5	-	5	5
Brixton, S.W.	1, Knowle-road	1	1	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Tooting, Upper, S.W.	Ivy Lodge	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS:																																					
Hampton Wick	Normansfield	79	38	117	-	-	-	117	15	9	24	15	9	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	8	5	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Norwood, Lower, S.E.	Colville, Thurlow Park-road	3	-	3	-	-	-	3	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
TOTAL		1,030	836	1,866	198	447	645	2,511	459	518	977	224	271	495	34	54	88	25	41	66	21	38	59	273	366	639	154	197	351	121	201	322	56	84	140		

(a) These patients were, on the 1st January 1881, in Laurel Bank, Parson's Green. The proprietess moved with her patients into The Huguenots during the year 1881  
 (b) In addition to these numbers, 9 patients (6 males and 3 females) were transferred, while resident during 1881, from the Pauper to the Private Class.  
 (c) In addition to these numbers, 14 patients (6 males and 8 females) were transferred, while resident during 1881, from the Private to the Pauper Class.  
 Details of these transfers will be found in a Table following this Appendix.

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1881.									PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1882.						Average Number Resident during 1881.			HOUSES.	
Total Number.			Of the Total Number.						PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	Resident during 1881.			
			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.	
31	26	57	10	7	17	5	2	7	53	73	126	104	168	272	398	150	241	391	Bethnal House.
15	31	46	12	19	31	3	5	8	109	207	316	48	116	164	480	157	323	480	Camberwell House.
12	16	28	2	5	7	-	1	1	14	21	35	43	113	156	191	47	113	160	Hoxton House.
26	17	43	11	9	20	4	2	6	76	164	240	42	83	125	365	118	240	358	Peckham House.
32	-	32	29	-	29	29	-	29	395	-	395	25	-	25	420	425	-	425	Grove Hall.
4	-	4	4	-	4	-	-	-	20	14	34	-	-	-	34	21	15	36	Manor House.
4	1	5	4	1	5	1	-	1	30	42	72	-	-	-	72	32	43	75	Brooke House.
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	40	37	77	-	-	-	77	39	36	75	Northumberland House
1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	25	17	42	-	-	-	42	25	16	41	Sussex, &c., Houses.
1	2	3	1	2	3	-	-	-	20	12	32	-	-	-	32	22	11	33	Wyke House.
-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	27	25	52	-	-	-	52	26	22	48	The Priory.
2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	10	10	20	-	-	-	20	9	10	19	Southall Park.
1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	10	11	21	-	-	-	21	9	11	20	Halliford House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	16	17	-	-	-	17	1	16	17	Twickenham House.
1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	6	-	6	-	-	-	6	6	-	6	Montague House.
2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	12	-	12	-	-	-	12	14	-	14	Blacklands House.
5	-	5	5	-	5	-	-	-	25	-	25	-	-	-	25	25	-	25	Munster House.
4	-	4	4	-	4	-	-	-	42	-	42	-	-	-	42	44	-	44	Moorcroft House.
-	3	3	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	25	25	-	-	-	25	-	25	25	Earl's Court House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	Normand House.
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	33	33	-	-	-	33	-	29	29	Otto House.
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	9	9	-	-	-	9	-	8	8	Upper Mall House.
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	9	9	-	-	-	9	-	9	9	Lawn House.
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	15	15	-	-	-	15	-	15	15	Hayes Park.
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	16	16	-	-	-	16	-	17	17	Wood End Grove.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	13	-	-	-	13	-	12	12	Hendon Grove.
-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	7	7	-	-	-	7	-	9	9	Great House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	5	-	5	5	Silverton House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	4	-	4	4	The Shrubbery.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	11	-	-	-	11	-	9	9	Vine Cottage.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	9	-	-	-	9	-	9	9	The Huguenots.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	2	1	1	2	1, Knowle-road.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	Ivy Lodge.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	IDIOT ESTABLISH- MENTS.
-	4	4	-	4	4	-	-	-	89	40	129	-	-	-	129	85	41	126	Normansfield.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	4	3	-	3	Colville.
141	109	250	89	59	148	42	10	52	1,011	846	1,857	262	480	742	2,599	1,261	1,293	2,554	TOTAL.



PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1881.									PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1882.						Average Number Resident during 1881.			HOUSES.
Total Number.			Of the Total Number.			PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total 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.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	-	-	6	5	5	Bishopstone House.
3	1	4	3	1	4	-	-	-	19	25	44	-	-	-	44	19	23	Springfield House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	3, Alexandra-terrace, Torpoint.
1	1	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	21	17	38	-	-	-	38	20	17	Wye House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	-	-	6	-	6	Court Hall.
2	1	3	2	1	3	-	-	-	21	18	39	-	-	-	39	17	22	Plympton House.
1	1	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	18	16	34	-	-	-	34	19	16	Dinsdale Park.
2	1	3	2	1	3	1	-	1	29	21	50	-	-	-	50	27	20	Dunston Lodge.
1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	7	9	16	-	-	-	16	8	9	Witham.
2	2	4	2	-	2	-	-	-	9	16	25	-	41	41	66	12	57	Vernon House.
1	2	3	1	2	3	-	-	-	19	19	38	-	-	-	38	20	20	Northwoods.
1	1	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	18	17	35	-	-	-	35	18	18	Fairford House.
1	1	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	3	The Croft House.
1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	8	15	23	-	-	-	23	9	16	Sandywell Park.
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	7	15	22	-	-	-	22	7	15	Westbrook House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	4	-	4	The Briars.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	-	-	-	4	2	2	Harpenden Hall.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	8	-	-	-	8	5	3	Hadham Palace.
1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	10	14	24	-	-	-	24	12	12	North Grove House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	Springcroft.
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	3	3	-	Tattlebury House.
2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	11	10	21	-	-	-	21	12	9	West Malling Place.
3	1	4	3	1	4	-	-	-	9	12	21	-	-	-	21	12	13	Marsden Hall.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	9	22	-	-	-	22	12	8	Clifton Hall.
34	18	52	8	8	16	13	8	21	48	47	95	64	66	130	225	109	114	Haydock Lodge.
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	-	1	17	23	40	-	-	-	40	12	22	Tue Brook Villa.
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	-	10	-	10	Westdale House.
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	33	43	76	-	-	-	76	32	46	Heigham Hall.
1	1	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	3	7	10	-	-	-	10	3	7	The Grove, Catton.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	10	16	-	-	-	16	5	10	Abington Abbey.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	Culworth Hall.
3	-	3	3	-	3	-	-	-	30	-	30	-	-	-	30	32	-	Stretton House.
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	31	31	-	-	-	31	-	30	Grove House.
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	4	-	3	St. Mary's House.

(continued.)

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES—continued.

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1881.							ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1881.													DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1881.														
		PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total 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	52	41	93	-	-	-	93	15	20	35	15	20	35	2	4	6	1	-	1	1	-	1	17	17	34	17	17	34	8	10	18	8	10	18	
"	Bailbrook House, Bath Easton	15	12	27	-	-	-	27	2	2	4	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	4	3	1	4	-	1	1	-	1	1		
"	13 and 14, Adelaide-terrace, Portishead.	-	-	(House licensed 5 April 1881)	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Stafford	Ashwood House, Kingswinford, Dudley.	7	18	25	-	-	-	25	3	6	9	3	6	9	1	-	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	7	9	2	7	9	1	5	6	1	5	6	
"	Moat House, Tamworth	-	3	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Suffolk	The Glebe House, Aspall, Debenham	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Surrey	Church-street, Epsom	-	8	8	-	-	-	8	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1		
"	Woodcote End House, Epsom	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	1		
"	The Croshams, Sutton	-	-	(House licensed 10 January 1881)	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	4	4	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	1	1		
Sussex	Ticehurst Asylum	33	33	66	-	-	-	66	8	9	17	8	9	17	1	4	5	3	1	4	3	1	4	3	9	12	3	9	12	1	5	6	1	5	6	
"	Myskyns, Ticehurst	2	-	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	6		
"	St George's Retreat, Ditchling, Burgess Hill.	14	38	52	-	-	-	52	6	6	12	6	6	12	1	2	3	2	-	2	2	-	2	5	5	10	5	5	10	-	2	2	-	2	2	
Warwick	Burman House, Henley-in-Arden	12	11	23	-	-	-	23	2	5	7	2	5	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	1	2	3	-	2	2	-	2	2		
"	Hurst House, Henley-in-Arden	-	4	4	-	-	-	4	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Wilts	Laverstock House, Salisbury	22	23	45	-	-	-	45	11	8	19	11	8	19	2	-	2	-	1	1	-	1	7	10	17	7	10	17	4	7	11	4	7	11		
"	Fisherton House, Salisbury	46	64	110	164	173	337	447	126	199	325	17	28	45	6	7	13	14	7	21	2	3	5	49	75	124	13	20	33	12	51	63	4	7	11	
"	Fiddington House, Market Lavington, Devizes.	12	13	25	-	-	-	25	3	3	6	3	3	6	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	4	-	4	3	51	63	1	14	15		
"	Kingsdown House, Box	12	19	31	-	1	1	32	5	3	8	5	3	8	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	4	4	8	4	4	8	4	4	8	3	-	3	3	
York, E.R.	Marfleet-lane Retreat, Sculcoates, Hull.	-	8	8	-	-	-	8	-	4	4	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	3	3	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1
York, W.R.	Greta Bank, Barnoldswick, Bentham	3	1	4	-	-	-	4	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
"	Grove House, Acomb, York	10	12	22	-	-	-	22	-	7	7	-	7	7	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	6	1	5	6	-	4	4	-	4	4		
"	Lime Tree House, Acomb, York	6	2	8	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
"	The Grange, Kimberworth, Rotherham	-	15	15	-	-	-	15	-	4	4	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	5	5	-	3	3	-	3	3		
York, City	Lawrence House, York	6	11	17	-	-	-	17	1	5	6	1	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	1	2	3	-	2	2	-	2	2		
IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS :																																				
Devon	Western Counties Idiot Asylum, Starcross.	14	5	19	32	24	56	75	7	8	15	1	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	8	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Essex	Essex Hall, Colchester	67	31	98	-	-	-	98	9	10	19	9	10	19	5	2	7	-	-	-	-	-	10	3	13	10	3	13	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Somerset	Downside Lodge, Chilcompton, Bath	-	4	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Warwick	Midland Counties Idiot Asylum, Dorridge Grove, Knowle Common.	25	18	43	-	-	-	43	2	3	5	2	3	5	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-		
TOTAL		739	814	1,553	257	304	561	2,114	391	506	897	217	272	489	36	41	77	34	31	65	22	25	47	250	294	544	181	190	371	87	163	250	69	105	174	

(a) In addition to these numbers, one female was transferred, while resident during 1881, from the Pauper to the Private Class.  
 (b) In addition to these numbers, two patients (one male and one female) were transferred, while resident during 1881, from the Private to the Pauper Class.  
 Details of these transfers will be found in a Table following this Appendix.

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES—continued.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1881.									PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1882.						Average Number Resident during 1881.			HOUSES.	
Total Number.			Of the Total Number.						PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	M. F. Total.			
			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.		
2	4	6	2	4	6	2	1	3	48	40	88	-	-	-	88	53	40	93	Brislington House.
2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	12	13	25	-	-	-	25	15	12	27	Bailbrook House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	13 and 14, Adelaide-terrace, Portishead.
-	3	3	-	3	3	-	-	-	8	14	22	-	-	-	22	6	17	23	Ashwood House.
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	Moat House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	The Glebe House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	9	-	-	-	9	-	8	8	Church-street, Epsom.
2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	2	Woodcote End House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	The Croshams, Sutton.
4	2	6	4	2	6	-	-	-	34	31	65	-	-	-	65	33	32	65	Ticehurst Asylum.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	Myskyns, Ticehurst.
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	15	38	53	-	-	-	53	14	38	52	St. George's Retreat.
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	13	13	26	-	-	-	26	12	11	23	Burman House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	5	-	5	5	Hurst House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	21	47	-	-	-	47	23	25	48	Laverstock House.
17	23	40	2	8	10	5	9	14	48	63	111	222	275	497	608	242	278	520	Fisherton House.
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	11	15	26	-	-	-	26	13	14	27	Fiddington House.
1	2	3	1	2	3	-	-	-	12	17	29	-	-	-	29	13	18	30	Kingsdown House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	9	-	-	-	9	-	8	8	Marfleet-lane Retreat.
1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	4	1	5	-	-	-	5	4	1	5	Greta Bank.
1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	8	14	22	-	-	-	22	8	12	20	Grove House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	8	-	-	-	8	6	2	8	Lime Tree House.
-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	-	-	12	-	14	14	The Grange.
1	1	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	5	13	18	-	-	-	18	6	12	18	Lawrence House.
3	3	6	1	2	3	-	-	-	11	7	18	34	24	58	76	46	30	76	WESTERN COUNTIES IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS:
4	3	7	4	3	7	1	-	1	62	35	97	-	-	-	97	64	33	97	Western Counties Idiot Asylum.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	4	-	4	4	Essex Hall, Colchester.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	20	45	-	-	-	45	26	19	45	Downside Lodge.
98	85	183	55	57	112	23	19	42	719	839	1,558	320	406	726	2,284	1,016	1,185	2,201	Midland Counties Idiot Asylum.
																		TOTAL.	

SUMMARY.

	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1881.							ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1881.															DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1881.											
	PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total 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.					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.				
COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS -	230	309	539	18,426	22,389	40,815	41,354	5,697	5,770	11,467	123	140	263	681	881	1,562	417	292	709	13	14	27	2,747	3,318	6,065	66	98	164	1,861	2,457	4,318	22	46	68
REGISTERED HOSPITALS - -	1,454	1,346	2,800	92	56	148	2,948	418	448	866	403	440	843	45	67	112	38	37	75	38	36	74	315	417	732	305	412	717	120	211	331	114	209	323
METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES	1,030	836	1,866	198	447	645	2,511	459	518	977	224	271	495	34	54	88	25	41	66	21	38	59	273	366	639	154	197	351	121	201	322	56	84	140
PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES -	739	814	1,553	257	304	561	2,114	391	506	897	217	272	489	36	41	77	34	31	65	22	25	47	250	294	544	181	190	371	87	163	250	69	105	174
TOTAL - - -	3,453	3,305	6,758	18,973	23,196	42,169	48,927	6,965	7,242	14,207	967	1,123	2,090	796	1,043	1,839	514	401	915	94	113	207	3,585	4,395	7,980	706	897	1,603	2,189	3,032	5,221	261	444	705
NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND INDIA ASYLUM.	288	19	307	-	-	-	307	228	2	230	228	2	230	10	-	10	3	1	4	3	1	4	215	-	215	215	-	215	118	-	118	118	-	118
CRIMINAL ASYLUM - - -	172	55	227	199	65	264	491	51	13	64	34	6	40	1	-	1	2	1	3	-	-	-	35	7	42	31	2	33	4	5	9	-	-	-
PRIVATE SINGLE PATIENTS - -	175	273	448	-	-	-	448	72	96	168	72	96	168	8	14	22	26	28	54	26	28	54	60	77	137	60	77	137	9	9	18	9	9	18
GRAND TOTAL - - -	4,088	3,652	7,740	19,172	23,261	42,433	50,173	7,316	7,353	14,669	1,301	1,227	2,528	815	1,057	1,872	545	431	976	123	142	265	3,895	4,479	8,374	1,012	976	1,988	2,320	3,046	5,366	388	453	841

(a) In addition to these numbers, 40 patients (25 males and 15 females) were transferred, while resident during 1881, from the Pauper to the Private Class.  
 (b) In addition to these numbers, 45 patients (18 males and 27 females) were transferred, while resident during 1881, from the Private to the Pauper Class.  
 Details of these transfers will be found in a Table following this Appendix.



S U M M A R Y.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1881.									PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1882.							Average Number Resident during 1881.			
Total Number.			Of the Total Number.						PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total 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.	
2,314	1,751	4,065	30	26	56	1,455	1,137	2,592	266	318	584	19,026	23,081	42,107	42,691	19,018	23,116	42,134	County and Borough Asylums.
95	66	161	93	63	156	53	32	85	1,459	1,311	2,770	95	56	151	2,921	1,524	1,368	2,892	Registered Hospitals.
141	109	250	89	59	148	42	10	52	1,011	846	1,857	262	480	742	2,599	1,261	1,293	2,554	Metropolitan Licensed Houses.
98	85	183	55	57	112	23	19	42	719	839	1,558	320	406	726	2,284	1,016	1,185	2,201	Provincial Licensed Houses.
2,648	2,011	4,659	267	205	472	1,573	1,198	2,771	3,455	3,314	6,769	19,703	24,023	43,726	50,495	22,819	26,962	49,781	TOTAL.
16	1	17	16	1	17	7	-	7	285	20	305	-	-	-	305	285	20	305	Naval and Military Hospitals, and India Asylum.
8	3	11	3	2	5	8	3	11	171	57	228	208	66	274	502	373	122	495	Criminal Asylum.
8	20	28	8	20	28	-	-	-	179	272	451	-	-	-	451	175	271	446	Private Single Patients.
2,680	2,035	4,715	294	228	522	1,588	1,201	2,789	4,090	3,663	7,753	19,911	24,089	44,000	51,753	23,652	27,375	51,027	GRAND TOTAL.

TABLE showing the Number of PATIENTS Transferred from the PRIVATE to the PAUPER CLASS, and *vice versâ*, while Resident in COUNTY and BOROUGH ASYLUMS, REGISTERED HOSPITALS, STATE ASYLUMS, and LICENSED HOUSES during the Year 1881.

	Number Transferred from Private to Pauper Class.			Number Transferred from Pauper to Private Class.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
<b>COUNTY ASYLUMS :</b>						
Beds, Herts, and Hunts - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1
Berks - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1
Carmarthen - - - - -	1	1	2	-	-	-
Chester (Parkside) - - - - -	-	1	1	1	-	1
Cornwall - - - - -	2	-	2	-	-	-
Denbigh - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-
Dorset - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-
Kent (Barming Heath) - - - - -	-	-	-	2	4	6
Kent (Chartham) - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-
Lancaster (Lancaster Moor) - - - - -	-	-	-	5	1	6
Leicester and Rutland - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-
Northampton - - - - -	-	3	3	1	-	1
Nottingham - - - - -	-	-	-	2	-	2
Sussex - - - - -	1	2	3	-	1	1
Worcester - - - - -	1	1	2	-	1	1
York, North Riding - - - - -	-	2	2	1	-	1
York, West Riding (Wakefield) - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1
York, West Riding (Wadsley) - - - - -	-	-	-	1	2	3
York, East Riding - - - - -	1	1	2	1	-	1
<b>BOROUGH ASYLUMS :</b>						
Birmingham (Winson Green) - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1
Bristol - - - - -	-	1	1	2	-	2
Ipswich - - - - -	1	1	2	-	-	-
Newcastle-on-Tyne - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-
Portsmouth - - - - -	1	1	2	-	-	-
<b>BROADMOOR CRIMINAL ASYLUM</b> - - - - -	1	1	2	-	1	1
<b>METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES :</b>						
Bethnal House - - - - -	-	2	2	1	3	4
Camberwell House - - - - -	2	1	3	-	-	-
Peckham House - - - - -	4	5	9	5	-	5
<b>PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES :</b>						
Fisherton House - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-
Kingsdown House - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1
Western Counties Idiot Asylum - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b> - - - - -	18	27	45	25	15	40

Appendix (B<sup>2</sup>.)

TABLE showing the Number of DEATHS FROM SUICIDE in ASYLUMS, HOSPITALS, and LICENSED HOUSES, and amongst PRIVATE PATIENTS in SINGLE CHARGE during the Year 1881.

	Number of Suicides during the Year 1881.								
	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.
<b>COUNTY ASYLUMS :</b>									
Beds, Herts, and Hunts - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Berks - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Joint Counties, Carmarthen - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Chester, at Chester - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Cornwall - - - - -	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Wales Counties, Denbigh - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Devon - - - - -	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durham - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hants - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Kent (Chartham) - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Lancaster (Lancaster Moor) - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lancaster (Whittingham) - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	(a)1
Leicester and Rutland - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somerset - - - - -	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surrey (Wandsworth) - - - - -	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sussex - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
W. York (Wakefield) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
<b>BOROUGH ASYLUMS :</b>									
Birmingham (Winson Green) - - -	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bristol - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>REGISTERED HOSPITALS :</b>									
Lincoln Lunatic Hospital - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES :</b>									
Bethnal House - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Camberwell House - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manor House - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES :</b>									
Dunston Lodge - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	(a)1
Ashwood House - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Ticehurst - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>PRIVATE SINGLE PATIENTS</b>									
- - - - -	-	1	(b)1	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>SUMMARY :</b>									
COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS - - -	13	4	17	2	1	3	4	-	4
REGISTERED HOSPITALS - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES - - -	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	2
PRIVATE SINGLE PATIENT - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - - - -	16	7	23	2	1	3	5	1	6

(a) Act committed after patient had escaped.  
 (b) Not in Asylum, but while under care as Single Patient.

Appendix (B<sup>3</sup>.)

## STATISTICS of INSANE Persons confined in ASYLUMS, HOSPITALS, and

## COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGHES.	TOTAL NUMBER of PATIENTS, 1st January 1882.						Total Lunatics.
	PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
COUNTIES AND UNITED COUNTIES :							
Beds, Herts, and Hunts - - -	-	-	-	469	531	1,000	1,000
Berks (Reading, and Newbury) - -	-	2	2	196	254	450	452
Bucks - - - - -	8	2	10	171	253	424	434
Cambridge and Isle of Ely - - -	-	-	-	160	188	348	348
Carmarthen, Cardigan, Pembroke, and Haverfordwest.	4	7	11	241	274	515	526
Chester: Chester - - - - -	-	-	-	269	289	558	558
„ Parkside - - - - -	17	11	28	276	324	600	628
Cornwall - - - - -	24	25	49	220	304	524	573
Cumberland and Westmoreland - -	-	-	-	220	220	440	440
Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth.	15	12	27	226	251	477	504
Derby - - - - -	-	2	2	201	227	428	430
Devon - - - - -	-	-	-	322	487	809	809
Dorset - - - - -	14	12	26	203	247	450	476
Durham - - - - -	6	4	10	570	450	1,020	1,030
Essex - - - - -	-	-	-	402	521	923	923
Glamorgan - - - - -	-	-	-	347	295	642	642
Gloucester - - - - -	1	2	3	311	377	688	691
Hants - - - - -	-	-	-	392	441	833	833
Hereford (County and City) - - -	18	7	25	167	187	354	379
Kent: Barming Heath - - - - -	11	18	29	530	758	1,288	1,317
„ Chartham - - - - -	4	3	7	313	390	703	710
Lancaster: Lancaster Moor - - -	4	4	8	556	559	1,115	1,123
„ Rainhill - - - - -	-	-	-	325	355	680	680
„ Prestwich - - - - -	-	-	-	534	665	1,199	1,199
„ Whittingham - - - - -	-	-	-	586	761	1,347	1,347
Leicester and Rutland - - - - -	16	25	41	215	200	415	456

Appendix (B<sup>3</sup>.)

LICENSED HOUSES, and in Private SINGLE CHARGE, on the 1st January 1882.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st January 1882,

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.	
15	16	31	1	1	2	1	-	1	5	1	6	COUNTIES, &c. : Beds, Herts, and Hunts. Berks, &c.
27	51	78	-	-	-	4	1	5	3	-	3	
8	7	15	-	-	-	1	-	1	5	2	7	Bucks.
5	6	11	1	-	1	1	1	2	4	1	5	Cambridge and Isle of Ely.
9	7	16	-	-	-	2	-	2	10	2	12	Carmarthen, &c.
12	16	28	-	-	-	1	-	1	17	9	26	Chester : Chester.
14	25	39	-	-	-	1	-	1	10	3	13	„ Parkside.
10	9	19	2	1	3	-	-	-	1	1	2	Cornwall.
22	28	50	-	-	-	1	-	1	12	8	20	Cumberland and Westmoreland.
14	19	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	4	11	Denbigh, &c.
20	21	41	2	-	2	1	-	1	1	1	2	Derby.
11	20	31	-	-	-	2	1	3	5	6	11	Devon.
5	5	10	-	-	-	2	-	2	4	-	4	Dorset.
10	28	38	-	-	-	6	1	7	29	13	42	Durham.
20	29	49	-	-	-	2	2	4	15	10	25	Essex.
18	26	44	-	-	-	1	1	2	8	4	12	Glamorgan.
10	9	19	-	1	1	3	-	3	10	8	18	Gloucester.
16	37	53	-	-	-	4	1	5	21	8	29	Hants.
12	15	27	1	-	1	2	-	2	-	1	1	Hereford.
31	48	79	-	1	1	5	1	6	20	14	34	Kent : Barming Heath.
5	13	18	-	-	-	4	-	4	4	-	4	„ Chartham.
38	41	79	1	1	2	-	1	1	59	47	106	Lancaster : Lancaster.
18	24	42	1	-	1	4	1	5	40	27	67	„ Rainhill.
28	48	76	1	-	1	4	1	5	72	73	145	„ Prestwich.
30	25	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	94	76	170	„ Whittingham
12	15	27	-	-	-	6	1	7	3	1	4	Leicester and Rutland.

COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGHES.	TOTAL NUMBER of PATIENTS, 1st January 1882.						Total Lunatics.
	PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
Lincoln - - - - -	-	-	-	298	309	607	607
Middlesex : Banstead - - - - -	-	-	-	621	1,082	1,703	1,703
"    Colney Hatch - - - - -	-	-	-	852	1,321	2,173	2,173
"    Hanwell - - - - -	-	-	-	750	1,090	1,840	1,840
Monmouth, Brecon, and Radnor - - - - -	-	-	-	286	279	565	565
Norfolk - - - - -	1	3	4	284	397	681	685
Northampton - - - - -	18	24	42	281	267	548	590
Northumberland - - - - -	3	4	7	218	203	421	428
Nottingham - - - - -	2	1	3	137	178	315	318
Oxford (Abingdon, Oxford City, and Windsor).	-	-	-	226	261	487	487
Salop and Montgomery (Shrewsbury, Bridgnorth, and Wenlock).	-	-	-	237	268	505	505
Somerset - - - - -	-	2	2	315	432	747	749
Stafford : Stafford - - - - -	-	-	-	369	306	675	675
"    Burntwood - - - - -	-	-	-	294	272	566	566
Suffolk - - - - -	-	-	-	165	215	380	380
Surrey : Wandsworth - - - - -	-	-	-	412	628	1,040	1,040
"    Brookwood - - - - -	-	-	-	413	615	1,028	1,028
Sussex - - - - -	10	22	32	347	467	814	846
Warwick - - - - -	4	12	16	291	363	654	670
Wilts - - - - -	-	-	-	273	340	613	613
Worcester - - - - -	19	23	42	339	401	740	782
York, N. Riding - - - - -	15	21	36	247	257	504	540
"    W. Riding : Wakefield - - - - -	1	-	1	698	703	1,401	1,402
"    "    Wadsley - - - - -	7	18	25	525	667	1,192	1,217
"    E. Riding - - - - -	8	12	20	132	125	257	277
BOROUGHES :							
Birmingham (Winson Green) - - - - -	17	11	28	308	355	663	691
Bristol - - - - -	8	6	14	188	205	393	407
Hull - - - - -	-	-	-	86	85	171	171
Ipswich - - - - -	3	10	13	112	148	260	273
Leicester - - - - -	-	-	-	212	219	431	431
London (City of) - - - - -	-	-	-	163	230	393	393
Newcastle-on-Tyne - - - - -	1	7	8	130	126	256	264
Norwich - - - - -	-	-	-	77	106	183	183
Nottingham - - - - -	-	-	-	135	140	275	275
Portsmouth - - - - -	7	6	13	183	213	396	409
TOTAL - - - - -	266	318	584	19,026	23,081	42,107	42,691

OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st January 1882.

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.	
16	15	31	-	-	-	3	1	4	14	-	14	Lincoln.
60	49	109	-	-	-	1	-	1	42	148	190	Middlesex (Banstead).
58	39	97	3	-	3	7	1	8	70	64	134	„ (Colney Hatch).
42	55	97	-	-	-	5	-	5	75	97	172	„ (Hanwell).
29	35	64	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	4	12	Monmouth, &c.
35	61	96	-	-	-	3	2	5	8	2	10	Norfolk.
12	14	26	-	-	-	3	-	3	4	-	4	Northampton.
18	28	46	-	-	-	1	-	1	18	7	25	Northumberland.
6	5	11	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	-	2	Nottingham.
4	11	15	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	1	4	Oxford, &c.
12	17	29	-	-	-	5	2	7	7	3	10	Salop and Montgomery.
24	38	62	-	-	-	3	1	4	10	2	12	Somerset.
15	29	44	-	-	-	1	5	6	7	5	12	Stafford : Stafford.
10	11	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	6	„ Burntwood.
10	12	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Suffolk.
23	29	52	-	-	-	1	2	3	2	2	4	Surrey : Wandsworth.
22	31	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	58	94	„ Brookwood.
42	54	96	-	-	-	6	3	9	7	3	10	Sussex.
6	20	26	1	1	2	7	1	8	3	6	9	Warwick.
30	45	75	-	-	-	1	1	2	3	1	4	Wilts.
35	36	71	3	3	6	2	1	3	4	2	6	Worcester.
19	35	54	-	-	-	1	-	1	8	3	11	York, N. Riding.
23	78	101	-	1	1	-	1	1	11	5	16	„ W. Riding: Wakefield.
26	23	49	-	-	-	2	-	2	34	20	54	„ „ Wadsley.
4	5	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	5	„ E. Riding.
BOROUGHES :												
23	33	56	2	-	2	3	2	5	7	2	9	Birmingham (Winson Gr.)
22	23	45	1	1	2	3	1	4	10	4	14	Bristol.
6	14	20	-	-	-	3	-	3	9	4	13	Hull.
14	24	38	1	-	1	1	-	1	2	1	3	Ipswich.
9	16	25	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	Leicester.
15	20	35	-	-	-	-	1	1	33	21	54	London (City of).
16	19	35	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	Newcastle-on-Tyne.
4	5	9	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	Norwich.
10	14	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nottingham.
7	8	15	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	-	2	Portsmouth.
1,127	1,539	2,666	22	13	35	125	41	166	905	789	1,694	TOTAL.

## REGISTERED HOSPITALS, NAVAL AND

COUNTY.	REGISTERED HOSPITALS, NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND STATE ASYLUMS.	TOTAL NUMBER of PATIENTS, 1st January 1882.						
		PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
	REGISTERED HOSPITALS :							
Chester - -	Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital, Cheadle.	91	115	206	-	-	-	206
Devon - -	Wonford House, Exeter - -	51	52	103	-	-	-	103
Gloucester - -	Barnwood House, Gloucester - -	59	59	118	-	-	-	118
Lincoln - -	Lincoln Lunatic Hospital - -	31	29	60	-	-	-	60
Middlesex - -	St. Luke's Hospital, Old-street.	64	125	189	-	-	-	189
Norfolk - -	Bethel Hospital, Norwich - -	26	45	71	-	1	1	72
Northampton - -	St. Andrew's Hospital, Billing-road, Northampton.	152	158	310	-	-	-	310
Notts - -	Nottingham Lunatic Hospital, The Coppice, Nottingham.	32	35	67	-	-	-	67
Oxford - -	Warneford Asylum, Heading-ton-hill, Oxford.	29	42	71	-	-	-	71
Stafford - -	Charitable Institution for the Insane, Coton Hill, Stafford.	68	79	147	1	-	1	148
Surrey - -	Bethlehem Hospital, Lambeth-road.	103	142	245	-	-	-	245
York - -	York Lunatic Hospital, Bootham	65	43	108	22	31	53	161
„ - -	The Retreat, York - -	66	91	157	-	-	-	157
	IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS :							
Lancaster - -	Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots, Lancaster.	225	126	351	72	24	96	447
Surrey - -	Asylum for Idiots, Earlswood, Reigate.	397	170	567	-	-	-	567
	TOTAL - - -	1,459	1,311	2,770	95	56	151	2,921
	NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND INDIA ASYLUM :							
Hants - -	Netley Abbey, Southampton - -	36	-	36	-	-	-	36
Middlesex - -	Royal India Lunatic Asylum, Ealing.	85	20	105	-	-	-	105
Norfolk - -	Royal Naval Hospital, Yarmouth.	164	-	164	-	-	-	164
	TOTAL - - -	285	20	305	-	-	-	305
	CRIMINAL ASYLUM :							
Berks - -	State Criminal Asylum, Broad-moor, Wokingham.	171	57	228 (a)	208	66	274	502

(a) Of this number 219 (164 males and 55 females)



MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND STATE ASYLUMS.

OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st January 1882,												REGISTERED HOSPITALS, NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND STATE ASYLUMS.
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.	
14	18	32	12	9	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	REGISTERED HOSPITALS :
2	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital, Cheadle.
3	10	13	16	10	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	Wonford House.
2	2	4	4	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	Barnwood House.
11	27	38	3	4	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lincoln Lunatic Hospital.
4	4	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	St. Luke's Hospital.
7	16	23	30	23	53	1	-	1	-	-	-	Bethel Hospital.
3	4	7	7	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	St. Andrew's Hospital.
1	7	8	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nottingham Lunatic Hospital.
12	15	27	10	12	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	Warneford Asylum.
79	113	192	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Charitable Institution, Coton Hill.
2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bethlehem Hospital.
10	13	23	6	7	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	York Lunatic Hospital.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	The Retreat, York.
-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS :
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Earlswood Asylum.
150	231	381	93	69	162	1	-	1	-	-	-	TOTAL.
33	-	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND INDIA ASYLUM :
-	1	1	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	Netley Abbey, Southampton.
7	-	7	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Royal India Lunatic Asylum.
40	1	41	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	Royal Naval Hospital.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	TOTAL.
69	42	111	3	-	3	379	123	502	33	4	37	CRIMINAL ASYLUM :
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	State Criminal Asylum.

were chargeable entirely to the Parliamentary Vote.

## METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES. . . . .

H O U S E S.		TOTAL NUMBER of PATIENTS, 1st January 1882.						
		P R I V A T E.			P A U P E R.			Total Lunatics.
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
Bethnal Green, E. -	Bethnal House, Cambridge-road -	53	73	126	104	168	272	398
Camberwell, S.E. -	Camberwell House - - -	109	207	316	48	116	164	480
Hoxton, N. - - -	Hoxton House - - - -	14	21	35	43	113	156	191
Peckham, S.E. - -	Peckham House - - - -	76	164	240	42	83	125	365
Bow, E. - - - -	Grove Hall, Fairfield-road -	395	-	395	25	-	25	420
Chiswick - - - -	Manor House - - - -	20	14	34	-	-	-	34
Clapton, Upper, E. -	Brooke House - - - -	30	42	72	-	-	-	72
Finsbury Park, N. -	Northumberland House - -	40	37	77	-	-	-	77
Hammersmith, W. -	Sussex and Brandenburgh Houses	25	17	42	-	-	-	42
Isleworth - - - -	Wyke House - - - -	20	12	32	-	-	-	32
Roehampton, S.W. -	The Priory - - - -	27	25	52	-	-	-	52
Southall - - - -	Southall Park - - - -	10	10	20	-	-	-	20
Sunbury - - - -	Halliford House - - - -	10	11	21	-	-	-	21
Twickenham - - -	Twickenham House - - - -	1	16	17	-	-	-	17
Brook Green, W. -	Montague House - - - -	6	-	6	-	-	-	6
Chelsea, S.W. - -	Blacklands House, King's-road -	12	-	12	-	-	-	12
Fulham, S.W. - -	Munster House - - - -	25	-	25	-	-	-	25
Hillingdon - - -	Moorcroft House - - - -	42	-	42	-	-	-	42
Brompton, West, S.W.	Earl's Court House - - - -	-	25	25	-	-	-	25
Hammersmith, S.W.	Otto House, North End - - -	-	33	33	-	-	-	33
" W.	Upper Mall House - - - -	-	9	9	-	-	-	9
Hanwell, W. - - -	Lawn House - - - -	-	9	9	-	-	-	9
Hayes - - - -	Hayes Park - - - -	-	15	15	-	-	-	15
" - - - -	Wood End House - - - -	-	16	16	-	-	-	16
Hendon, N.W. - -	Hendon Grove - - - -	-	13	13	-	-	-	13
Leyton - - - -	Great House - - - -	-	7	7	-	-	-	7
Peckham Rye, S.E.	Silverton House, 26, Linden- grove.	-	5	5	-	-	-	5
Southall - - - -	The Shrubby - - - -	-	4	4	-	-	-	4
" - - - -	Vine Cottage, Norwood-green -	-	11	11	-	-	-	11
Wandsworth - - -	The Huguenots, East Hill - -	-	9	9	-	-	-	9
Brixton, S.W. - -	1, Knowle-road - - - -	1	1	2	-	-	-	2
Tooting, Upper, S.W.	Ivy Lodge - - - -	2	-	2	-	-	-	2
IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS :								
Hampton Wick - -	Normansfield - - - -	89	40	129	-	-	-	129
Norwood, Lower, S.E.	Colville, Thurlow Park-road -	4	-	4	-	-	-	4
TOTAL - - - -		1,011	846	1,857	262	480	742	2,599

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st January 1882,

Deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to County or Borough Rates.			HOUSES.
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
25	73	98	8	6	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bethnal House.
5	14	19	13	28	41	1	-	1	3	2	5	Camberwell House.
4	15	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	Hoxton House.
12	31	43	13	8	21	-	-	-	-	2	2	Peckham House.
4	-	4	6	-	6	1	-	1	-	-	-	Grove Hall.
5	3	8	3	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	Manor House.
10	10	20	10	12	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	Brooke House.
3	4	7	14	6	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	Northumberland House.
5	4	9	5	6	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sussex, &c., Houses.
1	1	2	6	3	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	Wyke House.
5	7	12	11	3	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	The Priory.
2	-	2	4	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	Southall Park.
5	3	8	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	Halliford House.
-	1	1	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	Twickenham House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Montague House.
-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	Blacklands House.
6	-	6	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	Munster House.
8	-	8	20	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	Moorcroft House.
-	2	2	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	Earl's Court House.
-	4	4	-	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	Otto House.
-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Upper Mall House.
-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lawn House.
-	1	1	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	Hayes Park.
-	2	2	-	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	Wood End House.
-	2	2	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	Hendon Grove.
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Great House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Silverton House.
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	The Shrubberv.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Vine Cottage.
-	1	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	The Huguenots,
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1, Knowle-road.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ivy Lodge.
-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	Normansfield.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Colville.
100	181	281	126	116	242	2	-	2	6	4	10	TOTAL.

## PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES. - - - -

COUNTY.	H O U S E S.	TOTAL NUMBER of PATIENTS, 1st January 1882.						Total Lunatics.
		PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
Beds -	Bishopstone House, Bedford -	-	6	6	-	-	-	6
"	Springfield House, Bedford -	19	25	44	-	-	-	44
Cornwall -	3, Alexandra Terrace, Torpoint	-	2	2	-	-	-	2
Derby -	Wye House, Buxton -	21	17	38	-	-	-	38
Devon -	Court Hall, Kenton, Exeter -	-	6	6	-	-	-	6
"	Plympton House, Plympton -	21	18	39	-	-	-	39
Durham -	Dinsdale Park, Darlington -	18	16	34	-	-	-	34
"	Dunston Lodge, Gateshead -	29	21	50	-	-	-	50
Essex -	Witham - - - -	7	9	16	-	-	-	16
Glamorgan -	Vernon House, Briton Ferry -	9	16	25	-	41	41	66
Gloucester -	Northwoods, Winterbourne, Bristol.	19	19	38	-	-	-	38
"	Fairford House, Fairford -	18	17	35	-	-	-	35
"	The Croft House, Fairford -	-	2	2	-	-	-	2
"	Sandywell Park, Andoversford, Cheltenham.	8	15	23	-	-	-	23
Hants -	Westbrook House, Alton -	7	15	22	-	-	-	22
"	The Briars, Sandown, Isle of Wight.	-	4	4	-	-	-	4
Herts -	Harpenden Hall, St. Albans -	2	2	4	-	-	-	4
"	Hadham Palace, Much Hadham	5	3	8	-	-	-	8
Kent -	North Grove House, Hawkhurst	10	14	24	-	-	-	24
"	Springcroft, Beckenham -	-	2	2	-	-	-	2
"	Tattlebury House, Goudhurst -	3	-	3	-	-	-	3
"	West Malling Place, Maidstone	11	10	21	-	-	-	21
Lancaster -	Marsden Hall, Burnley -	9	12	21	-	-	-	21
"	Clifton Hall, Manchester -	13	9	22	-	-	-	22
"	Haydock Lodge, Ashton, Newton-le-Willows.	48	47	95	64	66	130	225
"	Tue Brook Villa, Liverpool -	17	23	40	-	-	-	40
"	Westdale House, Wavertree, Liverpool.	-	10	10	-	-	-	10
Norfolk -	Heigham Hall, Norwich -	33	43	76	-	-	-	76
"	The Grove, Catton, Norwich -	3	7	10	-	-	-	10
Northampton -	Abington Abbey Retreat, Northampton.	6	10	16	-	-	-	16
"	Culworth Hall, Culworth, Banbury.	-	2	2	-	-	-	2
Salop -	Stretton House, Church Stretton.	30	-	30	-	-	-	30
"	Grove House, All Stretton -	-	31	31	-	-	-	31
"	St. Mary's House, Whitchurch	-	4	4	-	-	-	4
Somerset -	Brislington House, Bristol -	48	40	88	-	-	-	88
"	Bailbrook House, Bath Easton	12	13	25	-	-	-	25
"	13 and 14, Adelaide-terrace, Portishead.	-	2	2	-	-	-	2

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st January 1882,

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.
5	6	11	3	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	Springfield House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3, Alexandra Terrace.
10	9	19	5	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	Wye House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Court Hall.
1	3	4	5	4	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	Plympton House.
3	1	4	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dinsdale Park.
8	8	16	3	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dunston Lodge.
-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Witham.
2	3	5	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Vernon House.
2	1	3	3	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	Northwoods.
2	2	4	3	4	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	Fairford House.
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	The Croft House.
-	1	1	1	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sandywell Park.
-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Westbrook House.
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	The Briars.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Harpenden Hall.
-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Hadham Palace.
-	2	2	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	North Grove House.
-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Springcroft.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Tattlebury House.
-	-	-	1	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	West Malling Place.
4	6	10	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Marsden Hall.
1	1	2	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	Clifton Hall.
9	15	24	3	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	Haydock Lodge.
4	2	6	1	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	Tue Brook Villa.
-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Westdale House.
3	6	9	3	6	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	Heigham Hall.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	The Grove.
2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Abington Abbey.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Culworth Hall.
6	-	6	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	Stretton House.
-	7	7	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	Grove House.
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	St. Mary's House.
11	9	20	17	15	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	Brislington House.
3	3	6	3	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bailbrook House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13 & 14, Adelaide-terrace.

## PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES—continued.

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	TOTAL NUMBER of PATIENTS, 1st January 1882.						Total Lunatics.
		PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
Stafford	- - Ashwood House, Kingswinford, Dudley.	8	14	22	-	-	-	22
"	- - Moat House, Tamworth	-	2	2	-	-	-	2
Suffolk	- - The Glebe House, Aspall, Debenham.	2	-	2	-	-	-	2
Surrey	- - Church Street, Epsom	-	9	9	-	-	-	9
"	- - Woodcote End House, Epsom	1	-	1	-	-	-	1
"	- - The Croshams, Sutton	-	2	2	-	-	-	2
Sussex	- - Ticehurst Asylum	34	31	65	-	-	-	65
"	- - Myskyns, Ticehurst	2	-	2	-	-	-	2
"	- - St. George's Retreat, Ditchling, Burgess Hill.	15	38	53	-	-	-	53
Warwick	- - Burman House, Henley-in-Arden.	13	13	26	-	-	-	26
"	- - Hurst House, Henley-in-Arden.	-	5	5	-	-	-	5
Wilts	- - Laverstock House, Salisbury	26	21	47	-	-	-	47
"	- - Fisherton House, Salisbury	48	63	111	222	275	497	608
"	- - Fiddington House, Market Lavington, Devizes.	11	15	26	-	-	-	26
"	- - Kingsdown House, Box	12	17	29	-	-	-	29
York, E. R.	- - Marfleet Lane Retreat, Sculcoates, Hull.	-	9	9	-	-	-	9
York, W. R.	- - Greta Bank, Barnoldswick, Bentham.	4	1	5	-	-	-	5
"	- - Grove House, Acomb, York	8	14	22	-	-	-	22
"	- - Lime Tree House, Acomb, York.	6	2	8	-	-	-	8
"	- - The Grange, Kimberworth, Rotherham.	-	12	12	-	-	-	12
York, City	- - Lawrence House, York	5	13	18	-	-	-	18
IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS :								
Devon	- - Western Counties Idiot Asylum, Starcross.	11	7	18	34	24	58	76
Essex	- - Essex Hall, Colchester	62	35	97	-	-	-	97
Somerset	- - Downside Lodge, Chilcompton, Bath.	-	4	4	-	-	-	4
Warwick	- - Midland Counties Idiot Asylum, Dorridge Grove, Knowle Common.	25	20	45	-	-	-	45
TOTAL		719	839	1,558	320	406	726	2,284

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES—continued.

OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st January 1882,												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	1	3	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ashwood House.
—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	Moat House.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	The Glebe House.
—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Church Street.
1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Woodcote End House.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	The Croshams.
6	5	11	12	11	23	1	—	1	—	—	—	Ticehurst Asylum.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Myskyns, Ticehurst.
2	2	4	3	4	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	St. George's Retreat.
2	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Burman House.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Hurst House.
14	7	21	2	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	Laverstock House.
27	56	83	8	5	13	33	11	44	20	9	29	Fisherton House.
2	5	7	4	3	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	Fiddington House.
—	1	1	1	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	Kingsdown House.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Marfleet Lane Retreat.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Greta Bank.
—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Grove House.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Lime Tree House.
—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	The Grange.
—	4	4	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	Lawrence House.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Western Counties Idiot Asylum.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Essex Hall.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Downside Lodge.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Midland Counties Idiot Asylum.
132	186	318	102	96	198	34	11	45	20	9	29	TOTAL.

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

	TOTAL NUMBER of PATIENTS, 1st January 1882.						
	PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS -	266	318	584	19,026	23,081	42,107	42,691
REGISTERED HOSPITALS - -	1,459	1,311	2,770	95	56	151	2,921
METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES	1,011	846	1,857	262	480	742	2,599
PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES -	719	839	1,558	320	406	726	2,284
TOTAL - - -	3,455	3,314	6,769	19,703	24,023	43,726	50,495
NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS AND INDIA ASYLUM.	285	20	305	-	-	-	305
CRIMINAL ASYLUM - - -	171	57	228	208	66	274	502
PRIVATE SINGLE PATIENTS - -	179	272	451	-	-	-	451
GRAND TOTAL -	4,090	3,663	7,753	19,911	24,089	44,000	51,753



S U M M A R Y.

OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st January 1882,

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.	
1,127	1,539	2,666	22	13	35	125	41	166	905	789	1,694	COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.
150	231	381	93	69	162	1	-	1	-	-	-	REGISTERED HOSPITALS.
100	181	281	126	116	242	2	-	2	6	4	10	METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.
132	186	318	102	96	198	34	11	45	20	9	29	PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.
1,509	2,137	3,646	343	294	637	162	52	214	931	802	1,733	TOTAL.
40	1	41	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS AND INDIA ASYLUM.
69	42	111	3	-	3	379	123	502	33	4	37	CRIMINAL ASYLUM.
-	-	-	50	81	131	-	-	-	-	-	-	PRIVATE SINGLE PATIENTS.
1,618	2,180	3,798	401	375	776	541	175	716	964	806	1,770	GRAND TOTAL.

Appendix (C.)

Appendix (C.)

ENTRIES BY COMMISSIONERS AT COUNTY AND  
BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

BEDS, HERTS, AND HUNTS (THREE COUNTIES)  
ASYLUM.

11 February 1881.

Beds, Herts,  
and Hunts  
Asylum.

THE annual inspection of this Asylum has engaged our attention during yesterday and to-day. There has been a considerable addition to the number of patients since our Colleagues' visit in July 1880, and the total has increased from 821 at that date to 906. Of these, 431 are males, and 475 females; and 37 of the males and 46 of the females do not belong to the counties in union. Fifty-seven patients are received from Brookwood Asylum. The weekly charge for this latter class of patients is 15 s., that for county patients being 9 s.

Additions, &amp;c.

The new additions to the Asylum having been completed and occupied, there is no pressure for space, and the over-crowding alluded to in the last entry no longer exists. The new wards are cheerful and airy, and when fully furnished and decorated will be exceedingly good and comfortable. As yet, the supply of furniture is somewhat scanty, and the walls are merely plastered. The detached hospital is occupied by an attendant and his wife, and 6 male patients sleep in it. There has not been any occasion to use it as a hospital, no infectious disorder having appeared. Considerable damage to ceilings and walls in this building has been done by the bursting of water-pipes by the frost. The general condition of the asylum is satisfactory. The day-rooms in the older parts are bright and comfortable, and everywhere the dormitories and the beds and bedding are clean and good. We saw the patients (all but 4 men and 2 women, who were out on probation) in the wards, and a large number also at dinner in their respective dining-halls. Their conduct and demeanour on the whole was good and orderly, but some of the women in the refractory ward were excited and disposed to be aggressive. The number of patients in this ward is large, and probably a division of them would be beneficial; but we are aware that the size of the wards is an obstacle to further sub-division.

Clothing.

Except that we regretted to notice a good many males in exceptionally strong dresses, the clothing of both sexes was satisfactory. It was generally clean and in good order, and the personal

personal appearance of the patients, especially of the females, Appendix (C.) was very creditable.

One male patient complained to us in general terms of cruelty on the part of attendants. With some difficulty we got him to instance a case in which he had witnessed the ill-usage of a patient. This case, which was that of a patient discharged well in July last, we have investigated as far as we have been able, but have not obtained any corroboration of the story, and the patient said to have been ill-used, left the asylum without preferring any complaint in answer to the invitation which is, we understand, invariably given by the Committee when patients are brought before them to be discharged. We have seen no reason to think that patients are otherwise than kindly treated here.

Beds, Herts, and Hunts Asylum.

The following table gives the changes which have occurred in the interval since the last visit:—

Statistics.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - - -	155	118	273
Discharged - - - - -	58	38	96
Died - - - - -	45	46	91

Thirty-three men and 32 women among those discharged had recovered.

The causes of death were in all cases but one, of an ordinary character. In the one case the patient, a feeble man, fractured the base of his skull in accidentally falling when getting out of bed. In this, the only case, a coroner's inquest was held, and a verdict returned to the above effect.

Inquests.

Post-mortem examinations were made in 47 instances. We are unable to report any improvement in the arrangements of the autopsy room.

Post-mortem examinations.

Three casualties in addition to that mentioned already, and resulting in broken limbs have been reported to us. None, however, occurred in struggles with attendants.

As to the employment and amusements of the patients we find that, at present, about 273 men are usefully employed; 62 of them on the land, the others in trades or the domestic service of the wards; and that 284 women are usefully occupied in various ways, the laundry affording employment to 62. Walking parties beyond the grounds are organised, but of late they appear to have been infrequent, and the numbers of each sex who do not go beyond the airing-courts is large. It is proper to mention, however, that there is in the asylum a large proportion of feeble persons.

Employment and amusements.

The chapel services on Sunday appear to bring together about 370 patients of both sexes, and about 100 attend the week-day services. The customary amusements in the shape of weekly dances and occasional theatrical and other entertainments are provided.

Divine Service.

## Appendix (C.)

Beds, Herts,  
and Hunts  
Asylum.Staff of  
attendants.Precautions  
against fire.

The staff of attendants is numerically strong, giving for day duty one attendant to about 11 patients. We regret to learn that among the female attendants changes are frequent, 25 of those now here having less than 12 months' service.

Except the completion of the new buildings, no important structural alterations have been effected. We observed, however, that a day-room formerly occupied by idiot patients is now being fitted up as a smoking and recreation room for working patients, and in connection with it a boot-room is being arranged. We have to mention that a few weeks since a fire broke out in the roof of the water tower on the female side. It was fortunately confined to the roof, the greater part of which is destroyed.

The fire-engine was found of great service in extinguishing this fire. Dr. Swain informs us that he has organised a fire-brigade, who are occasionally practised in their duties. We are glad to learn that leather-hose are about to be procured for the internal hydrants instead of those made of canvas now attached to them, but which are not reliable. No seclusion or restraint has been used in this asylum since the last visit.

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 BERKS ASYLUM.

15 July 1881.

Berks Asylum.

THE recent enlargement of this asylum is now complete, and the visitors have been thereby enabled to recall all the patients receivable here, who have been boarded out in other asylums.

Accommodation has been provided for 260 additional patients, of whom 116 will be males and 144 females. For the former, 95 beds are in dormitories and 21 in single rooms, while for the females there are 118 beds in association, and 26 single-rooms. Beside this accommodation there is in each division, on the upper floor, and approached by a separate staircase, a dormitory with two single rooms, which will accommodate 30 patients, and may be used for cases of infectious disease or for ordinary patients. Taking these dormitories into account, the asylum will hold 609 patients; without them there is room for 545. The extension of the living space has been accompanied by the enlargement of the laundry, kitchen, and other offices, and of the dining-hall and chapel, and by the erection of a recreation hall in connection with the dining-hall.

All these additions are satisfactory. The new wards are large, airy, and comfortable, and when completely furnished and decorated will be very good.

The patients on the books to-day are 443 in number, 198 being of the male, and 245 of the female sex. There are thus vacant beds for 53 males and 51 females, not reckoning the dormitories intended, in case of need, for infectious cases. The Committee are at present considering, we learn, whether they will utilize this vacant accommodation for the reception of private, or of pauper out county cases. Knowing as we do the pressure which exists

exists in Middlesex, Surrey, and some other counties upon their Asylum accommodation, we have no doubt that a sufficient number of pauper patients may readily be obtained to board at remunerative rates. Appendix (C.)  
Berks Asylum.

We devoted yesterday to the inspection of the Asylum in all its parts. We are able to report very favourably of its state. All the wards are clean and comfortable, the bedding good and well attended to, and in no part did we find any defect of ventilation, or detect bad smells.

The personal condition, too, of the patients was satisfactory, and their dress clean and good. They were remarkably quiet, and free from complaints. Clothing, &c.

In the dining-hall we saw 138 males and 141 females at their dinner, which was good and abundant, and several of the patients whom we questioned spoke well of the diet. Dinners.

The staff of attendants seems adequate in number, but some of them, especially among the nurses, appear rather young for the duties. We regret to observe that short service is still rather the rule, 33 out of 46 attendants of both sexes having been here under twelve months. We hear that some slight addition to the maximum of the wages for both sexes has recently been sanctioned, but uniforms are not yet given. Staff of attendants.

Of the 443 patients 2 males and 3 females are absent on trial. All the rest have been seen by us. Since the last visit of members of our Board, namely on the 15th October 1880, there have been the following numerical changes:— Statistics.

_____	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted for the first time - -	46	81	127
Re-admissions - - - -	1	8	9
	47	89	136
Discharged :			
"    " recovered " - -	14	12	26
"    " relieved " - -	1	1	2
"    " not improved " - -	1	-	1
	16	13	29
Died - - - - -	16	14	30

The admissions include 64 patients re-called from other Asylums.

The mortality has not exceeded 10 per cent. per annum on the average daily number resident. No exceptional disorders have prevailed since the last visit, and the general health is now good. There have been three deaths which we must specially notice, (1.)

Appendix (C.) a suicide, where a woman obtained, through neglect of precaution  
 Berks Asylum. by a nurse, possession of a knife with which she cut her throat.  
 (2.) A case where a woman was accidentally choked by a piece  
 of meat; and (3.) the case of a man who was suffocated in a  
 single-room by turning on his face, during an epileptic fit. This  
 occurred in the morning after the night watch had gone off duty,  
 and while the patients were getting up and dressing. Full  
 particulars of these cases were, at the time, forwarded to our  
 Board, and the views of the Commissioners expressed thereon.

Inquests. Coroners' inquests were held in the above three cases, and in  
 three others, in which death was sudden, but was due to natural  
 causes.

Post-mortem In 12 instances post-mortem examinations were made.

examinations. Making the customary inquiries we learn that there has been  
 Restraint and no resort to mechanical restraint since the last visit, but that 2  
 seclusion. male patients on 3 occasions and for 20 hours, and 5 females on  
 11 occasions and for 97 hours have been placed in seclusion.

There were yesterday 5 male and 6 female patients in bed,  
 and 10 of the former and 11 of the latter sex are taking medicine,  
 but we are informed that sedatives are administered at night  
 only, and not in the day.

Divine Service. The attendance at chapel last Sunday included 120 males and  
 132 females, and 275 patients of both sexes were present yester-  
 day at morning prayers.

About 140 patients of both sexes take walks weekly beyond  
 the Asylum grounds, but there are 102 men and 142 women who  
 are habitually confined to the airing-courts for exercise. This  
 is, we think, an unduly large proportion, and we desire again to  
 urge on the Committee the desirability of constructing on the  
 estate a good walk which would afford the means of extended  
 exercise to many patients whose condition would not allow of  
 their being taken on the public roads, but who would benefit by  
 a change from the narrow bounds of the airing courts. These  
 courts are yet very deficient in shade, and the erection of some  
 large sun-shades would greatly improve them.

Employment. In various forms of useful employment, about 127 men and  
 162 women are engaged; the farm and garden occupying 52  
 men, while laundry work affords occupation to 38 women. All  
 the clothing for both sexes, except a supply called for by the  
 return of the out-patients, is made, and all is mended, in the  
 Asylum.

Epileptic and suicidal The epileptic and suicidal patients, who now number 49 of the  
 patients. former, and 39 of the latter class, are now brought together for  
 night supervision in dormitories and single-rooms, in the new  
 buildings, and under the care of special night attendants. An  
 electrical apparatus for testing the vigilance of the night  
 attendance, has been ordered, and is, we hear, ready to be fixed.  
 Provision will be made for having a recording station in every ward.

The Asylum estate comprises  $79\frac{1}{2}$  acres of freehold, and  $84\frac{1}{4}$   
 acres of leasehold land. The buildings, roads, plantations, and  
 ornamental grounds occupy about 20 acres, 25 acres are in pas-  
 ture, eight are cultivated by spade labour, and  $110\frac{1}{2}$  are arable.

Dr.

Dr. Gilland is at present absent for his holiday, and we were accompanied in our inspection by Dr. Barron, his assistant, from whom we have received all needful information, and whom we find to be thoroughly conversant with all details of management, and with the state and history of the patients.

Appendix (C.)

Berks Asylum.

## BUCKS ASYLUM.

8 February 1881.

WE have to-day visited all parts of this Asylum, and we are able again to report favourably of its condition in most respects. The wards and dormitories are clean and comfortable, the ventilation is generally good, and an adequate temperature is maintained.

Bucks Asylum.

We detected only in one quarter, a bath-room at present disused, a smell indicative of the escape of sewer gas into the building. We were sorry, however, to observe, that the waste-pipes of baths and sinks are arranged on the imperfect system of discharging directly into the sewer, or into soil pipes, instead of being carried outside the building and discharging freely on gratings, the communication of which with the drains being properly trapped. We recommend the adoption of this system to the Committee. The soil pipes of the closets, are, we understand, now properly ventilated, and to-day we noticed that the closets of No. 14 ward have been altered and improved. In all there appeared to be a good service of water.

Some of the wards have been painted and repapered since the last inspection, and work of this nature is now in progress.

The patients were remarkably quiet and free from excitement during our visit, and the only subject of complaint was detention in the Asylum. We regret to say that the vast majority of the present cases appear to us, as regards the prospect of recovery, to be very unfavourable. There are very many old and feeble cases here, but the general bodily health of the patients is fair. Those under special medical treatment are 13 males and 27 females, and there were to-day confined to bed 12 men and 8 women.

As regards personal condition we have to repeat a remark made in former notices, that on the whole the dress of the men was more tidy than that of the women, many of whom were even more untidy than their degraded mental condition and personal habits could, we think, excuse. A little variety might with advantage be introduced into the materials and colours of the women's dress.

Clothing.

Inquiring into the use of mechanical restraint and seclusion, we find that there has been no resort to the former since the last visit, but that 3 males have been secluded on 10 occasions, and for a total of 105½ hours, and that 5 women have been similarly treated on nine occasions and for 49 hours.

Restraint and seclusion.

We saw the patients at dinner in their wards, and were satisfied with the quality and amount of the food supplied, as well as with the variety allowed. A general dining hall, which would

Dinners.

Appendix (C.) serve also as a recreation room, is one of the desiderata of this Asylum.

Bucks Asylum.

Staff of attendants.

The staff of attendants remains at the actual strength mentioned in last year's entry, but its proportionate strength has been increased by the diminution in the number of patients presently noticed. A change has just taken place in the office of female head attendant. The wages paid are the following: Male attendants begin at 26 *l.* and rise by 1 *l.* a year, to 30 *l.*; charge attendants receive from 30 *l.* to 35 *l.* Female nurses receive 15 *l.* on entering the service as beginners, and rise annually by 1 *l.* to 20 *l.*; and those in charge of wards are paid from 18 *l.* to 22 *l.*, according to service. The charge nurse of the Refractory Ward having 3 *l.* extra. Attendants of both sexes receive uniforms. We learn that of the present number, there are only six attendants of both sexes who have been less than a year in the service of the asylum.

Statistics.

The changes among the patients since the last visit, have been these:—

					MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
<b>Admitted :</b>							
County	-	-	-	-	36	45	81
Out-county	-	-	-	-	2	4	6
Private	-	-	-	-	4	3	7
					42	52	94
<b>Discharged :</b>							
County	-	-	-	-	15	22	37
Out-county	-	-	-	-	34	17	51
Private	-	-	-	-	3	2	5
					52	41	93
<b>Died :</b>							
County	-	-	-	-	10	26	36
Out-county	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
Private	-	-	-	-	2	1	3
					16	27	43

and there are now on the books—

					MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
County	-	-	-	-	152	250	402
Out-county	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
Private	-	-	-	-	8	4	12
					161	256	417

The



The great decrease in out-county patients is due to the return of 33 males and 15 females to Moulsoford and Littlemore Asylums, on the expiration of contracts. Appendix (C.)  
Bucks Asylum.  
Statistics.

The vacant beds at present are 49 in the male, and 14 in the female, division. Of the patients discharged in the ordinary sense 15 males and 21 females had recovered. The causes of death were of an ordinary character, and the death rate has not been excessive. There has been no contagious or infectious disorder, and no serious casualty, and no inquest has been held.

The returns of numbers usefully employed, attending Divine Service, &c., which we have called for, present no new feature calling for remark. The patients not going beyond the airing-courts are about one-fourth of the entire number. Employment.  
Divine Service,  
&c.

There are no structural improvements beyond the alteration of closets already noticed, to report. The alterations in the mortuary suggested by our Colleagues last year, have however, been effected.

Four years ago our Colleagues who inspected this Asylum, called attention to the absence of all means of extinguishing fire. We regret to say that beyond the three or four garden engines, mentioned in a subsequent entry, no means have yet been supplied. This is a subject which should engage the early attention of the Visitors; and in connection with it the question of water supply appears to press. We learn to-day that further analysis has shown the rain-water collected from the roofs to be the least pure of that used; yet this goes into the general reservoir and forms, with the water derived from the well and from a spring, one general supply for alimentary, as well as other, use. We think the rain-water should be separated, and reserved for laundry purposes alone. Precautions  
against fire.

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## CAMBRIDGESHIRE AND ISLE OF ELY ASYLUM.

28 May 1881.

WE commenced our annual inspection of this Asylum by enquiring into the various matters commented upon by our colleagues in previous reports, and will here state what has been done in the Asylum to give effect to their suggestions. We have to report that Mr. Boyd has been appointed assistant medical officer, so that in this respect one of the serious defects in the Asylum has been remedied; and we find that on the male side No. 2 dormitory has been altered, so that the epileptic and actively suicidal patients are under continuous supervision at night; but when we have mentioned these two important changes we have mentioned everything that has as yet been done. Cambridgeshire  
and Isle of Ely  
Asylum.

With respect to the means of preventing the spread of a fire should an outbreak occur in the Asylum, we learn that the hydrants have been extended, but the force is not sufficient to throw the water in the front of the building on to the roof, though there is sufficient pressure at the back, but the hydrants

## Appendix (C.)

Cambridgeshire  
and Isle of Ely  
Asylum.Precautions  
against fire.

within and without are not the same size, so that the hose which fits one set of hydrants will not fit the other. There will be always a danger of the wrong hose being brought in the confusion should a fire break out, but we wish to impress the great fear that exists in our minds of the total destruction of the Asylum should a fire break out at night under the present arrangement. The engineer lives a mile from the Asylum, he would have to be sent for, then he would have to get up his fire which is banked up at night, and as he himself told us he did not believe he could get to the Asylum, get the steam up, and the standpipe fixed under one hour at the soonest from the time of alarm. No one else is competent to undertake his duty. The stoker lives at even a longer distance. The male head attendant does not sleep in the Asylum, and the engine-house in which the hose, stand-pipes, &c., are kept is master locked, so that no one but the medical and assistant medical officer of those who sleep on the premises would be able to get anything ready before the arrival of the engineer, and their time would be too much occupied in seeing after the safety of the patients to enable them to attend to this matter. There is no fire-drill; none of the nurses have been instructed how to attach the hose to the hydrants in their wards. There are no extincteurs, no fire buckets, and no fire alarm. We can only hope that the alarm we feel for the safety of the building, to say nothing of the lives of the inmates, may be exaggerated, but we should fail in our duty did we not urge on the Committee to provide residence on the premises for the engineer or stoker, and also to make more adequate provision for the supply of means of extinguishing a fire within the building.

Several defects.

There is no means of isolation should a contagious disorder break out; we can only repeat our Colleagues' recommendations on this head. Nothing has been done with regard to the cross ventilation in the single-rooms, and no inspection slits have been made, nor have the suggestions with respect to the better lighting of the epileptic single-rooms been as yet attended to.

The water-closet for the laundry maids is about to be constructed, but the enclosed drying ground is not included among the proposed alterations. The present one is by the principal entrance, and open to everybody; so besides its unsightly appearance it renders the clothes likely to be lost, and gives great opportunity for the meeting of patients of opposite sexes without supervision. Moreover, the site of the present drying ground is the old bowling green, so that one of the means of amusement for the patients is curtailed, and we might here incidentally mention that these appear to us to be very scanty, and we learnt with much surprise that for the whole asylum there is taken in but one copy of a daily paper.

The sunshades which were noticed two years ago as needing repair, have not, as yet, been attended to, so they are looking very shabby, and will soon be gone beyond repair.

The mortuary chapel mentioned at the same time has received attention, but we were sorry to find that there is no means now  
of

of identifying the grave of any patient. A numbered wooden cross used to be placed at the grave, but this has been discontinued. We can imagine nothing more calculated to impress people with the idea that patients were not considered human beings, than the reply given to a request to point out a particular grave, "we don't know." As we have already mentioned the head attendant does not sleep on the estate, so that the suggestion of a cottage for him on the premises, or of rooms in the building has not been carried into effect.

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

The room for drying horsehair and washing it, is not in existence, and as a consequence the wet mattresses are dried in the laundry on one day in the week. If no better plan could be found, we think the painter's shop, being near the engine house would be easily adapted for this purpose, and some other place chosen for the painters. There is much that needs doing within the asylum, in the way of painting, plastering, &c., and in one or two places a brick needs replacing, but very much is left till the monthly visits of the Committee. We have had the "emergencies" brought before us since the last Committee day, and find the medical superintendent only put down the veriest trifles such as we should have thought might have been done as matter of course. We take the two first and two last items out of the last entry as a sample of what is entered (1) mend chair, (2) two panes of glass to be replaced, (16.), repair bedstead No. 3, (17.) four kitchen tins to be mended.

Since our Colleagues were here last, the changes have been:— Statistics.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - -	58	47	105
Discharged "recovered" - -	9	16	25
"    "relieved" and "not improved" -	-	3	3
Died - - - -	14	17	31
Present number on books -	159	183	342

These last figures show that there are 11 beds on the male, and seven on the female side vacant for fresh cases. The weekly cost per head last year was 11 s. 5½ d. The causes of the 31 deaths present no features other than usual in asylums, and the death-rate is about the average in county asylums. General paralysis and phthisis accounted for 14 of these deaths.

One inquest was held by the coroner on a woman who was pushed off a seat in the day-room by another patient, and breaking her leg, died shortly afterwards. The jury returned a verdict of "accidental death," and attributed no blame to any one. Inquest.

Post-mortem examinations were made in 18 instances. No patient is away on leave, and we have seen and spoken to every one now on the books. There was no undue excitement in either division, and the dress of both sexes was neat and tidy. Post-mortem examinations.

## Appendix (C.)

Cambridgeshire  
and Isle of Ely  
Asylum.

Dinners.

Seclusion.

Restraint.

The dinner served to the men in the dining-hall, and to the women in their wards was good and well cooked. Their behaviour during the meal was most orderly. We hope that the female dining-hall will soon be built.

Seclusion has been resorted to in the case of 5 males and 2 females for 27 and 9 hours respectively. There is no record of the use of mechanical restraint. The wards and dormitories were in a state creditable to the attendants, but we think they might be made brighter and more cheerful, with flowers, ferns, pictures, &c. The stock of books, games, cards, dominoes, &c. might be largely increased.

Staff of  
attendants.

As a rule we were satisfied with the personal appearance of the attendants, male and female, and we had only one complaint made against any one of them, and in fact it was the only complaint made to us on any subject which required investigation. A female patient stated that on this day week an attendant pulled her hair, and otherwise illused her. This statement was corroborated by another patient, who though suffering from delusions, was considered by Dr. Bacon to be fairly trustworthy. This account was denied by the nurse implicated, and another nurse, though a struggle was acknowledged, and we were not satisfied that the charge was made out; but we think that this nurse's behaviour towards the patients should be carefully watched for some time to come. It is fair to add that several patients in the same ward spoke gratefully of kindnesses received from the nurse referred to, who has been for nearly three years in the service of the institution. She was, however, left for a time in a ward alone with 29 patients, and we think this case points to the necessity of always having two nurses in a ward with this number of patients, and we learn that the struggle which confessedly took place, was not reported to a superior officer as in our opinion it should have been. The attendants are 15 in the male, and 17 in the female division. Two out of each of these are night attendants, one on each side being the general night attendant, and the other having the charge of the epileptics.

Employment.

The returns of employments furnished us, show that about 100 men and 120 women are usefully employed, and we were much struck with the general healthy appearance of the patients. Three of each sex were in bed, and only the same number of men and 11 women were registered under medical treatment last week.

Divine Service.

Amusements.

The congregation at chapel on Sunday is about 175, and a rather larger number join in the associated entertainments, but only about 110 attend the weekly dances. Cricket is played during the summer, and parties are taken out for walks weekly, but we think it might be possible to reduce the number of those patients who are entirely confined to the airing courts for exercise.

JOINT COUNTIES ASYLUM, CARMARTHEN.

29 March 1881.

WE have, during yesterday and this morning, inspected this Carmarthen Asylum, and its dependencies, "Job's Well" and "Rhydygors." Asylum. A somewhat shorter interval than usual has elapsed since the last inspection (on 22nd September 1880) by members of our Board, and the changes to mention have been correspondingly less.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.	Statistics.
The admissions have been -	34	41	75	
Of these 4 patients were re-admitted.				
Discharges - - - -	13	2	15	
Of whom all but 2 had recovered.				
Deaths - - - - -	14	17	31	

Included in these was one fatal casualty, an idiot having been burnt to death. Inquests.

In this case and in two others, coroner's inquests were held, and in the latter verdicts of death from "natural causes" were given. In the burning case two nurses were dismissed for the negligence which had led to the accident.

The other deaths resulted from ordinary causes. Twenty post-mortem examinations were made. Post-mortem examinations.

The death-rate for the year 1880 was 9.29 per cent. of the average number of patients resident; and the ratio of recoveries to admissions in the same period was 23.3 per cent. Of the patients admitted since the last visit, 29 were patients from other asylums, and of the total numbers now on the books, namely, 241 males and 280 females, in all 521, 86 are out-county patients. There are also 11 of the private class.

The charge to counties and parishes in union is at present 7s. 10½d.; for out-county patients 12s. 10d.; and for private cases 14s. to 1l.

Forty-eight of the out-county patients come from the Glamorgan Asylum, 20 females belong to Stafford, and 18 of the same sex to the Salop Asylum.

The patients of both sexes were, during our visit, very quiet and orderly; the majority appeared dull and listless.

The dress of both men and women, and especially of the latter, is very good and well chosen, and the patients seemed personally clean. Clothing.

There are many feeble cases in the asylum. Yesterday 10 of each sex were confined to bed, and there are 26 males and 47 females now under medical treatment. Of these, 8 take sedatives at night only, and 6 take them at night and also in the day.

0.80.

Yesterday

Appendix (C.)  
 Carmarthen  
 Asylum.  
 Dinners.

Yesterday about 250 patients of both sexes were at dinner in the hall. Their behaviour was good. The dinner was a stew composed of meat and whole peas. It was rather more of a soup, and did not look very satisfying; each patient had with it two ounces of bread. The beverage was water. Malt liquor has been discontinued as an article of ordinary diet, water only being given instead. Having read and considered the present dietary, we are strongly of opinion that, in lieu of the beer, milk should be given at dinner, and we learn that skimmed milk can be obtained at the price of 6 *d.* a gallon. The cost of maintenance has recently been reduced from 8 *s.* 2 *d.* per week to its present rate of 7 *s.* 10½ *d.* A return to the former rate, in itself most moderate, would more than cover the cost of milk.

We were surprised to learn further that there is not in the asylum stores any wine, spirits, or malt liquor available for the use of the patients as a medical extra in cases of sickness, or of exhaustion after acute attacks, which must sometimes occur. It was afterwards explained that the information given to the Visiting Commissioners was inaccurate, and that there was, in fact, wine in the stores available for cases such as those referred to in this paragraph.

With every respect for the principle of non-alcoholic treatment, we think it may be pushed to an extreme, and we cannot help expressing our opinion that there should be provision for such cases as those we have indicated, in which the administration of stimulants would be useful, if not indispensable.

Seclusion and  
 restraint.

There is no record of the use of seclusion since the last visit. One case of restraint is mentioned in which the patient, a male, was restrained by the legs of his trousers being sewed together, and his hands fastened to his side, in order to secure rest for an injured knee and prevent the spread of inflammation.

Employment.

The males usefully employed are 138 in number, 43 working on the land, and 41 at various trades; and 173 women are occupied in the laundry or in house work, sewing and knitting.

There is a good supply of books and papers for the wards, though there is a difficulty in obtaining books in Welsh, other than Bibles and devotional works.

Divine Service.

The attendance at Divine Service appears still to be limited by the inadequate size of the chapel. We trust the question of providing a detached chapel of sufficient capacity will not be lost sight of.

The provision of a suitable infirmary ward for the male division is a matter we would also press on the notice of the Committee.

We can report favourably of the state of the wards. The day-rooms were generally bright and cheerful, and the dormitories clean and well supplied with bedding, which is excellent.

The new building for females, which was completed and occupied last year, has not yet received any decoration. Something in this direction will doubtless be done this year. The detached hospital for infectious cases is now occupied by women; it, too, will require some decoration.

The

The severe frosts of the winter have caused a good deal of leakage from cracked pipes, which in places has soiled walls and ceilings. Appendix (C.)  
Carmarthen  
Asylum.

Naturally there have not been, since our colleagues were here, many structural or other works undertaken, but we learn that, in accordance with a suggestion made at the last visit, the walls of 12 single rooms and two dormitories have been plastered, and that it is intended to treat many other rooms in the same way. There will also be some papering and painting done this spring. A considerable amount of very nice furniture has been made in the workshops, and placed in the new wards. We suggest the addition of some sofas and couches for the sick and infirm. We noticed that the fireguards in these wards, and indeed generally, were too light to be, when placed loosely against the grate, a protection against accident. They should be fastened to the fire-place in some way so as to make them more secure.

We should be glad to see some improved ventilation of the water-closets on the male side, the urinals in which are at times offensive, and from them vitiated air finds its way into the day-rooms. Probably tubes from the upper corners of the lobbies over the urinals to the outer air would lessen the nuisance.

The dwelling-house called "Job's Well" is now occupied by 35 male patients in charge of a man and his wife and an assistant. It is in good order and comfortable. Detached  
houses.

An agreement has been entered into to take the house called Rhydygors on a lease for 21 years determinable at 14 years. It is at present occupied by 38 male patients. While visiting these, we carefully inspected the premises. The house is much out of repair, and will require a good deal of improvement and some alteration to fit it as a permanent residence for patients. Plans for certain alterations have been prepared and are now before our Board for consideration, and we will embody in a separate memorandum our views of what is necessary to be done.

These separate establishments, one of which is a mile from the main asylum, will necessarily add considerably to the labours of the medical staff in affording the requisite supervision; and we fully concur with our colleagues in the opinion expressed in the last entry, that the appointment of a second assistant medical officer should no longer be delayed.

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### CHESHIRE ASYLUMS—1. CHESTER.

8 October 1881.

THERE are now 541 patients in this Asylum, the males being one in excess of the females. Cheshire  
Asylums.  
(Chester.)

The present estimated accommodation is, for male patients, 311 beds, and for females, so soon as the special epileptic and suicidal dormitory, now approaching completion, is ready for occupation, there will be room for about 336, making a total of 647 beds. Dr. Davidson assures us, that the day space is fully adequate. Accommoda-  
tion.

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

Improvement  
in system of  
drainage.

adequate for the number of patients. When, however, this maximum is reached, we think the dining-hall and chapel will be found insufficient, and probably, too, there will be a want of room in the administrative offices.

We have the satisfaction of reporting that the sanitary condition of the Asylum has been greatly improved since the visit of our Colleagues last year, and that nearly all of their suggestions have been adopted and carried out.

The drainage has been modified, and a system has been adopted which is in use in one or more of the Scotch Asylums, by which by means of intercepting wire baskets placed beneath the ends of soil pipes, solid matter is separated from the liquid, the latter alone passing into the drains, and the communication between the closets and the sewers is broken. The waste-pipes from all the sinks, lavatories, and baths, also discharge freely into open trapped catch-pits outside the buildings. The soil and waste-pipes are also ventilated by pipes carried above the eaves.

In the male and female wards numbered 6 respectively, the day-rooms of which are on the ground floor, the old water-closets have been entirely abolished, and with the sanction of our Board, earth-closets substituted. These appear to be properly attended to, and to answer well. In the other wards, the closets have been re-arranged, and the seats placed against the outer walls, so that the soil pipes pass directly outside.

The drains known as "Bells" are now used for all the drainage of the Asylum, and are found under the new system, to keep clear without special flushing, and the sewage which they convey is discharged directly on the land. It appears to us that the ground used for irrigation needs forming into well arranged plots with proper channels for the distribution of the sewage. The extent of available ground would seem to be adequate.

So far as we can judge, the drainage system alluded to above is successful and good in a sanitary point of view. The daily emptying of the intercepting baskets is disagreeable work, but we are assured it is performed in the early morning before the patients are allowed into the airing-courts, and that no great inconvenience is experienced from it. Since the adoption of this system, the Asylum has been free from epidemics, and only one case of typhoid fever has occurred since our Colleagues were here, and that in December last, and it ended fatally.

Statistics.

The changes of the Asylum population since 23rd July 1880, the date of the last inspection are represented by the following figures :—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - - -	102	79	181
Discharged - - - - -	41	46	87
Died - - - - -	48	31	79

Twenty-three



Twenty-three of the admissions were not for the first time. Of Appendix (C.) the patients discharged, 66 had recovered. Among the causes of death, which were verified by post-mortem examination in only 23 instances, general paralysis and pulmonary consumption were the most fatal, accounting for 23 and 14 deaths respectively. One patient while absent on trial committed suicide. There has been no coroner's inquest since the last visit. Cheshire Asylums. (Chester.)

We have made our customary inquiries into the general routine of the Asylum. There is not much in it requiring notice.

About 150 of each sex of the patients attended at each of the services in chapel last Sunday. Somewhat smaller numbers meet at the associated entertainments. Divine Service.

The patients usefully employed are returned to us at 125 males and 196 females. Employment.

We learn that as many as 146 males and 123 females do not go beyond the airing-court for exercise. We agree with our Colleagues in thinking that some system of more extended exercise for many of these patients is much to be desired. Exercise.

There has been no resort to the use of mechanical restraint since the last visit, but seclusion has been used in the cases of 7 men for a total duration of  $104\frac{1}{4}$  hours, and of 2 women for 26 hours. Restraint and seclusion.

The demeanour of the patients, as we inspected the wards yesterday, was very quiet, and their personal condition and dress were satisfactory. Only one patient, a man, complained to us of ill-usage, but his complaints were so general and so vague, and his manner so indicative of approaching recurrence of excitement, that it was evident they were unfounded. In the dining-hall we saw 90 men and 104 women seated at dinner, and these numbers filled the hall.

The female hospital ward is at present disorganised by white-washing, &c., but generally the wards are in good order. All the male wards in the main building have been painted and re-decorated with good effect, and the floors covered with oilcloth. We hope that the female side will, in turn, receive the like attention.

The staff of attendants continues to be sufficient, and its members appear to know and properly discharge their duties. We are glad to mention that the scale of wages for female, as well as the male, attendants has been raised. The wages paid to both are liberal. Staff of attendants.

Beside the improvements already noticed, we may mention that the dining-hall has been very handsomely decorated, at the cost, we believe, of the chairman of the Committee of Visitors. An electric tell-tale clock has been fitted up, with numerous stations throughout the wards. A new engine and set of pumps have been provided for the well, and all old lead pipes have been removed from under the floors of the building and replaced by iron pipes fixed against the walls. Improvements.

We trust that the question of providing a small detached hospital for infectious cases will not be lost sight of. We desire also to recommend a better organisation of means for extinguishing Suggestions.

Appendix (C.)

Cheshire  
Asylums.  
(Chester.)Precautions  
against fire.

ing fire with instruction of the attendants in the duties which would devolve upon them in the event of an outbreak, and occasional practice in those duties.

There are, we understand, hand-pumps in different wards, but yesterday we found that supplied for No. 6 male ward, stowed away in a closet. These pumps, to be of any value, should be kept in the most accessible positions, filled with water and ready for immediate use. The hose for the external hydrants, too, should be more accessible, and should be frequently tested.

The supply of books and papers for the wards struck us as rather scanty. A small annual outlay would keep the library well stocked.

Of the patients now on the books, 421 are chargeable to Cheshire and its parishes; 100 to the City of Chester, and 20 to Lancashire. The rates of charge for maintenance in these three classes are 8 s. 9 d., 11 s. 6 d., and 14 s. per week respectively.

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### CHESHIRE ASYLUMS.—2. MACCLESFIELD.

19 March 1881.

Cheshire  
Asylums.  
(Macclesfield.)

THERE are on the books of the asylum the names of 619 patients, which is precisely the same number as were here when our colleagues visited the asylum about 11 months ago. The patients belonging to the county are 164 men and 216 women. The remainder 239 are thus described:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Private patients - - - -	15	13	28
To Birmingham - - - -	68	31	99
To Salop - - - -	24	51	75
To Cumberland - - - -	9	0	9
To Abergavenny - - - -	0	27	27
To Manchester - - - -	1	0	1
TOTAL - - - -	117	122	239

Statistics.

Since the last visit 78 men and 76 women have been admitted, 29 men and 34 women discharged recovered, whilst 24 men and 10 women who left the asylum were relieved only, or not improved. There are 26 vacant beds in the male division, but on the female side the asylum is quite full. The charge for county patients is 10 s. 6 d. per week, for out-county 14 s., and for private patients the rate paid weekly varies from 15 s. to 20 s. The death of 35 men and 18 women is recorded; the causes of these 53 deaths were verified by post-mortem examination in 35 instances.

Post-mortem  
examinations.

Two coroner's inquests were held on deaths which occurred to patients whilst living in the asylum, both on males, the verdict in the one case being "accidental poisoning by laurel leaves," and in the other "Death from natural causes." We have nothing to add to the correspondence which has ensued with our Board upon these cases, which were duly reported at the time. One woman, whilst absent on trial, committed suicide by poisoning; she was under her husband's care, and to all appearance quite well, but she destroyed herself in his absence, it is supposed from grief at hearing of a severe domestic calamity. The assigned causes of the various deaths present, with the above exceptions, no features but what are common in asylums, and we need only note that general paralysis was the cause in 13 instances, two of which occurred on the female side, and the most numerous deaths were ascribed to diseases of the heart and lungs, amounting to 22 in all, 15 men and 7 women. We have yesterday and this day visited the whole of the asylum, and with regard to the suggestions made by our Colleagues, we have to report that a new block of water-closets has been erected, and as these have proved satisfactory, it is intended to re-construct all the water-closets upon a like plan. We hope there will be no delay in this matter, as the present water-closets are not good. We may here note that in several of the lavatories and water-closets yesterday we found either no water or an inadequate supply. Thermometers in proper condition for use in the bath-rooms are now kept by the charge attendant close to the bath-room.

We were sorry to learn that no fire brigade has yet been organized amongst the attendants, and this is a matter which in our opinion ought to be undertaken at once, and we desire to repeat the remarks made by our colleagues in previous entries. There are fire buckets filled with water placed on shelves adjoining every ward. On the women's side, however, they are so high that we feel sure no nurse, even supposing she was tall enough to reach them, could get them down without upsetting all the water. We spoke to Dr. Deas about the walk round the estate, and he informs us that all who can go beyond the airing-courts have more extended walks than would be afforded them by making a path round the grounds; whilst those 238 patients who are usually confined to the airing-courts include those who, from age and infirmity, cannot go to any distance from the wards; whilst the rest, who are not trusted, would not be allowed to go beyond the airing-court, even were the suggested walk constructed. We believe, however, that if the walk were made, the taking out small parties of the more dangerous patients under proper supervision would be rendered feasible, and have a beneficial effect.

We visited the stores, laundry, wash-house, workshops, &c. in which the patients are employed, and have to report that still the numbers are but few who are engaged in trades; 3 shoemakers, 3 bricklayers, 1 carpenter, 1 plumber, 1 painter, 2 engineers, and 9 upholsterers are all that are returned to us. The 9 upholsterers are principally engaged in hair-picking. We are aware that a

Appendix (C.) large number of patients are transfers from other asylums, and are not likely to be sent here if they were of much use in their own county asylum, and we are assured that no effort is spared to induce everyone who can or will do so to make himself of use in the asylum. We may notice that two out of the last 20 cases admitted are entered in the case book under the head of occupation as tailors, and as yet there is no tailor's shop. We inquired into this matter, and were told that a tailor instructor had been appointed formerly, but he did not pay. We suggest that there should be a fresh attempt made in this direction.

Cheshire  
Asylums.  
(Macclesfield.)  
Employment.

But few structural additions and alterations have taken place, the principal being the erection of a slaughter-house, and the making an additional sewage-tank.

Condition of  
patients.

We during our visit saw every patient in residence. One man and 4 women were absent on trial; and we have again to remark that whilst the condition of the women's clothing was on the whole creditable to the attendants, the men's was not as good or as well attended to as we are accustomed to see in the majority of county asylums, and we think that the male attendants should be directed to pay far more attention to the patients' personal neatness than they do at present. It will not be out of place to remark, whilst we are on the subject of attendants, that we came into a ward, and found in it 35 patients without an attendant, and one of the patients was on the floor in a fit. We saw also, as another instance of want of attention, a patient in bed, his clothes lying on the floor, and he told us he had been in bed for six days, and his garments had been left there all that time, though we find, amongst the improvements since the last visit, that wardrobes have been added in which the clothes might be kept. In fairness to the attendants, we must add that we found the wards and dormitories very clean, bright, and cheerful, and the beds and bedding were in excellent order. From no patient, moreover, in either division was any complaint of any sort made against any attendant either on the score of unkindness or rough usage.

Complaints by  
out-county  
patients.

We gave all patients opportunity to bring their grievances to our knowledge, and besides those patients who complained that they were kept unnecessarily long in the asylum, we had only that oft-repeated and just complaint from those out-county patients who have been for a long period in asylums distant from their homes, that they are unable to be visited by their relatives and friends. This complaint is just, and a painful one for us to have to listen to, as we are unable to hold out to those speaking to us on the subject any hope of a speedy removal of this grievance. The patients who complained of their detention were in no case fit for trial or discharge.

The behaviour of the patients was good, very few were noisy or excited, and the excitement found vent only in loud talking or strong language. Twelve men and 10 women were in bed, and 30 patients in all were under medical treatment last week. One man in bed had fractured his thigh, whilst kicking at another patient; he had missed him and fell, thus causing his injury.

This

This was the account given to us, as the probable way in which the accident happened, as the actual occurrence was not seen. The patient's own account of how the accident happened was only founded on the wildest delusions. Several other severe casualties have been recorded, but blame does not in any case seem to be attributable to the attendants.

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

Restraint has been used for 5 of each sex, the men in all instances by the glove, as in two instances also amongst the women, the other 3 women wore the vest. The duration amongst the women was for 2,440 hours the reasons in every case being surgical; amongst the men the total period of restraint was 320 hours, and in one instance only was the reason surgical, in the other four on account of their destructive propensities.

Restraint.

Seclusion has been resorted to in the case of 1 man 21 times for 219 hours, and of 9 women 12 times for 57 hours in all. Since the last visit, a simple plan has been contrived which effectually prevents the possibility of any patient being unintentionally secluded.

Seclusion.

We inquired as to the attendance at Divine Service, and find that 135 of each sex are usually present at chapel on Sundays, and rather a less number at the week-day service; and at the associated entertainments the average numbers who attend are 110 men and 120 women.

Divine Service

The dinner which we saw on both days of our visit served to the patients in the dining-hall was good and sufficient, but the dinner to-day is much more generally approved than the fish dinner provided yesterday. A very large number of patients either cannot or will not eat it. It may be worth the Committee's consideration, whether a dinner not more expensive, but more liked, could not be given to those who now only waste their meal.

Dinners.

Many of the attendants have been for some period in the asylum service, 12 counting over five years, 16 from two to five, 12 from one to two years, whilst 18 only out of the 58 have not yet completed their year's service. The night attendants are three in the male and five in the female division, and there are now in the asylum 94 patients equally divided between the sexes who are epileptics, 8 in the same proportion general paralytics, and 4 men and 9 women considered actively suicidal.

Staff of  
attendants.

There is not absolutely continuous night supervision for these patients, 24 of the worst epileptics sleep in a dormitory in which a night attendant is placed, who is obliged, however, to leave the room to visit a dormitory adjoining, in which are 10 epileptics. The more dangerous cases occupy single-rooms in No. 3 ward, in which a special night attendant constantly remains in charge. The arrangement is the same on both sides of the building with regard to epileptic supervision.

Epileptic  
and suicidal  
patients.

Amongst other matters calling for attention not before mentioned, we were struck with the absence of covering for the floor in many day-rooms, and of linoleum in many of the passages. In the passages in which there is some laid down it has become much worn, and needs renewal. We think that a larger supply

Appendix (C.) of extinc-teurs is desirable. The locks on the doors were much worn, and difficulty was found in opening them; we were told, however, they were to be renewed. We had not as full opportunity of learning from Dr. Deas what was being done or to be done whilst we were in the wards, as he was occupied with the Committee, who were holding their quarterly meeting yesterday. We received much information from Mr. Neil, who accompanied us. The second assistant, Dr. McDonald, we did not see, he being ill in bed.

### CORNWALL ASYLUM.

20 September 1881.

Cornwall  
Asylum.

IN this asylum, yesterday and to-day the subject of our inspection, are now 569 patients on the books, of these 50 are private cases. The male paupers are 214, the paupers on the female side are 305. The private patients are 25 of each sex. We saw all in residence. One gentleman is away on leave; also 3 men and 1 woman of the pauper class.

Statistics.

The following is a summary of the changes on the patients' register since the Commissioners last visited, viz., on the 19th February 1880:—

					MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admissions :							
Private	-	-	-	-	9	8	17
Paupers	-	-	-	-	57	53	110
					66	61	127
Discharges :							
Private	-	-	-	-	5	5	10
Paupers	-	-	-	-	25	30	55
					30	35	65
Deaths :							
Private	-	-	-	-	4	3	7
Paupers	-	-	-	-	40	19	59
					44	22	66

Five private cases and 58 paupers of both sexes have, according to the medical records, been discharged upon mental recovery. Enquiry into the matter informs us that the weekly charge for paupers is now 10 s. There are no out-county paupers. There are now 16 private patients paying less than 20 s. per week, sums varying from 12 s. 6 d. to 17 s. 6 d. The other private cases pay from 1 l. to 3 l. 3 s. weekly. Carew's Building is still occupied by the ladies and gentlemen who pay for their accommodation. Their payments

payments are sufficient to carry out the existing contract between the Committee of the Visitors and the subscribers to the charity, that is to cover 4-11ths of the repairs of the whole asylum, and to pay all the repairs of their own building, and to satisfy the Committee's claims for Medical care, attendants, and food. Any surplus at the end of a year, of the payments made by the private patients, is appropriated to the gradual improvement of their accommodation. The contract appears to be beneficial to the county and the charity. During our inspection there was no disturbance of order by the patients, and much contentment was shown by men and women.

Appendix (C.)  
Cornwall  
Asylum.

The clothing both of the private and the pauper class is satisfactory; but we hope that changes of linen will be more frequent than once a week among the paupers, when the laundry is enlarged and in full work. Artizans are now employed in carrying out the plans of enlargement in that direction which were lately approved by the Secretary of State. During the winter the work of raising stone for the addition to the male accommodation of the asylum (also recently authorised), will, we are informed, be taken in hand, and perhaps the foundations may be forwarded.

Clothing.

That addition provides for continuous night supervision of the male epileptic and the male suicidal cases. There is now some provision of that sort for the female patients suffering from fits and suicidal, and there are in the asylum 35 epileptic women, very few of whom require single bed-rooms. Much papering and painting has taken place since February 1880 in the main building and long building, in both divisions, also in Carew's building, the result is highly satisfactory. We observe also much additional furniture in many wards.

Supervision of  
epileptic  
patients.

Our Board is, of course cognisant of the purchase of land by the Committee, part of which will fall into possession on the expiry of certain lives and part is already in their possession under the purchase. When the whole land is got the property of the asylum will be bounded on all sides by the main public roads. It is expected that the deeds completing the purchase will be signed within this current month.

Addition to  
site.

The enlargement of the chapel will be absolutely necessary when the additions to the asylum, now in hand, are completed. The chapel only seats 265 patients and attendants; this is not sufficient for the present number of patients, 569; and the evil will be much exaggerated by the admission of more into the new wards. An addition of a north aisle would give 50 seats, and should not be long delayed.

Chapel  
accommoda-  
tion.

The general health of the patients is good. There has been no epidemic of any kind. Seven men and eight women represented the sick in bed yesterday.

Health.

There have been, however, as many as four inquests upon deaths from extraordinary causes. Upon a patient suffocated during an epileptic fit. Upon a patient who cut his throat. Upon another who hung himself. Upon another who was drowned during a pic-nic on the sea-shore. The first, above referred to,

Inquests.

- Appendix (C.) led to the dismissal of the attendant upon the patient; all were the subject of correspondence with our Board. We have, with reference to one of these cases, made enquiry of the medical superintendent relative to the instructions now given by him to those in charge of suicidally disposed patients, and his answers were satisfactory. There have been 29 post-mortem examinations. The patients supposed to be suicidal at the present time are 52, of whom 23 are considered acutely suicidal.
- Cornwall Asylum.
- Employment. The rolls of employment tells us that 238 women and 154 men do more or less work; 22 men work on the farm and gardens; 50 women assist in the laundry.
- Amusements. The amusements are as heretofore, and Mr. Adams informs us that about 250 patients are now in the habit of going beyond the asylum estate; 332 have been, since the Commissioners visited last, taken to the sea-side pic-nics. A carriage is kept for such of the private patients as can pay for that luxury.
- Restraint and seclusion. The only use of restraint has been for surgical reasons; a man for four or five days, and 2 women each for a very short period, have been the only persons secluded.
- Dietary. We looked at the dietary table for the paupers, and when visiting the kitchen at Carew's building saw the dinner getting ready for the private patients. In the matter of diet, as in other respects, the patients are, we think, well treated. Indeed, there is little to comment upon unfavourably in the asylum, beyond the faults of structure in the older building. The airing courts are kept in good order, and doubtless, by their extent, largely contribute to the tranquillity of the patients.

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## CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND ASYLUM.

8 April 1881.

Cumberland and Westmorland Asylum.

Two members of our Board paid the last annual visit to this asylum on 30th July 1880, and we begin our report by noticing the various matters mentioned by them in their entry on that occasion. They recommended that the window beads should be fixed in a manner suggested by them, which would render their removal by a patient impossible. This has not been done, and, we learn, is not likely to be done in the old building, though the advantage must be evident to the Committee, as they have desired that the window beads in the junction block be fixed in the way our Colleagues advised. The shower-baths have been improved, both as regards their ventilation and lighting, as was recommended. The Committee considered the question of covering in the steam-pipes in the entertainment hall, and they decided that it was not necessary to go to the expense of so doing, as during the entertainments the hall is heated before the patients go in, and then the steam is turned off and chairs are put against the pipes, or attendants sit at the end of the rows of benches next the pipes.

The



The hydrants are now accessible to both male and female attendants, who are all drilled and taught their respective duties and posts in case of an outbreak of fire. Rules have been printed for their guidance, and their knowledge practically tested once a month. We learnt that it was considered not to be expedient to have a fire-alarm signal. As the new building is not yet nearly ready for the patients (even the male portion will not be able to be occupied till next Christmas), we could not ascertain whether or no the epileptic dormitories there would be supplied with electric clocks, but we were told by Dr. Campbell that the matter had not been forgotten. The additions to the laundry are not yet finished, and so the patients can only be supplied with one shirt a week; but this will be altered when the new laundry, which is in a forward state, is completed. All the water-closets are properly ventilated, and the trapping is completed in all but three closets, and these are shortly to be done.

Appendix (C.)  
Cumberland  
and Westmor-  
land Asylum.  
Precautions  
against fire.

Since the last visit the following changes have occurred :—

Statistics.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - - -	43	36	79
Discharged "recovered" - - -	15	19	34
" "relieved" - - -	9	2	11
" "not improved" - - -	9	0	9
Died - - - - -	18	10	28

Out of the 79 patients admitted, 8 men and 7 women are here not for the first time, and of the male patients "relieved" or "not improved" who have left the asylum, 12 have been transferred to one of the Yorkshire asylums. There are altogether 28 men and 15 women who belong to the counties of Cumberland or Westmorland who are now cared for in other asylums. There is no vacant bed on the female side, and the overcrowding noticed in the last entry still continues.

The deaths were mainly due to causes usual in asylums, but two of the deaths formed the subject of inquiry before the coroner. One, a woman, absent on trial, committed suicide by throwing herself against a railway train, the verdict returned being that her death was so caused during temporary insanity. The other case formed the subject of correspondence with our Board, and we need not notice it further here except to remark that in this case the verdict was death from natural causes, viz., perforation of the intestines. It is worthy of mention that on the female side the last death took place on 16th November 1880.

Inquests.

We are glad to be able to record that, excepting in the case of the woman who committed suicide when absent on trial, post-mortem examinations have been made in every instance.

Post-mortem  
examinations.

The death-rate for last year was 9.5 per cent. on the average daily

Appendix (C.)  
Cumberland  
and Westmor-  
land Asylum.

daily number in residence, whilst the recovery rate, calculated on the admissions, was 30·4 for males and 50 for females, which, considering the number of unfavourable aged cases received here, must be deemed to be satisfactory.

No patient in either division was absent on trial, and we have seen every one under treatment here this day; they number 441 in all, of whom 219 are males and 222 females. These figures show an increase of 5 on the female and a decrease of 8 on the male side since the last visit.

The conduct of all was orderly and quiet, no one was excited or noisy, and we had no complaints, excepting a few patients considered that they were detained here without sufficient reason, but we could not in any instance doubt the propriety of the detention of the patients thus complaining. We concur in the opinion expressed by our Colleagues, that the extreme quietude and good order that prevailed is due both to the amount of outdoor exercise the patients are given, and also that the most noisy turbulent cases are not all congregated together in one ward on each side. Twenty-three patients of each sex were seen by us in bed; a good many of these were there suffering from old age only, and the health of the inmates may be said to be good.

Epileptic and  
suicidal  
patients.

The epileptic patients are 48 in all, 22 of whom are men; and the general paralytics number 14, of whom 8 are men; whilst those considered actively suicidal are 25, 12 being men. The same plan for the night supervision of the epileptic and suicidal patients remains in force, as was in use at the last visit; and though, when the new building is completed, we learn that the night supervision will be continuous, the present system seems to be as good as can be obtained under the existing circumstances.

Restraint and  
seclusion.

Restraint by means of the vest has been resorted to in the cases of 4 men and 1 woman for various periods, but for no other than surgical reasons. Eight men and a like number of women have been secluded on 22 and 17 occasions respectively, and for 231 and 92 hours; 6 of the men and 3 of the women were epileptics.

The wards were clean and in good order, and the beds and bedding showed signs of careful attention on the part of the attendants. We were pleased with the appearance of the plants in the wards and in the airing-courts, and we consider the effect produced the more creditable as there is no greenhouse here, which has now become an almost universal adjunct to asylums. When more important work is completed, we trust this useful addition will be taken in hand.

Amusement.

The orderly behaviour of the patients seemed to us to be the more remarkable, as we were struck by the want of means of amusement in the wards. The supply of papers and illustrated periodicals was scanty, and we saw but very few books, and hardly any of a secular amusing character. There was no piano on the female side, and the bagatelle boards for the men stood in need of repair, and a large supply of draught boards, cards, and dominoes is required. The dances here are given once a week, and are attended by about 160 patients in nearly equal proportions

tions of the sexes; and we were informed by Dr. Campbell that concerts and lectures are given occasionally, in addition to, and not in lieu of, the weekly gatherings. A large proportion of the patients walk daily in the grounds, whilst 24 men and 34 women are all that are returned to us as being usually confined to the airing-courts. These courts, as we have incidentally before mentioned, are in good order and well supplied with flowers, and we think that the idea of removing the division railing between the airing-courts, and placing the urinal in a less prominent position, is a good one, more especially as the only patients who are confined to the airing-courts are those whose bodily infirmities do not allow them to go any distance.

Appendix (C.)  
Cumberland  
and Westmor-  
land Asylum.

The dress of both sexes was fairly good, but the print dresses of the worst class of women did not seem to us to be sufficiently warm. Some of the bonnets worn by these women were also torn and untidy in appearance. The personal appearance of the patients is much more looked after by the attendants, when they are themselves compelled to pay attention to their own dress, and in our opinion this habit is much strengthened by providing every attendant, male and female, with uniform, and we hope that the Committee will be able to give effect to our suggestion.

Clothing.

There are 20 male and 21 female attendants. These numbers include the head attendant in each division, and two artisan attendants amongst the men, and four laundry maids amongst the women. We learn that no difficulty is experienced in getting suitable persons from Scotland, as the wages are good, but changes amongst the nurses are numerous; out of the 21 at present employed, no less than 14 have not yet been in the asylum service a twelvemonth. We feel sure that no effort will be wanting, on Dr. Campbell's part, to get and retain the services of efficient nurses, knowing, as he does, how much the welfare and comfort of the patients depends upon their having people about them acquainted with their peculiarities.

Staff of  
attendants.

Employment is given in various ways to 134 men and 135 women; of the men, 100 work on the land, 18 are engaged as shoemakers, tailors, and at other trades, and the remainder clean the wards or work in the laundry, kitchen, and offices; whilst 25 women help in the wards, 35 are of use in the laundry or in the kitchen, and the rest knit or do needlework. Much remains to be done throughout the asylum in painting, papering, renovating, decorating, and reflooring, though much has already been done in the female wing. In this wing we would call attention to the lavatory arrangements, which are out of order, and should be at once attended to, and when this is being done, we advise hot-water taps being added to all the basins, instead of only being placed to one or two, as is now the case. When the pressing matters now in hand are completed, we wish to call attention to the desirability of providing mess-rooms for the attendants, which might serve as sitting-rooms for them in the evening, because at present they dine in the dining hall after the patients, and their only sitting-rooms are the wards. Dr. Campbell still continues to show unabated zeal in his efforts to maintain the

Employment.

Appendix (C.)  
Cumberland  
and Westmor-  
land Asylum.

asylum in its efficient state, and he has lately introduced the plan of furnishing to the attendants in each ward a short account of the patients under his care, and the nature of the case, which is passed on, whenever the patient changes his ward. Praise is due also to Dr. Macleod for the way in which he keeps his case-books.

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### DENBIGH ASYLUM.

3 December 1881.

Denbigh  
Asylum.  
Statistics.

IN this Asylum, lately enlarged, there are now on the books 510 patients consisting of 244 males and 266 females, no one of whom is absent on trial. Of the total number, 33 are cases chargeable to Lancashire Unions (who may soon be removed to their own County Asylum), and 16 males and 12 females are of the private class. The weekly rates for paupers are 8 s. 2 d. for North Wales, 14 s. for out-counties. The private patients' charges vary: 9 pay 15 s. weekly and less, 13 from 15 s. to 21 s., 2 above 21 s. to 25 s., 3 above 25 s. to 31 s. 6 d., 1 above 42 s. and not exceeding 63 s. The vacant beds appear to be 46 on the men's side, 8 on the women's division. The removal of the Lancashire cases would empty 12 more beds for males, 21 more for females.

Since the Commissioners' last visit (on June 5th 1880) there have been 203 admissions, and 38 re-admissions; 79 patients have been discharged on recovery, and 28 relieved, besides 2 not improved. The deaths have been 35 on the men's side, 27 in the female department. For the year 1880 the per-centage of recoveries on the admissions was 42 per cent., and the mortality on the average daily number resident was 9 per cent. For the interval of 18 months since the Commissioners' last visit, owing, we believe, to the more unfavourable character of many of the admissions, the recovery rate has been lower, and the mortality slightly higher, than for the whole of the year 1880.

Suicide.

The deaths included a suicide; the patient, a female, suffered from grave heart and brain disease, and hanged herself from her bedstead head; she was not actually dead when found hanging. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict "death from natural causes." This was the only inquest, and there has been no other exceptional death.

Post-mortem  
examinations.

Post-mortem examinations have been 35 only.

The general health is as good as can be expected where the inmates of an institution are suffering from mental disorders.

We found 8 males and 2 females in bed, but no one was under restraint or in seclusion. According to the Medical Journal there has not been, during the past 18 months, any restraint.

Restraint and  
seclusion.

Seclusion has been employed for 6 men and 8 women; 3 of the former, 6 of the latter were epileptics. The total amount of seclusion was 1,258½ hours. Women account for 120½ hours only. One man accounts for the largest amount of seclusion, 712 hours distributed over 87 days, and one woman was secluded for 79 of the 120½ hours.

Under

Under medical treatment at present are 8 males and 15 females. Appendix (C.)  
 The patients suffering from general paralysis are 11 men and 5  
 women. The epileptics are 49 of the male, 30 of the female sex, Denbigh  
 and the more actually suicidal class are, according to the returns Asylum.  
 made to us, 18 males and 14 females. The two last-named classes Night-watching  
 are brought together at night on the men's side, in one of the of epileptics.  
 new dormitories, and adjacent single rooms, which have been  
 specially adapted for easy supervision, and an attendant, having  
 no other duty, is, through the night, in continuous charge of  
 them. On the women's side the epileptic and suicidal occupy  
 contiguous dormitories, in charge of a special attendant at night,  
 but the arrangement for the females is much less perfect than on  
 the male side, owing to structural difficulties in the old building.  
 There are no tell-tale clocks in either division, to test the wake-  
 fulness of the night attendants, and we recommend the use of  
 such clocks; Bailey & Co.'s, of Salford, clock is now adopted  
 with satisfactory results in several asylums. We do not approve  
 of the employment of a patient as an assistant night attendant  
 upon the epileptic and suicidal.

In this Asylum so many patients have the same surname (and  
 not a few the same surname and christian name), that the task  
 of identification is not easy, but we satisfied ourselves that we  
 saw all of them; their behaviour was on the whole orderly, though  
 many female wards are over-crowded; the men were not so  
 cleanly in dress as they should be, and this may be due to the  
 practice of lounging idly in a large shed which cannot be kept  
 so clean as a day-room might be. Many of the hats worn by the  
 men seemed to be dirty and past wear.

Dinner is now served in the new building to a large number Dietary.  
 of men and women, about 300 of both sexes, the majority (200)  
 being males. We saw these at dinner, grace was sung, the meal  
 was put hot on table, and the fare was very good.

Useful employment is found for 157 men and 127 women, 44 Employment.  
 of the former, 26 of the latter are exclusively ward cleaners; 57  
 males work on the land; 10 in the laundry, kitchen, and other  
 offices; 8 assist more or less in trades, and shops; 65 females do  
 needlework, 24 help in the laundry, kitchen, and offices.

There is no present organization of labour for teasing the mat-  
 tresses. This labour, the shops, and a recent acquisition of addi-  
 tional land (50 acres on lease), should facilitate more extensive  
 employment of the male patients.

The staff of attendants by day, under chiefs, one on each side, Staff of  
 is 16 on the male, 14 in the female divisions; we exclude arti- attendants.  
 zans and laundry-maids in this calculation.

The female attendants are, we think, numerically insufficient,  
 for 266 patients, and we advise the employment of two more.  
 The night staff provides two attendants in each division. We  
 have favourable reports from Dr. Williams of the conduct of his  
 attendants; they appear to be wisely selected, and in regard to  
 length of service contrast very favourably with the staff of most  
 asylums. The men enter at 24 *l.* per annum and rise by yearly  
 advances of 52 *s.* to 41 *l.* 12 *s.* The women enter at 13 *l.* and rise  
 by yearly advances of 20 *s.* to 20 *l.*

Appendix (C.)

Denbigh  
Asylum.

State of wards.

The state of the wards and bedding is creditable, as to cleanliness, and homely comfort. The water-closet accommodation is however, very deficient in-doors on the women's side, especially for wards 3, 4, and 5; these have respectively 79, 53, and 72 patients occupying them, and each has only one in-door closet with one seat; the closets provided out of doors in the airing-courts are inaccessible except through exposure to weather; and their use from the wards must inevitably take away attendants from other patients who also require supervision.

For bathing purposes the turkish bath is still chiefly had recourse to; it would be well nevertheless, to disconnect from the sewers the waste-pipes of the other baths as well as of the lavatories and sinks.

Opening of a  
new wing.

The new wing in the male division was opened on the 1st of March last. It provides excellent day and dormitory accommodation for 160 patients, and includes 12 single rooms, 12 water-closets, and four baths, with requisite ward offices. The outlay was, it seems, at the low rate of 57 *l.* per bed for building and furnishing, the work having been executed, not by contract, but under the direction of the clerk and steward. The opening of the block has afforded the means of entirely relieving the overcrowding in the male division, which was noticed at the last visit, whilst at the same time, dormitories, near the centre of the asylum, formerly appropriated to men, and containing 75 beds, have been given up to women, who now occupy most of them. No additional day-rooms have, however, yet been provided for women, consequently some of the female wards, especially Nos. 4 & 5, are much over-crowded, in their day space. In order to give some relief, 100 women are taken to dine in the new male building. We think that additional day space for women should be provided by building, or a new ward should be opened for them by reducing the number of female beds and converting a female dormitory into a day-room.

A practice exists on the men's side which in our opinion is objectionable, viz., the using the large shed in an airing-court, as a supplement to the male day-rooms. There are indeed fire places in the shed, but it has no furniture, and is only suitable as a smoking place, or for temporary shelter in winter, or for shade in summer; it is moreover much too large for these latter purposes, and we think that at least one-half of it might be utilised for carpenters' and upholsterers' shops, and that half should be entirely shut off from the airing-court. Proper employment might thus be provided in keeping the beds in order by picking and re-making, for a large number of men, now unoccupied, but who are incapable of more skilled labour. This change would necessitate the use, to a certain extent, of a large ground-floor room of the male block as a day-room, as well as dining-room. This was the original intention of the Commissioners when they recommended the approval of the plans by the Secretary of State. The corridors of communication with this room are wide, and have seats, but are not heated, nor are they properly furnished as day-rooms. Wards 9, 10, and 12 on the male side appear now to be so accessible to the occupants of each of the wards that

the

the responsibility of the attendants is difficult to fix upon any individual in regard to any particular patients; this is a defect which should also be remedied, for the safety of some patients may depend upon it, and the proper oversight of all.

Appendix (C.)

Denbigh  
Asylum.

More means of in-door amusement are required in the wards for the more turbulent patients of each sex; a good musical box would be useful for this purpose.

Amusements.

The weekly dances and other occasional associated entertainments are continued and give much satisfaction; several of the superior officers are musical, and cheerfully help at these meetings which have included the recent performance of a farce, translated from English into Welsh; this farce was, we hear, highly appreciated, as the majority of the patients are not familiar with the English language.

Among the improvements, since last visit, have been the completion of new farm buildings, and the acquisition, on 21 years' lease, of an adjacent farm.

Improvements.

We notice also that hydrants with hose attached, have been fixed throughout the interior of the asylum, and additions have been made to the external hydrants; this work, however, is not quite finished. Two Tozers' hand-pumps, with supply buckets have also been provided in the wards. The male attendants have been drilled in the use of the hydrants and pumps, and we recommend that the women also be taught and practiced how to use them. We learn that there is ample pressure from the Town Main to throw water over all the roofs, and that this can at any time be accomplished in a quarter of an hour. No code of instruction has however yet been drawn out for the fire brigade.

Precautions  
against fire.

When the laying out of the new male airing-court is finished, we hope that the formation of an additional walk on the estate will be undertaken, so as to afford means of daily extended exercise, beyond the airing-courts, for many of the women are now confined, as a rule to their courts.

Exercise.

We are glad to be able to report that the plans, sanctioned by the Secretary of State for the enlargement of the chapel, have been carried out. The building is approaching completion, and is expected to be opened for Service on Christmas day. As enlarged it contains 440 sittings; the work appears to have been very well executed, and the building is very suitable in character for its purpose. The cost of the enlargement has, we learn, not exceeded 4 l. per sitting.

Divine Service.

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## DERBYSHIRE ASYLUM.

30 November 1881.

WE yesterday inspected this asylum. The patients are 429, of whom 398 are chargeable to the Derbyshire Unions, 3 are out-county cases, 2 are of the private class, and 26 belong to Derby Borough. The males are 198, the females 231. Since our Colleagues visited in June 1880, the total admissions have

Derbyshire  
Asylum.

Statistics.

0.80.

been

Appendix (C.)  
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 Derbyshire  
 Asylum.  
 Statistics.

been 208; these include 27 re-admissions, 92 were on the male, 116 on the female side. The discharges have been 132, of which 77 were recoveries, and in five instances the discharged had not exhibited insanity in the asylum. Of those discharged the male sex was represented by 55, the female by 77. Death has reduced the patients by 75; the men deceased being 5 in excess of the women. The asylum is practically full, 2 patients only of each sex are absent on trial. The above figures show, that the rate of recovery, since last visit as compared with the admissions, has been 37 per cent., and the mortality, calculated on the average daily number resident has been, we learn, at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum. These ratios represent also very nearly, the recovery and death-rates for the year 1880, they are less favourable than the average rates in county asylums.

Post-mortem  
 examinations.

Post-mortem examinations were made in all but 3 of the deaths.

Coroner's  
 inquest.

Coroners inquests were held in two cases, viz., upon a man suffocated by turning upon his face in bed in an epileptic fit, and upon a woman found dead at night, her death being due to heart disease and maniacal exhaustion, but whose sudden death was not expected. Full particulars of both these cases were at the time communicated to our Board, and as regards the former, a correspondence took place in which the Commissioners' views were expressed as to the inadequacy of the existing arrangements for the night supervision of the epileptic patients, which at our visit yesterday we found unaltered. Although the mortality has been high, no exceptional disease has prevailed. It is fortunate that this has been the case, since no detached hospital exists for the isolation of patients attacked by infectious maladies, and we again desire to bring this deficiency to the notice of the Committee.

The patients in bed yesterday were 3 males and 2 females. The case of one of the men is very serious. He was at the time of our visit, and had been since 5 p.m. on the previous day, in a state of insensibility, and, as far as we could ascertain, from the effect of a blow or blows inflicted upon him in a fight with other patients in Ward No. 2. We interrogated the three attendants of the ward, and 5 patients, each of them apart from the other, heard the statements of the medical officers, and read the case-book entries upon the subject, as well as the the documents and certificates given for two admissions of the injured man into the asylum in 1872 and again in 1879. We gathered that he, S. J., a young man, came to the asylum on both occasions from prison, that he had been a convict, and had also according to his own statements, been in the army and in other asylums. He seems here to have been aggressive towards his fellow patients, and he was previously reported to have been dangerous and violent in prison. Several fights took place in the wards, which he provoked; on the last occasion, when he was injured, he seems to have attacked and to have been assailed by several violent epileptics; he is not himself an epileptic. One of the three attendants was off duty at that time, but came in from an adjoining room and was able to give some assistance towards parting  
 the



the combatants. From which of the patients, J., who was felled, Appendix (C.) and immediately became unconscious, sustained his serious injury, Derbyshire Asylum. we cannot discover, nor can we bring home blame to any of the attendants, but the event clearly shows that, never less than three attendants should be on duty in Ward No. 2, where are 34 patients of an unruly class, 9 being epileptics, and not a few excitable and prone to violence.

The staff of attendants by day, independently of a chief for Staff of attendants. each division, consists of 17 men and 19 women, and for night duty there are 2 of each sex, one on each side being in night charge of the worst epileptics, and some of the suicidally disposed. This staff appears to be adequate in number when all are on duty; but on "Sundays out," which occur once a month to all, and on other holidays as well as during occasional absences from sickness, it appears to us to be insufficient. This is also Dr. Lindsay's opinion, and we recommend the appointment of at least one supernumerary for each division.

Examining the medical journal, we find no entry of the use of Restraint and seclusion. mechanical restraint, or of seclusion since the last visit. The patients registered as under medical treatment for bodily disorders last week were 9 males and 17 females.

The names of patients who have sustained injuries are entered, "Casualty Book." and the particulars are given in a casualty book, which we have also examined. Injuries caused by patients quarrelling with each other have been rather frequent, and in several instances ribs have been fractured, the patients, however, having recovered under surgical treatment. These occurrences support our previous remarks upon the numerical insufficiency of attendants.

As we passed through the wards, there was some noisy excitement in one gallery on the female side, but otherwise good order prevailed throughout.

The patients were suitably dressed, and clean, and tidy in Clothing. person, and clothing, and we had scarcely any complaints to hear. We noticed several convalescent patients who will shortly be discharged, and from every one of these, as well as from many of the chronic class, we received in answer to our inquiries replies favourable to the institution, as regards care and kindness shown by the officers and attendants.

The numbers attending Divine Service on Sundays, 229 of both Divine Service. sexes, are much the same as at the last visit.

Similar numbers attend, it appears, the weekly and other associated entertainments.

The means of amusement for the patients seem to be liberally Amusements. provided.

As regards employment, 106 men and 140 women are returned Employment. to us as usefully occupied, 52 of the former working upon the farm, and 54 in shops and offices, whilst 112 of the women are engaged in needle and domestic work, 28 in the laundry.

About 150 of both sexes go for walks in the country weekly, Outdoor exercise. and 60 males and 50 females take exercise daily beyond the airing-courts; these do not include the men employed on the farm. Such arrangements leave as many as 136 men and 180

Appendix (C.) women who do not go, daily, beyond the airing courts, a number we should be glad to see materially reduced, by a daily system of extended exercise upon the estate.

Derbyshire  
Asylum.

State of wards,  
&c.

The wards yesterday were clean, bright, and cheerful, the beds and bedding had proper attention.

Improvements.

Improvements have been made in many of the water-closets, and are in contemplation as regards those not yet altered. The most objectionable closets are those in the junction wards of Nos. 4 and 5 in each division. In some few instances the lavatories and urinals have been disconnected from the drains, but this sanitary precaution has not yet been carried out with the bath and sink waste-pipes. Many additions, alterations, and improvements have taken place since the last visit, among the most important have been the abolition of the gas works, and the erection of new joiner's, painter's, plumber's, and smith's shops on the site of those works. Gas is now supplied to the asylum by the Mickleover and Etwall Gas Company.

Precautions  
against fire.

A fire brigade consisting of attendants and a few trustworthy patients has been organised, and occasional drills are held with the external hydrants, no such drill, however, has yet been established with the internal hydrants, and we recommend this to be done.

We cannot learn that any fresh negotiation has taken place between the Derby Borough authorities and the Asylum Committee in view to union for lunatic Asylum purposes, at one time agreed upon, but from which agreement the borough authorities withdrew. The Derby patients in this Asylum are being gradually reduced in number by deaths and discharges, no fresh admissions from the borough having taken place.

The purchase of the additional land referred to at the last visit, as being then proposed, has since been completed; the entire asylum estate now consists of 101 acres.

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## DEVON ASYLUM.

19 May 1881.

Devon Asylum.

THE annual statutory visitation of this asylum occupied us during yesterday and to-day.

There are on its books the names of 338 male and 489 female patients, making a total of 827, all of whom we have seen except 5 females who are out on probation. The increase of patients since the visit of our colleagues in December last is 15.

Pressure for  
accommodation.

There is, we are informed, no room for any additional patients on the male side, so that future admissions must depend on deaths and discharges among the present inmates. In the female division there is room for 8 more patients only, and the asylum must therefore be considered as practically full. In these circumstances it is our duty again to call attention to the pressing necessity which exists for an early consideration of the question, how sufficient accommodation for the pauper lunatics of the county is to be provided.

It

It is proposed, we understand, that room should be found by returning a number of chronic patients to their respective unions. Something may be effected in this way; but we trust that only patients suitable for workhouse treatment, and not needing, either from feebleness or from their mental condition, more care and attention than the ordinary workhouse will afford, will be selected for return; and we hope, further, that Boards of Guardians will be urged to allow a more liberal diet, and other privileges, to any patients who may thus be placed in their care.

Appendix (C.)  
Devon Asylum.  
Pressure for  
accommodation.

We cannot, however, expect that the course referred to will fully meet the requirements of the case. It will, at best, be but a temporary expedient, and some larger plan will have, ere long, to be considered.

Prominent reference was made by our Colleagues at their last visit to the sanitary condition of the asylum, and the proposals for improving it. We learn now that the full and very condemnatory report of Mr. Rogers Field, the Engineer consulted, upon the drains and system of sewerage of the asylum, has been acted upon by the Committee. Mr. Field has, by their instructions, prepared a plan for the construction of an entirely new and distinct system of drains; the Court of Quarter Sessions have voted a sum of 5,000*l.*, and the work has been begun.

We must point out that the plans for this important improvement have not, as required by Section 45 of the Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853, been submitted to our Board, nor approved by the Secretary of State. The Commissioners in Lunacy are not, therefore, in any degree responsible for the efficiency of the plans, or of the new system which is to be adopted. Our Board will determine whether it is necessary that the plans should still be submitted for their report thereon to the Secretary of State.

Infringement  
of Lunatic  
Asylums Act,  
1853.

The leading features of Mr. Field's scheme, as explained to us are: the laying of an entirely new set of drains, constructed with sanitary pipes, and having two outfalls, the sewage going on to the land with the intervention only of a straining pit; thorough ventilation of all soil pipes, by pipes of equal diameter; disconnection of all waste pipes from baths, lavatories, and sinks, from soil pipes, and discharge of the waste, &c., outside the building, from open ends upon trapped gratings; provision for frequent flushing of the drains, and, when the connections are made with the new system, the complete removal of all existing drains. The work is to be carried out by workmen employed directly by the asylum, supervised by a clerk of the works, and under the superintendence of Mr. Field.

So far as we, individually, can form an opinion, the scheme is thorough, and likely to be an effectual remedy for the evils which have so long prevailed; and we think the Visitors have acted prudently in adopting a plan promising this result, notwithstanding its apparent costliness. In the end it will probably be more economical than attempts merely to improve the existing system.

There has not, we are informed, been any typhoid fever or other endemic disorder in the Asylum since the last visit.

Appendix (C.)  
Devon Asylum.  
Statistics.

The numerical changes amongst the patients since then, have been the following: admitted, 42 of each sex, 8 cases being re-admissions; discharged, 17 males and 21 females, of whom 12 males and 14 females had recovered; and died, 16 males and 9 females. Only one patient of those discharged was sent to a workhouse.

Post-mortem  
examinations.

There have been eight post-mortem examinations. With one exception the causes of the deaths do not call for special notice. The excepted case was the suicide of a woman (M. F.) by hanging. This occurred on the 9th instant, and the particulars have been reported to our office. An inquest has been held, and no blame was attached to any one. This case was the only serious casualty which has occurred since the last visit.

Inquests.

We gather from the annual report that the rate of mortality last year was high, having been 10·82 per cent. for males, and 11·44 for females, or 11·19 for the two sexes, calculated on the average numbers resident. For the same year the per-centage of recoveries upon admissions was 35·44.

At present the health of the patients is good, only two patients of each sex were in bed, and under medical treatment are 6 males and 18 females. We find that at the present time sedatives are administered in the day to 3 male and 12 female patients; to none at bedtime.

Restraint and  
seclusion.

No restraint has been used. As to seclusion we note that 15 males have been secluded on 54 occasions and for a total duration of 438½ hours; and 7 females on 10 occasions, and for an aggregate of 55½ hours.

We have made all customary enquiries as to treatment. Fair proportions of the total numbers of patients of each sex are able, and are induced, to employ themselves usefully, to attend Chapel, and to join in the associated amusements.

Employment.  
Divine Service.

The numbers employed are 159 men and 266 women; attending Chapel last Sunday 111 and 162, respectively; and meeting in the recreation hall 100 to 150. Some 90 of each sex go out for country walks; and 250 men and 200 women get exercise beyond their airing courts.

Staff of  
attendants.

The staff includes 22 male and 33 female attendants for day, and two male and four female attendants for night duty. Three of the males and 12 of the females have not completed a year's service.

The proportion of attendants to patients, 1 to 15, is, as our Colleagues pointed out in the last entry, lower than we usually find in county asylums. Having regard to the requisite holidays and occasional absence of attendants, the strength of the staff strikes us as inadequate. We must, however, in fairness, say that the demeanour of the patients of both sexes afforded no ground of complaint; and their dress and personal cleanliness appear to be sufficiently attended to. One complaint, and only one, was made to us of rough usage, but none of the patients said by the complainant to have witnessed it, would confirm his story. The patients vouched were fairly intelligent.

The different wards were clean, and, except some in which we were

were glad to see whitewashing and papering in progress, were in good order. Some others of the wards also need this attention, and we trust will in turn receive it. Appendix (C.)  
Devon Asylum.

The chief structural works have been the erection of two more blocks of water-closets, for Wards Nos. 1 and 3 on the female side. These are not quite finished. They will be fitted and completed in accordance with Mr. Field's plans.

With the expensive drainage works in progress we are reluctant to refer to other needful improvements, but there is no doubt that the laundry must soon receive attention. It is quite inadequate to the present demand upon it.

The post of assistant medical officer has been filled by the appointment of Mr. R. L. Rutherford, late assistant at the Durham Asylum. The Committee have not, we regret to mention, yet decided upon the appointment of a second assistant.

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### DORSET ASYLUM.

12 September 1881.

IN these asylums are to-day 454 patients and three others (whose names remain on the books), are absent on leave. In the wards of Charminster are 142 males and 160 females; at Forston are 63 males, 89 females, all of whom we have seen, and to many we have spoken, with some we have freely talked. The general feeling of the patients is, as far as we can collect, satisfaction with their treatment here, and appeals for discharge were not more numerous than usual in county asylums. There are 25 Abergavenny female paupers here for whom 14 s. weekly is the weekly charge for maintenance per head, and at the same figure there are 11 male and 7 female paupers chargeable to Poole. Besides the pauper cases, there are 14 men and 13 women of the private class; these pay from 10 s. to 15 s. each per week. Dorset  
Asylum.

Since the Commissioners' last visit to this asylum on the 28th February of last year, 69 males and 80 females have been admitted, 10 of the latter were transferred from Abergavenny Asylum. Thirty-three male and 58 female patients have been discharged, 18 of the former and 32 of the latter sex were recovered. Two males and 10 females discharged were removed to Southampton poor-house, 11 males and 10 females were taken hence to Portsmouth Asylum. The deaths recorded are, 32 in the male, 21 in the female division. The causes of death were natural, but two deaths were the subject of special correspondence of our Board; the patients (both men) having been found dead from suffocation in epileptic attacks. Statistics.

We are glad to report that the recurrence of such, what we may almost call preventable deaths, is somewhat less likely than it might have been, had not the better night supervision, now introduced, been arranged. On each side there are at Charminster (where are detained 23 male and 25 female epileptics), special dormitories with single rooms for that class of the insane. Epileptics.

## Appendix (C.)

Dorset  
Asylum.

Epileptics.

insane. The arrangements cannot be described as perfect; but there are structural defects in the asylum which have to be taken into account, in regard to continuous night supervision of any large number of patients. For night accommodation of those suffering from fits, two floors communicating by a short staircase are now set apart. On these floors (two on each side of the asylum), are dormitories and single rooms, and they are patrolled through the night by a special attendant in each division, and near to them sits the general night attendant of the division when not on his or her round of duty, the rooms are not lighted as in other asylums is the rule, but the attendant carries a lantern. Dr. Symes considers that this practice is better than lighting the rooms. There are also no tell-tale clocks in these dormitories. We do not consider these arrangements to be satisfactory, as they fail to provide for continuous night supervision. Something has indeed been done in that direction, but certainly not all that is possible.

At Forston there has been much, and at Charminster some, renovation of paint and papering in the wards, and in both asylums proper attention is given to cleanliness, ventilation, and comfort. Several single rooms and a gallery at Forston appear to have been improved since last visit by the substitution of boarded floors for tiles, and at Forston there is now a manual fire-engine, and, we understand, a drill of the fire brigade. The lighting by oil instead of by gas continues there.

Staff of  
attendants.

The head attendant at Forston is leaving. We are told that he has served 33 years, and that he will have a pension of 40 *l.* per annum. The staff of attendants, male and female, is full, and having regard to the quiet character of the majority of the patients it is perhaps numerically sufficient.

Dietary.

The dietary is unaltered, and the complaints about food were few. We saw a very substantial dinner on table, hashed meat, vegetables, and beer.

Clothing.

The clothing of the patients suggests no special remark beyond this, that the allowance of one shirt per week to the men for day and night wear is scarcely sufficient, we think, for reasonable cleanliness. In most asylums two shirts weekly is the allowance.

Employment.

As to useful employment, the men's shirts are still made outside, there being no tailor patients. The boots and shoes are made by patients' labour. The numbers employed on the land, in the shops, laundry, offices, and wards, are nearly what they were at the last visit. For the amusement of the patients, theatricals will be performed to-morrow, and there are occasional dances. We think that there is still rather a deficiency of books and papers in the wards. No one was to day restrained or secluded, and the behaviour of the patients during inspection was orderly. The medical superintendent is clearly liked and respected by the patients, and he and his assistants seem to know well every case in the wards. The medical records inform us that 23 males and 22 females, are under treatment for bodily ailments. Four men and 5 women only were to day in bed.

Restraint

Restraint has been found necessary in the case of two patients only, a man, for seven nights for surgical reasons, and a woman during six weeks for the same reasons. Four men have been secluded on 17 occasions in all, and for a total period of 204 hours, and 7 women have been so treated on 21 occasions for an aggregate of 218 hours.

Appendix (C.)  
Dorset  
Asylum.  
Restraint and  
seclusion.

### DURHAM ASYLUM.

12 March 1881.

WE have to-day finished our inspection of this asylum. Dr. Smith has now three medical officers under him; one has charge in the main building on the male side, another in the female division, another at the detached block for quiet cases. The first referred to is deputy superintendent. The matron still holds office in the main building; there are now three ward superintendents in the women's department at the new block. We much approve of the introduction of these latter; their comforts are considered, but we hope that their salaries may soon be raised. Dr. Smith accompanied us through the wards, gave us readily all the information we sought, and from the patients' demeanour, and his manifest knowledge of most of them personally, we believe that he must be very often in the wards. The names on the books are now 935; they represent 524 men and 411 women. The vacant beds are 141 for males, 78 for females. There are only 9 private cases; the number of paralytics is large.

Durham  
Asylum.

The epileptics, the suicidally inclined, and the new cases, sleep as heretofore, with few exceptions, in the several observation dormitories for women, and in the wooden structure for men. Those dormitories being three, employ two night attendants, and are not very suitable. The wooden room should give way to better and permanent provision; it has now been up 12 years or thereabouts, and before it becomes uninhabitable the building of a proper special dormitory should be commenced. At the new block are 136 males and 106 females; one ward there only is not yet occupied, and that is on the mens' side. The heating of the day-rooms at that block is imperfect; the furniture (the beds and bedding especially) is good. Its inmates are of the quiet class, excluding infirmary cases who are all treated in the main building.

Epileptic and  
suicidal cases.

The patients of each sex behaved well during our stay among them, and the only person secluded was, in fact, secluded by herself; she was abusive when the door of her room was opened for us, and upon our going away from her she immediately shut to the door again. No one was restrained, and there is no record of either restraint or seclusion since our Colleagues were last here. We made some inquiry into the periodical individual examination of each patient in regard to insanity, however chronic, and were glad to hear that this takes place every six months for the purposes of the reports to guardians, pursuant to section 34

Seclusion and  
restraint.

Appendix (C.) of the Act 25 & 26 Vict. c. 111. Not many complaints were made to us of unnecessary detention. The Committee, we trust, on the occasion of their visits pay attention to all complaints of this nature.

Durham  
Asylum.

Dietary.

The dietary is not altered; no beer is given to the patients at the new block; milk is substituted. We saw dinners there and at the main building; the service and fare were both satisfactory to us. The numbers in bed at present are large, 43 men and 36 women; 56 females and 114 males are registered as taking medicine. There are no children here. There is a separate ward in each infirmary block which could be set apart for the reception of infectious cases requiring isolation, but there has been no epidemic. The weekly rate of payment for each class is 12 s. to 17 s. for private cases, 9 s. 10½ d. for paupers belonging to unions in the county, and 14 s. 7 d. for out-county patients.

Staff of  
attendants.

The staff of attendants consists of 45 single men, six married couples and 42 single females. The wages of the men range from 32 l. to 45 l. per annum, couples receive a joint salary of 50 l., and the single nurses 16 l. to 25 l. We are informed, on inquiry, that 19 males and 18 females cannot count 12 months' service. Dr. Smith considers that the best ward male attendants are those who have been in the army as soldiers or bandsmen, and he attributes the difficulty of getting suitable persons as attendants very much to the length of time they are daily on duty.

The patients admitted since the Commissioners' last visit have been 164, of whom 92 have been men. Dr. Smith finds it difficult now to get much history of new cases, as the depression of trade and agriculture makes the patients' friends less willing than heretofore to incur the expenses of travelling hither to furnish information. The discharged cases have been 45 males and 47 females, of whom respectively 39 and 42 had recovered; 50 men and 16 women have died; of the 66 deceased, 30 died from general paralysis and 9 from phthisis.

Post-mortem  
examinations.

The post-mortem examinations have been few, viz., 33. We trust that the increase of the medical staff already noticed will lead to more frequent post-mortem examinations.

Inquests.

There have been three inquests, one woman having killed herself by leaping into a quarry, a man having died of fractures sustained prior to admission, and a man having strangled himself. In all these cases correspondence with our office took place, and the particulars were communicated by the Committee to the Commissioners.

Employment.

The land attached to this asylum is now 326 acres. The farm is, Dr. Smith informs us, profitably cultivated; 231 men work on the farm, garden, and grounds, 17 are employed as artisans, 12 help in the upholsterers' shop, 7 at the gasworks and smiths' shop. Nearly 350 males do more or less useful work, and 270 females are employed. Regular out-door exercise (beyond the grounds) of the women has lately been much prevented by the weather and bad state of the roads; but we met on our way to the asylum a few walking out. According to the returns made to us, it appears that 86 men and 30 women are confined to the airing-courts.



Concerts and dances are given as heretofore; the attendance at the former is about 250 of both sexes; rather fewer go to the dances.

Four hundred and fifty-five attended chapel last Sunday. The hall, which serves in the main building for a dining-room and place of in-door recreation, is very much too small for this asylum, increased as it has been in size by repeated additions to general accommodation; and this is a matter seriously affecting the welfare of the patients. The wards were all found by us to be in excellent order, and the infirmaries have many comforts. Ventilation in the infirmaries has been improved, and we hope that windows elsewhere in the building will also receive necessary attention, their construction being faulty in regard to ventilation. On the north and east the windows of dormitories in the main building admit rain; this should be at once rectified. The cement stair steps at the new block are so slippery as to be dangerous, but Dr. Smith has already invented a remedy by laying down a cork material. We understand that the entire drainage at the new block is thoroughly ventilated; but the land about that building is still in much disorder, and there is much to be done in the way of levelling, laying out, and planting. The general result of our inspection has been satisfaction with the condition of this asylum, and the care bestowed upon its patients.

Appendix (C.)  
Durham  
Asylum.  
Amusements.

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ESSEX ASYLUM.

13 December 1881.

THE last inspection of this Asylum by members of our Board was made on the 22nd and 23rd October 1880. We have now completed that for the present year, and proceed to report on what we have seen.

Essex Asylum.

The patients on the books are 402 males and 515 females, making a total of 917. But 50 females are at Brunswick house, (where they have been visited by us), and 48 males are at Lea Hall (which we have yet to visit), and the numbers in this, the parent Asylum, are therefore 354 males, and 465 women, a total of 819.

Since the date of the last inspection 153 males and 147 females have been admitted as patients, 19 males and 26 females being cases of re-admission, 53 males and 86 females have been discharged absolutely, while 26 males and 38 females have been removed to other asylums, and 80 males and 33 females have died.

Statistics.

In 73 instances post-mortem examinations were made. One death occurred (during the present month), from scalding. In this case alone was an inquest held. The accident arose from the carelessness of the attendant (a male), who, desiring to bathe a patient who had soiled himself, turned on the hot water tap, left it running while he went out of the bath-room, the door of which he did not lock, and thus allowed the patient, who was

Post-mortem  
examinations.  
Inquest.

Appendix (C.)  
Essex Asylum.  
Inquest.

demented, to enter the room, and get into the scalding water. He was so severely injured that death speedily ensued. The attendant, who had been recently engaged, and was on probation only, will not be permanently employed. We understand that the Committee did not consider a prosecution of him for culpable neglect could be sustained. He should at least, we think, have been summarily dismissed, as his carelessness was inexcusable.

We have suggested to Dr. Campbell that the order to invariably admit cold water into a bath before the hot, should be conspicuously painted on each bath.

The other deaths were due to causes common in asylums. There was no other fatal casualty, and no appearance of any infectious or contagious disorder. The rate of mortality has slightly exceeded 10 per cent. of the average numbers of patients resident.

During yesterday and to-day, we visited all parts of the asylum. Among the female patients were a good many noisy women, and some who became excited, but in neither division did we find patients aggressive or violent in conduct. We listened to the complaints of all who proffered them, but the majority were directed against their detention in an asylum, and not against their treatment here. We were satisfied with their clothing, which is good and clean, and with the condition of the wards and dormitories. The bedding too, is well attended to.

A gas stove has since the last visit been placed in the dormitory of the male infirmary, and makes that room comfortable, but nothing has been done with a view of meeting our Colleagues' suggestion of warming some of the single-rooms in each division. We think it very possible that the temperature in very cold weather may be too low in many parts of the asylum. We suggest that thermometers should be placed in the day-rooms and dormitories to show the temperature at all times.

There are no structural alterations or additions to mention, except perhaps the completion and occupation of the old recreation room as a dormitory for female epileptic patients, a purpose which it answers fairly well. The suicidally disposed patients of each sex are here placed together for continuous supervision at night, apart from the epileptic patients, an arrangement which appears a good one.

The new recreation hall is in use, but not for associated dining, all meals being taken by the patients in their respective wards. We suggest that the hall should, as in many other asylums, be used for meals as well as for its more special purpose.

Dinners.

Yesterday the dinner, consisting of pea-soup with meat in it, and bread, was not quite satisfactory. To-day it was better and seemed to be relished. It was composed of boiled beef with potatoes and bread.

Seclusion and restraint.

We have made the usual statutory inquiries. Seclusion has been used in the cases of 13 males and 14 females, the former having been so treated for a total of 1,430 hours, and the latter for 1,803 hours. The violence of 1 man and of 4 women led to the greater part of this seclusion. One male was for surgical reasons

reasons mechanically restrained by the vest during three days, and 2 women were in like manner restrained for five and seven days respectively, and a third had locked gloves, to prevent self injury, for 48 hours. Appendix (C.)  
Essex Asylum.

The statistics of employment, attendance at divine service, &c., continue much the same as given in recent entries. We are glad to learn, upon more minute enquiry, that the number of the patients not going beyond the airing-courts is not so large as mentioned in the last entry. In fact we are informed that every patient who is not too feeble, or too violent, is taken frequently into the asylum grounds, while parties are regularly taken out for walks in the country. Employment  
and Divine  
Service.

The staff of attendants at present seems to be adequate and respectable. In each of the wards noticed in the last entry, viz. :—No. 9 male, and No. 5 female, four attendants are now employed instead of three. An additional night attendant for each division has also been engaged. Changes have been rather numerous in the female staff, several nurses having left to be married, and there are now 15 nurses who have less than twelve months' service. Seven of the male attendants are in the same case. The wages paid are liberal. Staff of  
attendants.

The question of the extension of this asylum is now before the Board, and we need not refer at length to it. Nothing has been done in the preliminary step of procuring an adequate supply of water beyond consulting with experts on the probability of obtaining it by means of a deep well. We have not been informed of the opinion given on this point.

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### ESSEX ASYLUM.—BRUNSWICK HOUSE, MISTLEY.

24 November 1881.

WE have just inspected this auxiliary branch of the Essex County Lunatic Asylum, and have seen the 50 female patients who are boarded here. These are of the chronic class and are, of course, quiet and easily managed. Essex Asylum.  
(Mistley.)

The accommodation afforded by the house continues to be very suitable for such patients, and is comfortable. We have found the rooms and the bedding clean and in good order, and the patients well dressed. State of wards.  
Clothing.

The general health is good. Three patients only are registered as taking medicine, and there is no record of the use of restraint or seclusion. Two patients have died since members of our Board visited here, which was in October 1880.

Dr. Cook continues in medical charge. The staff of attendants is of the same strength as last year. Staff of  
attendants.

Appendix (C.)

## ESSEX ASYLUM.—LEA HALL, LEYTON.

23 December 1881.

Essex Asylum.  
(Lea Hall.)

WE have to-day visited this branch of the Essex Asylum. It is full, there being now 48 patients in the house. In charge of these men are three attendants. The weather being cold, we found all the patients indoors, a few working in kitchen and laundry, some also assist in keeping up the cultivation of the garden. There was only one complainant, and his grounds of complaint we found to be unsubstantial.

The general appearance of the patients is satisfactory, in regard to cleanliness and clothing. The bedding which we examined was clean and sufficient in quantity, and if more be required in consequence of more severe cold, we are assured that there is a sufficient stock of blankets in reserve. The dietary is the same as the Essex Asylum. No patient was to-day in bed, and only 2 men are at present registered as taking medicine for bodily disorder.

To-day the bath was in use; this bathing takes place once a week. Bathing rules are now hung up in the bath-room according to our Colleagues recommendations.

No patient is allowed to shave himself; such as require shaving receive necessary attention from the attendants.

We were fortunate in meeting Dr. Davey in the house; he visits daily. The case books are properly kept up. Dr. Davey tells us that it has not been found necessary since our Colleagues were here to send any patient back to Brentwood, on account of violence in conduct. A death has occurred, but that is included in the medical entries in the parent institution. We hope that the patients here will be indulged at Christmas with some associated entertainment and festivities, as life at Lea Hall must be somewhat monotonous.

Dr. Campbell visits the house once a month in the winter, we are informed, and members of the Committee appear to visit as often. The general domestic arrangements are comfortable.

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 GLAMORGAN ASYLUM.

31 March 1881.

Glamorgan  
Asylum.

THE whole of yesterday was occupied by us in inspecting this Asylum, and in seeing the patients now confined in it, and we are enabled to report very favourably of the general condition of both. Dr. Pringle, however, has still to contend with the difficulty of overcrowded wards, but this will be removed, assuming the existing asylum population not to be materially increased, when the buildings now in course of construction or projected are complete.

We

We refer to the additional day-room for No. 4 male ward, and the dormitories for 20 sick patients in each division, and an additional day-room for No. 5 (detached) male ward. The hospital for infectious disorders, which is now complete, though not yet handed over by the contractors, will, when not required for its special purpose, afford accommodation for 25 male patients; and it appears from the figures which have been supplied to us, that when all the additional rooms referred to are available, there will be accommodation for 36 males, and 3 females beyond the present numbers.

Appendix (C.)  
Glamorgan  
Asylum.

The asylum will then supply sufficient accommodation without overcrowding for 367 male, and 278 female patients, or a total of 645.

The numbers to-day are, 331 males and 275 females, together 606. None of these are absent. There are, besides, 20 male and 68 female patients belonging to Glamorganshire boarded out in other asylums, and during the present pressure, idiots and imbeciles are refused admission here. Since the last visit of Commissioners on the 18th September last, there have been the following numerical changes:—

Statistics.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted for the first time - -	44	27	71
Re-admitted - - - -	20	2	22
But 10 of the re-admissions were due to the return of 10 male patients from the Hereford Asylum.	64	29	93
Discharged, "recovered" - -	15	12	27
"    "relieved" - -	17	5	22
Eleven of these were sent to other asylums under contract.	32	17	49
Died - - - - -	17	9	26

Post-mortem examinations were made in the cases of all but two of these deaths, which were all due to ordinary causes.

Post-mortem  
examinations.

In only one case was a coroner's inquest held, that, namely, of a man who died suddenly of disease of the heart and aorta. The health of the establishment has been good, and the rate of mortality for 1880, 7.3 per cent. for the males, and 5.7 for the females, or 6.5 for both sexes, calculated on the average daily number resident, has been lower than in any year since 1866. No case of typhoid fever, or serious diarrhoea has occurred since our Colleagues were here. There are among the patients, the usual proportion of aged and feeble cases, but not many general paralytics.

Inquest.

## Appendix (C.)

Glamorgan  
Asylum.Epileptic and  
suicidal  
patients.

The epileptics are 33 males and 22 females; and regarded at present as suicidally disposed, are 36 men and 54 women. These two classes of patients are all under special supervision at night, by two attendants in each division, and on each side there is in addition a general night attendant. When the new infirmary dormitories are completed, there will, we are glad to learn, be added a special night attendant for the care of the sick of each sex.

Bailey's electric tell-tale clock continues to be found a satisfactory test of the vigilance of the night attendants. Yesterday 12 men and 3 women were confined to bed. Last week there were under medical treatment 28 men and 25 women; 21 of the former and 19 of the latter being treated for epilepsy.

One patient only of each sex is taking sedatives by day and night, and two men are taking sedatives at night only. We are informed that, at present, 13 men and 11 women are receiving some wine, spirits, or malt liquor, as medical extras. Beer has never been given in this asylum as part of the ordinary diet, but it has always been allowed as an extra for workers, and there are now 192 men and 205 women who receive it. It is intended shortly to substitute milk for beer as an addition to the dietary of those who work, and at the same time to discontinue the practice of giving beer to the attendants, the men to have instead a uniform, and the women a money equivalent.

Seclusion and  
restraint.

We learn that no seclusion or mechanical restraint has been used since the last visit. The behaviour of the patients of both sexes, as we saw them in their wards, or in the dining-hall, or the workshops or laundry, was very good. All were remarkably quiet and free from complaint.

Clothing.

Their dress was satisfactory, and due attention seems to be paid to personal cleanliness.

Employment.

Good numbers of both sexes continue to be usefully employed in the customary occupations; the totals being 192 males and 205 females.

Divine Service.

We are glad to hear that the Committee have decided on the enlargement of the chapel by 150 sittings. This will admit of considerable increase upon the present average attendance at the Sunday services, which is about 250 of both sexes.

Amusements.

There are two associated meetings weekly in the hall. At the last ball, 137 males and 107 females were present. All but a small proportion of the patients are, we are assured, taken daily beyond the airing courts for exercise. The wards though some are for the moment interfered with by the building operations, were clean, light, and comfortable, and the dormitories and their furniture in excellent order. In some of the latter, the walls have been coloured, and decorated by effective stencilling.

As regards the staff of attendants, it appears to us to be of adequate strength, and to be composed of suitable persons.

We have already referred to most of the structural improvements completed or in progress, or contemplated. Besides these, a greenhouse is about to be erected. The Visitors in their last report to Quarter Sessions refer to the completion of the filter-

ing

ing beds and settling ponds, from which, they state, an almost unlimited supply of water of very fine quality, as shown by analysis, is obtained. But they point out that the river, the source of supply, is liable to dangerous pollution at any time, so that they regard the present as only a temporary provision, so far at any rate, as drinking and dietetic purposes are concerned. They consider, therefore, the scheme of getting water from the Bridgend Company a prudent one. They state, however, that they are unable to proceed further with this until the purchase of the land for the proposed new asylum is completed. We learn that the purchase of the Parc Gwillt Estate as the site for this extension has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State, but that the land has not yet been conveyed. The supply of the new branch asylum with water from the reservoirs of the Bridgend Water Company is part of the scheme mentioned above, it being proposed to receive the water in one of the settling tanks of this asylum, and to pump it thence through about a mile and a quarter of pipes, with a total rise of about 250 feet, up to the new buildings. The engineering part of this matter will require, and will no doubt receive, careful consideration, and we think that the question of way-leave for the pipes, as well as that of a permanent arrangement with the water company, should engage the early attention of the Committee.

Appendix (C.)  
Glamorgan  
Asylum.  
Water supply.

In connection with the existing water supply, a serious complication has recently arisen, owing to the blocking up by oxidization and deposit, of some of the branch water-pipes. From this cause, No. 5 male block having 94 patients, was yesterday almost without water, the only supply being by means of a hand-pump and the fire-engine hose. In other parts of the building the supply of water is deficient from the same cause. It will probably be necessary to renew the pipes, and the question, which is a pressing one, is before the Committee, who are seeking professional advice on the subject.

No avoidable delay will, we are sure, be permitted in remedying a defect which might have dangerous results as regards the health of the establishment.

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## GLOUCESTER ASYLUM.

13 October 1881.

WE yesterday and to-day inspected this Asylum. The patients are now (on its books) 325 men, 387 women; of the former, 14, of the latter as many are absent on leave.

The total number of admissions since we last visited in May 1880 has been 307; the discharges have been 125; the deaths have been 97. There is only one Gloucestershire pauper patient, it seems, in any other asylum; he is at Fisherton House, Salisbury. The weekly charge here is 10 s. 6 d. Of the cases admitted, 80 were re-admissions; of those discharged, recovery is recorded

0.80.

Appendix (C.) recorded of 120; 2 male and 3 female patients died of typhoid fever, and there have been 3 fatal casualties. There has been no case of typhoid fever since last March; 9 patients were attacked and two if not three attendants; one of the attendants died. Mr. Toller, the medical superintendent is absent to-day, but we understand that he attributes this outbreak of fever to an opening of the old drains of the asylum, which work was necessary to their repair for the improvement of the general drainage. We have little doubt that the crowded state of the wards and the faulty position and arrangement of the earth closets in the main building contributed, by tainting the air, to the development of the malady.

Gloucester  
Asylum.  
Statistics.

Inquest.

The casualties above referred to and the case of a male patient (who died from brain disease, but whose death was accelerated by an accidental fracture of a thigh bone), were all the subjects of coroners' inquests. Two of the deceased were found dead in bed at night, having been suffocated during fits of epilepsy, no one being present to save them; another was choked in taking his food.

Epileptics.

There are in this asylum 46 male and 41 female epileptics, and still there is no provision for continuous night supervision of this class; such an arrangement for guarding against preventable deaths and for nursing patients during their fits is now very generally adopted in asylums, and should be neglected in none. The occurrence of two deaths of epileptics from suffocation in the night since our last visit leads us to press for compliance with the Commissioners, repeated recommendations, that special dormitories and single rooms adjoining should in each division be appropriated for the epileptic, and that in each of these dormitories there should be continuous night supervision by a special attendant, tell-tale clocks being also provided to check sleep while on duty. We believe that this appropriation could be effected without any outlay beyond the employment of these additional night attendants, and the purchase of the clocks. We found 9 male and 16 female patients in bed, but no person under mechanical restraint or in seclusion. Very little excitement of a noisy character was exhibited in either division, and we spoke to many of each sex. We have had fewer complaints made to us than on any previous occasion; indeed they have been limited to alleged illegal detention and to the dinners off Australian meat. Fish is not now generally given, and the workers only have beer; the non-workers have water in lieu of beer; this economy may not lead to the happiest results.

Dinners.

Clothing.

The clothing of the patients is good and suitable. The number of men supplied with Sunday suits is still insufficient, 169 out of 325; they have two changes of linen weekly on the male side, and the females are as well treated in this matter.

Mortality.

From some cause not explained the mortality among the male patients continues high; it has been much above asylum average since we were last here, and we therefore mention the fact.

State of wards.

The wards are kept clean and in proper order, but in many directions ventilation might be improved. The earth closets are

most



most objectionable above the ground floor, and especially on the female side, where they are a positive nuisance and dangerous to health; we strongly urge that these should be re-fitted with apparatus for the use of water; the condition of several was, during our inspection, intolerably bad. We are informed that among the more important improvements effected since the Commissioners' last visit, have been a removal of the old brick drains where they were in close proximity to buildings, and a substitution of glazed earthenware pipes; in all instances where a drain passes underneath a ward, it is now carried in a cast-iron pipe with gas-tight joints imbedded in concrete. All drains have been ventilated externally to the buildings, and the soil-pipes with one or two exceptions have been continued upwards through the roof; this arrangement should be universal. All the service pipes to the water-closets have been disconnected from the drinking cisterns, and the waste-pipes of baths, lavatories, and sinks have been disconnected from the drains and delivered over trapped gratings. We recommend the improvement of the shower baths, by insertion of a thick panel of clear glass in the doors, and of larger openings in the sides. These would provide light and ventilation which the baths have not now. The bedding examined by us was clean, but there are too many beds of cocoa fibre, viz., 127 in the male, 84 in the female division; not a few were lumpy, and therefore uncomfortable. We should be glad to find at our next visit the substitution of hair mattresses on a large scale; we should also be glad to see all the bedsteads without corded sackings; the cords are dangerous in an asylum. We visited, as usual, the offices and out-buildings. The mortuary might at little cost be improved by a few chairs and other furniture in that portion of it which is frequented by relatives of the dead.

Appendix (C.)  
 Gloucester  
 Asylum.  
 State of wards.

The number of post-mortem examinations since we were last at the Asylum have been 42, the deaths having been 97.

Post-mortem  
 examinations.

Turning to the subject of employment, we learn from the visitors' annual report that in 1880, the average daily number of patients usefully occupied was 216, of whom 105 were men. The school is still carried on. As many as 180 males and 200 females take out-door exercise, as a rule, only in the airing-courts.

Employment.

There has been no recorded resort in either division during the past 16 months to mechanical restraint, but 19 men have been secluded for a total duration of 285 hours; 5 of these were epileptics, and they account for 472 hours; of the above seclusion, 13 women have been secluded for a total of 239 hours. Some cases have been treated by wet packing; these have not been registered as restrained, but we have pointed out to the medical officers, that such registry is usual in other Asylums.

Restraint and  
 seclusion.

After enquiry into the means of extinguishing an outbreak of fire, we are unable to report that the provision is satisfactory, inasmuch as it is not always practicable to throw water upon the highest roofs of the Asylum.

Precautions  
 against fire.

As to the distribution of the patients, 18 men and 10 women are now accommodated in buildings on the new Asylum estate, 0.80. which

New Asylum  
 estate.

Appendix (C.)  
 Gloucester  
 Asylum.

which have been temporarily furnished for that purpose; and we have to-day visited those buildings and seen the patients there; 9 men and 10 women are in separate parts of the old farm buildings, and 9 men are at the West Lodge Block. The patients having apparently been selected with care, we were well satisfied with the arrangements thus temporarily made for them. Their food is sent down daily and is cooked at the lodge and farm.

Considerable progress has been made in the erection of that portion of the Auxiliary Asylum, plans for which were last year sanctioned by the Secretary of State, and it is expected that the buildings will be completed and ready for occupation in September of next year. The East Lodge Block in which nine beds may be temporarily placed is indeed finished, and it will shortly be occupied by as many patients. Having regard to the present number of patients in this Asylum, and to the prospective applications for admission, which past experience shows must occur, we should be glad to hear that the Committee had arranged to proceed, before the contractor removes his plant, with the erection of other portions of the new Asylum. The negotiations, we hear between the Committee and the Corporation of Gloucester, for a supply of water adequate to the future wants of the Asylum, have not yet come to a satisfactory conclusion. The present wants of the patients resident on the new estate are met by a supply of water from a well on that estate for drinking purposes, and they draw on a neighbouring stream and a rain-water tank for washing and bathing. These patients are, we are informed, daily visited by one of the medical officers of the asylum. In the absence of Mr. Toller, the senior assistant medical officer, Mr. Kebbell, is acting as superintendent. Dr. Geoghegan has left on appointment as Assistant Medical Officer at the Portsmouth Asylum, and has been succeeded by Dr. E. G. Thomas.

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### HANTS ASYLUM.

19 February 1881.

Hants Asylum. WE have been occupied in visiting this asylum yesterday and this day, and, during the course of our inspection, we have gone into every ward and dormitory occupied by patients, and have also seen all the workshops with the patients at work in them, as well as inspecting the kitchen, laundry, stores, and offices, during the time that the patients were employed in them, and we are glad, at the outset, to be able to give a favourable report of the general condition of the asylum, both as regards the patients, and the wards; creditable alike to the Medical Superintendent and the staff. Our colleagues finished their last official visit here on 17th June 1880, on which day the number of patients under treatment was 816, 370 men and 446 women; there are now 368 men and 427 women, 795 in all, which numbers leave accommodation in the asylum for 6 more men and 21 more women.

women. Fifty out of the whole number under care here either do not belong to this county, or are chargeable to the non-contributing borough of Winchester. The rate per week for these is 14 s., for the rest 10 s. 6 d. Appendix (C.)  
Hants Asylum.

Since the last visit paid by two members of our Board 50 men and 57 women have been admitted, and 14 men and 38 women have been discharged on recovery. Six men and 7 women have left, either "relieved" or "not improved." The deaths during the same period have been 63 in all, the mortality among the men being one in excess of the women. The causes of the deaths have been verified by post-mortem examinations in 32 instances. Dr. Manley informed us that he applied for leave to make this examination on every death, but in the 31 remaining cases, without avail. The rate of mortality for the last year was 11.1 per cent. upon the average daily number resident, and for the eight months which have elapsed since the last visit it has been 11.3 per cent. The causes of death have been those usually prevalent among the insane, and of those who died, many were very aged patients. Statistics.

There has been no suicide or fatal casualty, and only one coroner's inquest, the verdict being "Death from natural causes." One illness of an exceptional character has occurred in the asylum, a man was attacked by typhoid fever. The course of this disorder is ascribed to his drinking a quantity of liquid manure. The patient recovered, and no one else was seized with the fever. We were sorry to learn that the house, which is now a public-house, and has been bought by the Committee to convert into a detached hospital for cases of this nature, will not be available for 18 months, the magistrates at Quarter Sessions having refused to sanction the transfer of the licence. During our inspection of the wards yesterday, we saw 15 men and 14 women in bed for various causes; but a large number of them were lying there on account of the weakness arising from old age. One of those in bed, however, was a woman (C. P.) who had a broken leg. The fracture is believed to have happened a short time ago by a fall when she was walking alone in her ward. The Medical Journal shows that 55 men and 95 women were last week under medical treatment, but 12 of the former, and 25 of the latter sex, were taking no medicine but sedatives. We may here remark that the recoveries for the year 1880, as compared with the admissions has been 49 per cent., a higher rate than has prevailed for many years. Inquests.

We were well satisfied with the state of neatness and cleanliness observable in both day-rooms and dormitories, and we feel that praise is due to the attendants for the care they have evidently bestowed in both divisions, to the wards and also to the clothing of the patients, whose dress was good and suitable. The personal cleanliness of the patients had also received due attention. Condition of patients.

Many of the wards require reflooring, the boards being much worn, and we hope that when this work is being carried out, the opportunity will be seized of substituting wooden floors for the tiles at present laid down in male ward B, and female I.

Appendix (C.)  
Hants Asylum.  
Condition of  
patients.

No patient was absent on leave, and so we were enabled to see every inmate on the books of the asylum, and can give on the whole a good report of their behaviour. In all the male division, and in the female division (excepting in wards H and I) quiet and order prevailed; but in H and I there was a good deal of excitement and noise, partly owing to the unfavourable state of the weather, but more due in our opinion to the want of sufficient means of indoor amusement for those patients, whose intellect is not such as enables them to occupy their time with work, or in reading. We gave every patient the opportunity of speaking with us, and a great number especially amongst the women did so. We had no complaint of any kind which, when investigated, proved to rest upon any solid foundation, and no charge of harsh treatment was alleged against any attendant in either division of more recent date than three years ago. One girl (B. T.) was specially brought to our notice by Dr. Manley, because her friends have been so anxious to remove her from the Asylum. She herself expressed no wish to leave, and we are of opinion that she is, at the present time, quite unfit to be allowed with safety, to quit the Asylum.

Restraint.

We saw one woman with her arms restrained in order to guard against constant and determined attempts at self injury. The restraint in this case has been continuous since the Commissioners' last visit, but there is no other instance recorded of the use of restraint for either sex.

Seclusion.

No one was in seclusion whilst we were in the wards. Since the last visit, according to the Medical Journal, 5 men have been secluded on seven occasions for a total of 47 hours, and 14 women have been so treated for an aggregate period of 237 hours.

Epileptics.

Many of the patients secluded were epileptics, and we may here note that the supervision at night for these patients in the male division is not continuous, and we desire to express our hope that some means may be found to remedy this defect.

Staff of  
attendants.

We were favourably impressed with the appearance of the attendants on either side, who seemed as a body intelligent and up to their duties, and we were glad to notice that out of the total number 77, 32 men and 26 women had been more than a year in the asylum service, out of which number 17 and 16 respectively had exceeded two years.

Dinners.

We saw dinner served in the dining-hall to 430 patients, 240 men, and 190 women, whose behaviour was admirable. A short grace was sung by the patients, before and after dinner, and the food provided seemed to be generally liked. No complaint was made to us with regard to quantity.

Divine Service.

We made the usual enquiries respecting divine worship, amusements, employments, &c., provided for the patients, and learn that at church last Sunday 430 patients, in nearly equal proportions of the sexes, were present at the morning, and 420 at the evening service; 270 about in the same proportion attend the week day prayers; whilst 320 join in the associated entertainments. The proportion of women present at these gatherings far exceeds the men. Since the last visit the entertainments

Amusement.

have

have been 68 in all, and have consisted, amongst other things, of 41 dances, 10 theatrical representations, and two pantomimic performances. In these two latter forms of amusement we learn that the house staff has been aided by the kind services of officers in the neighbourhood. The total number of patients, who in some way do useful work for the asylum is 487, 175 men and 312 women. We find that there are 150 men and 80 women confined to the airing-courts for exercise. We observe that the new airing-court has been got into order, turfed and gravelled, and we hope that trees, shrubs, and plants will soon be added, as the present aspect of the court is not cheerful.

Appendix (C.)  
Hants Asylum.

The only structural alteration, requiring notice, since the last visit has been the conversion of the carpenter's shop into a bakehouse of adequate size for the present establishment; a new carpenter's shop is in course of formation. Dr. Manley has shown to us plans which have been prepared for the removal of the gas retorts and purifiers from their present position, and their re-construction on a larger scale close to the railway coal siding. We think that the removal of the gas-making to some distance from the asylum will be of great advantage as regards the comfort of the residents; and that the situation of the proposed new works will be found convenient. The plans and estimates will, in due course, be submitted through our Board, for the approval of the Secretary of State. No step has yet been taken with respect to the erection of an additional block for females, plans for which were sanctioned some years ago, and the new male block is still occupied, not without disadvantages, by both sexes. Chiefly owing to the rate of recovery in 1880 being larger than usual, there are at present 27 vacant beds for both sexes, but not long ago every bed in the asylum was occupied. Dr. Manley states that many of the patients discharged as recovered last year were recurrent cases, and will, no doubt, come back here again for treatment. Pressure for accommodation will, we expect, be soon again felt. In these circumstances we should be glad to learn that it had been determined, at an early date, to complete the asylum, by the building of the female block above mentioned.

Improvements.

HEREFORD ASYLUM.

15 March 1881.

WE have to-day inspected all parts of this asylum, and have seen all the patients whose names are at present borne on the books. They are in number 363, thus classified:—

Hereford  
Asylum.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Pauper	144	195	339
Private	15	9	24

## Appendix (C.)

Hereford  
Asylum.

Statistics.

Of the pauper patients, all but 33 are chargeable to unions of the county or city of Hereford. The excepted patients belong to the Abergavenny Asylum. For these the weekly charge is 14 s., and for the home patients 8 s. 10 d., while that for the private class is also 14 s.

Since the visit of members of our Board in May last, the following changes have occurred:—

					MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted :							
Paupers	-	-	-	-	27	26	53
Private	-	-	-	-	5	2	7
Discharged :							
Paupers	-	-	-	-	39	15	54
Private	-	-	-	-	8	2	10
Died :							
Paupers	-	-	-	-	14	7	21
Private	-	-	-	-	0	1	1

Fifteen of the patients discharged had recovered, and 10 males were returned to the Glamorgan Asylum.

Inquest.

Nothing in the causes of death calls for notice, except that in one instance, the patient having died suddenly, a coroner's inquest was held, and the verdict returned was death from syncope during exhaustion from refusal of food, and occurring shortly after being fed by stomach pump.

The mortality for 1880, calculated upon the average daily number resident, was as low as 5·2 per cent. ; and for the 10 months since the last visit it has been a fraction below 7 per cent.

Post-mortem  
examinations.

Post-mortem examinations were made in 18 cases.

The recoveries were 43·8 per cent., as compared with the admissions during the past year. There are at present vacancies for 16 male patients, but none for females.

The demeanour of the patients, as we passed through the wards, and of those whom we also saw at dinner in the hall, was remarkably quiet and orderly. They appear to be generally contented, and certainly very few complaints reached us, though all had the opportunity of making them.

Clothing.

The dress of the patients of both sexes is satisfactory, and they look clean in person.

Dietary.

About 200 patients in equal number of the sexes dine in the hall. The dinner to-day consisted of Irish stew and bread, with beer or milk as the beverage. Every patient had the one or the other ; and we learn from Dr. Chapman that, although he desires to diminish the use of beer as much as possible, he purposes in all cases to give milk in lieu of it. The general health of the patients is fairly good. Three men and 4 women were last week, (under

medical

medical treatment, and of these only one of each sex were) taking Appendix (C.)  
 sedatives. To-day 4 men and 14 women were confined to bed. Hereford  
 There has not been any restraint or seclusion since the last Asylum.  
 visit.

A good proportion of the patients continue to be usefully Employment.  
 employed. The numbers do not vary much from those given Divine Service.  
 in our Colleagues' last report, and about the same number  
 of each sex attend Divine Service in the chapel, morning or  
 evening.

The provision of associated entertainments and other amuse- Amusement,  
 ments for the patients is liberal. The last meeting in the recrea-  
 tion hall was attended by 94 men and 92 women. The numbers  
 of each sex, exclusive of the men employed on the land, who  
 walk daily beyond the airing-courts is still small; but we are glad  
 to find that the walk in the general grounds, the formation of  
 which was recommended, has been finished, and that it will now  
 be possible to organise a system of extended daily exercise beyond  
 the airing-courts, so desirable for all but those who, on account  
 of illness or physical infirmity, are unable to leave these courts.  
 A good number of patients are taken weekly for walks beyond  
 the estate.

We are satisfied with the condition of the wards as regards  
 cleanliness and good order, but we think there is still room for  
 the introduction of some more furniture and some additional  
 objects of interest; and in some directions re-papering or paint-  
 ing of the walls will soon be needed.

The beds are very good throughout, and the bedding good,  
 clean, and abundant; each bed has, as a rule, four upper blankets  
 supplied, and one more on the upper story where the rooms are  
 colder.

Besides the completion of the walk above mentioned, good  
 progress has been made in levelling the fields to the south of  
 the buildings, and in covering in the brook which runs through  
 the grounds. Many shrubs, too, have been planted for orna-  
 ment.

Among structural matters which are at present engaging  
 attention is the introduction of steam machinery into the wash-  
 house. For the sake of the patients, we should be glad to see  
 this done, and due consideration will be given to any plan  
 submitted through our Board for the approval of the Secretary  
 of State.

We are pleased to learn that the Committee of visitors have,  
 by a substantial addition to his salary, evinced their appreciation  
 of the value of Dr. Chapman's services as medical superintendent  
 of this Asylum, the general condition of which is in our opinion  
 highly creditable to his management.

## Appendix (C.)

## KENT ASYLUMS.—I. BARMING HEATH.

13 December 1881.

Kent Asylums.  
(Barming  
Heath.)  
Statistics.

IT is just 14 months since this asylum was last visited by two members of our Board, since which time the following changes have taken place amongst the patients :—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - - -	181	210	391
Of these were readmitted - -	27	28	55
Discharged "recovered" - -	54	70	124
" "relieved" - -	9	11	20
" "not improved" - -	2	1	3
Died - - - - -	65	70	135

The death-rate, as appears from these figures, is rather below the average rate in county asylums.

Post-mortem  
examinations.

It is with satisfaction we record that this year, as last year, post-mortem examinations verified the assigned cause of every death that took place in the asylum.

Coroner's  
inquests

The coroner held five inquests since the last visit, and the facts in every case were duly reported at the time to our Board, so that, except in one instance, we do not consider it necessary to take any further notice in this entry. One man, an epileptic, whilst walking in the airing court, at the top of a ha-ha, was seized with a fit, fell and struck his head against the wall, fracturing his skull. He remained insensible for about 10 minutes, when he walked, with the help of two attendants, to his ward, where he was seen by one of the head attendants who, however, contrary to the asylum regulations, took upon himself to attend to the patient's wound, instead of sending for a medical officer. As a fact, the patient was not seen by any medical officer till 2½ hours after the accident, and the man died early the next morning. Though no medical skill could have saved the man's life, even had the doctor been sent for when the accident occurred, we must express our opinion that the head attendant was guilty of a grave neglect of duty, of which serious notice should have been taken. The place where the accident happened appears to us to be not well suited as an exercise ground for epileptics, and we think that either the ha-ha should be filled up, or means taken to prevent the patients walking along the top. Three patients have met with serious casualties not terminating fatally, and they are now all doing well.

The number of patients on the books this day are 542 males, and 773 females, 1,315 in all, which figures show an increase of 52 in the male, and 58 in the female division, since the last visit. There is now only vacant accommodation for 22 men and 36 women



women. The patients belonging to the private class are 32 in number, whilst 117 more are persons belonging to out-counties, to the non-contributing boroughs of Maidstone and Rochester, or are wandering lunatics.

Appendix (C.)  
Kent Asylums.  
(Barming  
Heath.)

There are 3 men and 8 women who are absent on leave, whom we did not see, but we saw, and gave opportunity of speaking with us, every one of the patients in residence; we had no complaint worthy of notice, except on the score of too prolonged detention in the asylum, and, whilst the convalescing patients appeared willing to wait until Dr. Davies thought it safe to advise their discharge, the most persistent complaints were made by patients who were very insane and quite unfit to be at large. One private patient asked us to promote his removal and we hope that before long it will be found possible to give effect to his wishes. One patient, a little girl only six years of age, was admitted when we were in the wards. She was unable to walk, and was lying in a basket, but appeared to us to be at least as intelligent as the majority of children of that age and understood what was said to her. It was pitiable to hear her asking for her mother. Whether she be insane or not (and this is, in our opinion, very doubtful), of one fact we have no doubt, that the ward of a lunatic asylum is not the place for a child of such tender years.

Condition of  
patients.

The behaviour of the patients during our visit was quiet and orderly, and we were satisfied with the general neatness of the patients both in dress and person. The wards were in good order, and the bedding, for the most part, clean, well looked after, and in a state creditable to the attendants. These, including two head, in the male division, are 66 in number, and on the female side there are 72 nurses. The nurses have no head attendants, but they are overlooked by four ladies who hold the position of matron and three assistant matrons. The attendants seemed to us to be of a respectable class and up to their duties, but we were sorry to find that changes in the staff are not infrequent, and no less than 58 out of the whole number, 138, have not yet completed 12 months service in the Asylum. There are 16 attendants on night duty, 6 on the male, and 10 on the female side.

Staff of  
attendants.

A fire brigade has now been instituted among the officers and attendants, and we had the hose attached to one of the hydrants, when the water was, within two minutes, playing over the roof of the workshops, so that the means now adopted for extinguishing fire may be considered to be adequate. There are a large proportion of feeble cases, and persons whose mental disorder is simply senile dementia, but, on the whole, the general health of the inmates is good; we found 7 men and 6 women in bed, as we passed through the wards, and the medical journal records the names of 56 men and 64 women as being under treatment for various ailments.

Precautions  
against fire.

Four women have been secluded once each, for a total duration of five hours only, whilst one man and one woman have been restrained on various days, or parts of days, to prevent the removal of surgical dressings.

Seclusion and  
restraint.

- Appendix (C.) We have made the usual enquiries as to the employments, means of amusement, and attendance at Divine Service, and find that 290 men and 460 women are, as a rule, usefully employed. Mat-making has been added to the list of trades taught to the patients since the last visit, and we hear that basket-making will be commenced shortly.
- Kent Asylums. (Barming Heath.)
- Employment.
- Divine Service. At Church last Sunday, 366 patients attended the morning, and 196 the evening service. About 25 patients are present at the Roman Catholic Service held here weekly.
- Amusement. Exercise. Nearly half the patients are able to join in the associated entertainments, and about the same number go for weekly walks in the country, whilst 900 daily, weather permitting, walk in the grounds.
- Dietary. We saw the dinners served each day of our visit, and they appeared to be relished. We had no complaints of insufficiency of food, or with respect to the quality, and what seemed to us most remarkable, only 2 or 3 referred to the non-supply of beer. The epileptic patients are 66 men, and 140 women; the general paralytics are 25 and 20 respectively, whilst those considered to be actively suicidal, are 18 of the former, and 21 of the latter sex.
- Changes in the medical staff. We were pleased to learn that a third assistant medical officer is to be appointed this week. The only change which has taken place in the medical staff has been that Dr. Jones has been promoted to the post of senior assistant medical officer in the place of Dr. Wade, who has been chosen medical superintendent of the Somerset County Asylum, and Dr. Murdoch, from the Perth Asylum has been appointed second assistant here.
- Suggestions. Amongst important matters calling for early attention of the Committee, we would mention the dormitories and single rooms belonging to No. 3 Ward on male side, which are without any artificial warmth, and struck us as being excessively cold. The male side altogether seemed to us to be less successfully heated than the female side. The appearance of the wards on both sides would be much improved, and rendered more comfortable, if some covering were laid on the floor. The airing courts might have more flower beds in them, and in some the turf wants renewing. We are convinced from our experience in other asylums, that the planting flowers in the airing courts occupied by the destructive patients, has a beneficial effect upon the patients themselves, who soon learn to take an interest and a pride in their gardens.
- Structural alterations. On the male side, Wards 2 and 10 have been divided, and whereas formerly there were four attendants for 33 patients, there are now two for 12, and two for 21. We are of opinion that though the division into smaller wards may be judicious, two attendants are insufficient to look after the 21 patients in No. 10 Ward, considering the disposition of the majority of them. One of the principal improvements since the last visit has been the enlargement of Wards 1 and 2, female side, and the substitution of wooden for iron frames to the windows. These window frames are now filled with large panes of glass, and open top and bottom. Iron sunshades have been erected in several of the airing courts.

In the wards, decoration on the walls is steadily going on; this work is very effective, and is being carried out solely by attendants' and patients' labour. All the male clothing is now made in the women's wards, by which a great saving seems likely to be effected. We learn with great regret that it is intended to build a fever hospital for Maidstone on land belonging to the Corporation, exactly opposite the Asylum gates. We hear that there is other land belonging to the Corporation, on which the hospital might be built, and we trust that it may yet not be too late to induce them to reconsider their decision, as we must record our conviction that the erection of such a building on the proposed site, will have a prejudicial effect upon the patients.

Appendix (C.)  
 Kent Asylum  
 (Barming  
 Heath.)  
 Structural  
 alterations.

KENT ASYLUMS.—2. CHARTHAM.

23 February 1881.

MEMBERS of our Board visited this Asylum about nine months ago; it has since been frequently visited by several of the Committee besides the Chairman, and the records show that the patients' welfare is carefully studied. The male patients are now 303, the female are 392, together they number 695, of whom 1 man and 2 women only are private cases; 648 of both sexes are chargeable to Kent Unions; 44 belong to out-counties. The Kent Unions pay a weekly 10 s. 6 d. rate for maintenance. No patient is away on leave, but 1 man is absent on an errand in the neighbourhood; he is the only patient whom we have not seen. The whole asylum is now occupied except No. 8 on the male side, and a portion of No. 8 on the women's division.

Kent Asylums.  
 (Chartham.)

The conduct of men and women during our inspection was very good except in No. 2 female block, where as many as 47 patients of the excitable class are warded together, perhaps too strictly classified. The clothing of both sexes is warm, and the personal appearance of men and women calls for no unfavourable comment. A higher standard of neatness must, however, be the aim of the attendants and nurses. The medical staff has not been increased since Commissioners last visited here, and we were not much surprised to hear from the assistant medical officer that latterly he had been compelled by press of other work to abandon, or at least temporarily give up his former practice of reviewing from time to time by separate examination the mental condition of cases supposed to be chronic. Another lady has been added to the official strength, and this is, we think, a proceeding likely to be very beneficial to the female patients.

Condition of  
 patients.

The attendants are by day 26 men and 32 women; at night there is an attendant in each of the dormitories set apart for epileptics and suicidally disposed patients; another sits there who visits the blocks in which those dormitories are, and a third is in each division acting as general night attendant. Of the 26 men, 13, of the 32 women, 26 acting as attendants cannot count two years' service. We think that these figures should, and we believe

Staff of  
 attendants.

Appendix (C.)  
 —  
 Kent Asylums.  
 (Chartham.)  
 Staff of  
 attendants.

believe that they will, induce the Committee to attempt some remedy against such frequent changes; short service of attendants affects the welfare of patients, so to speak, at its very core, and greatly enhances the work and anxiety of the medical officers. The lowness of the wages on entry may be the cause why attendants of the proper sort are not obtained, and none can be long retained if their comforts and relaxation are but indifferently considered. It is very essential that an *esprit de corps* should be created in the asylum, and that every encouragement should be given to social amusements among the attendants in the building. Their hours of attendance are long, from 6 a.m. till 9 p.m. in the summer, and only one hour shorter in the winter; possibly these might be curtailed by getting up the patients half an hour later and putting them to bed half an hour earlier, or at least the more demented class. The attendants' only break in the day seems to be half an hour for dinner, their other meals being taken in the wards; their mess-rooms are not open in the evening, and there are scanty, if any, means of associated amusement for them there. Other luxuries and comforts may suggest themselves for adoption by the Committee; books, papers, musical instruments, should be provided in the mess-rooms, and perhaps the Chaplain might do something for the attendants by his occasional presence there. We cannot believe that the frequent changes among the attendants all arise from unreasonable discontent or caprice on their part. While on this subject we may remark that separate baths and water-closets should be provided for the attendants. They, the men and women, are certainly not too many when consideration is given to holidays, illnesses, and occasional sudden discharges.

Dinners.

We saw dinner served to 400 patients in the hall, and were also present at that meal in some of the wards. In the hall the patients sit at several tables, 30 at each table; if the carvers were doubled in number the dinner would be distributed warm; as it is, that is a very difficult task. The working patients only have beer, as a rule. Few patients comparatively were in bed to-day, and no one was secluded or restrained. There has been no epidemic of an infectious kind, and there is no detached hospital for infectious cases.

Epileptic and  
 suicidal cases.

There are 46 male and 31 female epileptics, 20 men and 23 women suicidal. It has been found impracticable to extend the dormitories for epileptic and suicidal as proposed at the last visit, the levels of certain rooms adjoining being very different. At some future day it would be well to consider night accommodation for those cases by building on the ground floor. There are only two single rooms attached to each epileptic dormitory; the doors are ill-constructed and the rooms have no shutters; a large number of the single rooms throughout the building are shutterless, and in some where shutters with locks have lately been provided, the heads of the screws on which the shutters are hung are so exposed that any determined patient could silently and without much mechanical assistance take down the shutters.

We inspected as usual every part of the asylum; the bedding  
 was

was everywhere in excellent order, and the day-rooms and dormi-  
 tories and single rooms occupied by patients were all in a proper  
 state. Only one attendant in each division was off duty. In a  
 dormitory on the top floor on the female side, a bath seems to be  
 lacking; here, we were told, that patients soiling themselves  
 during the night could not be bathed till morning. After six  
 o'clock in the evening hot water in some baths does not seem to be  
 obtainable. The bath-rooms and lavatories which we visited  
 were kept clean and tidy, and the brushes were also clean.

Appendix (C )  
 Kent Asylums.  
 (Chartham.)

The idiot boys are still warded with some old men; the boys  
 are almost without exception suffering more or less from fits, and  
 none promise much improvement; they have however, no special  
 training. A girl in the female division (A. S. M.), eight years old  
 only, should be transferred to an institution for educating idiots.  
 Ventilation was good in the wards while we were in them; ven-  
 tilating pipes have been fixed to the sewers since the Commis-  
 sioners' last visit. The hydrants in every part of the asylum are  
 now reported to be available for the extinction of fire in the roof,  
 the pressure of water having been increased from 35 lbs. per  
 square inch to 55. Much has been done towards the internal  
 decoration of the day-rooms and dormitories in an inexpensive  
 way, and the painters were at work in one ward. The charge  
 attendant's bed-room ceiling in No. 7 female dormitory is in need  
 of white-washing, a ventilator admitting smoke from a flue. The  
 sleeping accommodation for the attendants seems elsewhere to be  
 satisfactory. The walking exercise of the patients is still insuffi-  
 cient, and we would again press the matter on Dr. Spencer's  
 consideration.

Amusements in-doors include dances and theatrical entertain-  
 ments. Occasional attendants' balls should, we think, be given.  
 There is a fair amount of literature in the wards. In the airing-  
 courts, for summer use, more scattered seats should, we are of  
 opinion, be introduced. The mortuary has been greatly improved  
 by fittings and furniture, and our questions as to the last offices  
 to the dead were satisfactorily answered.

Amusements.

Hop-picking was permitted last year to many patients under  
 supervision and with good results. The number of patients em-  
 ployed in household work, on the land, in the laundry, offices, and  
 workshops does not vary much from that in May last when the  
 Commissioners were last here; 100 patients are taught reading  
 and writing.

Employment.

There are daily prayers, two Sunday services, and one service  
 in the Chapel on Thursdays. The Chaplain visits the wards  
 frequently and especially the infirmaries. The Chapel congrega-  
 tion last Sunday included 175 male and 171 female patients. In  
 the workshops there are 6 patients acting as shoemakers, 5 as  
 tailors, 8 as carpenters and upholsterers. In every direction the  
 medical superintendent appears to be up to his work, and the  
 condition of the patients and the medical records is highly credit-  
 able to him and his medical assistant; both appear to be familiar  
 with the cases under care and treatment, and to be popular in the  
 asylum.

Divine Service.

Appendix (C.)  
 Kent Asylums.  
 (Chartham.)  
 Statistics.

The admissions into the wards have been 44 males and 64 females, of whom 4 men and 8 women had been previously here; 96 of both sexes have been discharged, comprising 13 males and 28 females recovered; no one has escaped and not been re-taken; 28 men and 33 women have died.

Post-mortem  
 examinations.

Eight male and 8 female bodies underwent post-mortem examinations. There has been no death except from natural causes, and no inquests. The only grave casualties appear to have been the fracture of a male patient's leg through falling in a fit, a similar fracture in the case of a man through an accidental fall in an airing court, and the scalding of a female patient's leg and foot by being put into a bath containing water too hot by an attendant now suspended from duty. The attendant's conduct will be brought immediately before the Committee. No complaint was made to us by any patient against attendants for neglect or rough treatment, and the appeals for discharge were not numerous; contentment was indeed very general.

Seclusion.

Only 4 patients, all women, have been secluded, each once, and for an aggregate period of 37 hours. No patient, male or female has been mechanically restrained; 19 men and 32 women are registered as under medical treatment for various bodily ailments.

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### LANCASHIRE ASYLUMS—1. LANCASTER MOOR.

22 October 1881.

Lancashire  
 Asylums.  
 (Lancaster  
 Moor.)

AT the close of our annual inspection of this asylum, which has occupied us during yesterday and to-day, we have pleasure in recording a very favourable opinion of the condition in which we found it. The patients, though many of them are of a violent character, were generally quiet and well behaved, fairly contented with their position, and not disposed to complain of the treatment which they receive. Some dissatisfaction with the diet was expressed, but we do not think it well founded. The dress of the patients of both sexes is good and clean.

The state of the wards is creditable. Much has been done since the last visit, to render some of them, by well devised decorations, more cheerful. In especial, we may mention female wards, Nos. 1 and 2, and 12. We are glad to find that this improvement will be extended to other wards, and, indeed, is in progress in No. 11 on the female side. Everywhere perfect cleanliness is maintained, and we have not observed any defects of ventilation.

It is, however, still the fact that the asylum is over-crowded. On the female side some relief has been found in the adaptation of the old laundry to the purpose of an epileptic and suicidal ward, a purpose which, for the time, it will, with the addition of a bath-room, lavatory, and closets, which are about to be constructed, admirably serve; and we see no reason why it should not permanently be occupied as a ward.

Some

Some addition to the existing means of warming the rooms is required, and should be supplied before winter. We may add, that this ward accommodates 78 patients, most of whom sleep in two large dormitories, in each of which a nurse is on duty all night, a third nurse visiting this ward, and that for infirm patients, periodically.

Appendix (C.)  
Lancashire  
Asylums.  
(Lancaster  
Moor.)

The patients to-day on the books number 1,132, an increase of 77 on the number seen at the last official inspection, on the 15th and 16th April 1880. They are divided as to sex into 567 males and 565 females, and among them are 4 male and 3 female patients of the private class. No patient is at present absent on trial, and all have been seen by us.

Since the last visit, 301 male and 295 female patients have been admitted; 181 males and 195 females have been discharged, and 99 males and 43 females have died. The patients who were discharged on recovery, were 114 males and 141 females.

Statistics.

Five of the deaths led to coroner's inquests, two of these deaths were suicides, and in all of them the particulars were at the time communicated to our Board. The other three were: (1.) Death from fractured ribs, sustained before admission. (2.) Maniacal exhaustion with hæmorrhage from compound fracture of jaw; and (3.) a sudden death from diseased heart. The verdicts given were in accordance with these proved causes. The causes of the other deaths do not call for detailed notice. General paralysis was the cause of 46.

Inquests.

In 106 cases post-mortem examinations were made. The rate of mortality during 1880 was 9.26 per cent. of the average daily number of resident patients.

Post-mortem  
examinations.

The present charge for maintenance per week is, for paupers 8 s. 2 d., and for the private patients 21 s.

The present state of health of the patients appears to be very fair. Those confined to bed at the time of our visit, were 17 on the male, and 27 on the female side; and the "medical journal" records that 48 males and 50 females are taking medicine.

From the same book, we learn that no mechanical restraint has been employed, but that 60 males have been secluded on various occasions, and for a total duration of 1,160 days, and six hours, and that 83 women have also been secluded for periods amounting in the aggregate to 543 days and two hours. It is necessary to add, that among the males, one man, an American, who was referred to in the last entry, accounts for 488 days four hours of the above total; and that of the women secluded, one violent epileptic accounts for 233 days, 10 hours. The male patient alluded to above, is undoubtedly a most dangerous man, and we are told that he declines to mix much with the other patients, and prefers to be alone; he exercises daily in the airing court, and is well supplied with books and newspapers. We regret that the attempts to procure his removal to his own country have been unsuccessful.

Restraint  
and seclusion.

We have inquired into the various subjects to which our attention is usually directed, but have nothing new to report respecting the management of the asylum.

Appendix (C.)

Lancashire  
Asylums.  
(Lancaster  
Moor.)

Employment.

Amusement.

Divine Service.

Staff of  
attendants.

The patients usefully employed, according to the returns furnished to us, form a very satisfactory proportion of the entire number. They are 375 men and 454 women, making a total of 829.

The number usually brought together at the associated entertainments is not quite so satisfactory, being only about 350 of both sexes.

Divine Service last Sunday was attended by 250 men and 232 women. There is not yet any service of the Mass for the Roman Catholic patients, who are numerous.

There are, in the male division, 44 day, and six night attendants, and in the female division 39 day and six night nurses; and in addition, there are 12 servants, laundry maids, and others, who share in the charge of patients. Eleven of the present male attendants, and six of the female, have not yet completed a year's service in the asylum. We were, on the whole, favourably impressed with the present staff. The wages of the female attendants begin at 16 *l.* a year; those of the male at 28 *l.*

Since the last visit the new laundry has been brought into use. It is spacious and well arranged. As already noticed, the old laundry has been made into the female epileptic ward, and besides the repainting and decorating of wards some other improvements have been effected in the old asylum, such as the erection of a greenhouse and a conservatory, and the construction of rock-work in some of the yards of each division.

The works at the new asylum, or so called "Annexe," have progressed, but not so rapidly as was expected; as the building will not be complete for some time; certainly not within the period limited by the contract. The northern wing is most advanced, and might soon be got ready for occupation, but it would be useless without the offices which are yet far from complete. So far as we can judge in its unfinished state, it will be a handsome and convenient building.

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## LANCASHIRE ASYLUMS.—2. RAINHILL.

19 October 1881.

Lancashire  
Asylums  
(Rainhill.)

ON the books of this asylum there are to-day the names of 324 male and 361 female patients, making a total of 685. During yesterday we visited all the wards, and saw all these patients except one woman who is absent on trial. Their demeanour was on the whole good, less noisy excitement being manifested than we have witnessed on some former occasions.

We are glad to mention that we have observed an improvement in the male dress, and more neatness in the personal condition of the patients of this sex. The women were neatly attired in the majority of cases. The male attendants are now supplied with uniform, and present a much better appearance.

There



There was not much complaint beyond the usual one of deten- Appendix (C.)  
 tion; one patient, however, complained of having received rough Lancashire  
 usage at the hands of an attendant, and alleged that he was Asylums.  
 much bruised in consequence. We had him stripped, but a care- (Rainhill.)  
 ful examination of his body failed to show any marks of ill-treat-  
 ment. His statement was manifestly exaggerated, and we came  
 to the conclusion that it had no real foundation. The same  
 patient complained of having been kept for some time on a diet  
 of water gruel. We are assured that he was on this diet only  
 for one day, and that he was debarred from more solid food  
 because he refused to leave his bed.

We had some dissatisfaction expressed by other patients with Dietary.  
 the dietary. Yesterday the dinner consisted of a liberal ration  
 of potato scouse with bread and beer, and could not fairly meet  
 with objection.

We found yesterday 7 male and 18 female patients ill in bed,  
 and the medical journals show that 43 men and 45 women are  
 under medical treatment, 25 of the total number being treated  
 specially for epilepsy.

Since the visit of two members of our Board on the 4th May  
 1880, exactly 100 patients have died, 55 being males and 45 females.  
 The most fatal of the causes of death (which in 92 cases were Post-mortem  
 verified by post-mortem examination), was general paralysis, examinations.  
 which accounted for 27. There is nothing in the cases which  
 calls for our special notice. No epidemic has prevailed, and no  
 death occurred which was followed by a coroner's inquest. The  
 death rate in the interval since the last visit has been slightly  
 under 10 per cent. per annum of the average daily number  
 resident. For the year 1880 it was 8.62.

There is no record of the use of mechanical restraint since the Restraint and  
 last visit. Two men have been secluded, 1 on two occasions, seclusion.  
 and for nine hours, the other on 24 occasions and for a total of  
 267 hours, and 9 women have been similarly treated on 58 occa-  
 sions, the total duration of their seclusion having been 609 hours.

The patients usefully employed are stated to be 221 males and Employment.  
 224 women. 122 men and 106 women attended the Chapel  
 service on last Sunday morning; and about 100 men and 130  
 women meet at the associated entertainments. We are glad to  
 observe that country walks are resumed. In July a picnic was  
 organised in Knowsley Park, and 119 male and 109 female  
 patients participated in it.

The patients who never go beyond the airing-courts for exercise  
 are stated to be about 60 males and 40 females, and to be for the  
 most part feeble and infirm persons.

The present maintenance charge is 8 s. 9 d. per week.

Since the last visit 145 male and 150 female patients have Statistics.  
 been admitted here, making a total of 295; 198 of both sexes  
 have been discharged, 112 having recovered, and these with the  
 100 deaths already mentioned make up the changes which have  
 taken place in the insane population of the asylum.

The strength of the staff of attendants is unaltered; of the Staff of  
 individuals now composing it, nine males and eight females have attendants.  
 been less than a year in the service.

Appendix (C.)

Lancashire  
Asylums.  
(Rainhill.)

The works in progress here, plans for which were, after examination in our office, approved by the Secretary of State, have caused some confusion in the asylum; they are now approaching completion.

The female wards, No. 10 and 11 will be greatly improved by the extensions effected, and the additions to the stores and other administrative offices, will be most useful. Beside the works referred to, ward 8 on the female side has been put in very good order. The walls have been plastered (for the first time) and a wooden dado has been placed against the lower portions of them. The water-closets, too, in this and some other wards have been improved by having the walls covered with white or blue glazed tiles. No. 1 ward (male), which at present is not in a satisfactory condition, will, we are glad to learn, be treated as the corresponding ward, No. 8.

The other wards are generally in good order, though here and there needing some attention. In one or two places we detected ill odours, which point to some defect in the drainage. We learn indeed that in the older portions the system is far from perfect, main drains as well as soil and other pipes, being inside the building.

Dr. Rogers has pointed out to us a suggested extension of the receiving wards on each side, which would certainly be desirable and a great improvement to these wards. If this proposal is entertained by the Committee, the necessary plans will of course be submitted to our Board. The contract for the new Annexe has been taken, and the contractor has begun to get out the foundations.

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### LANCASHIRE ASYLUMS.—3. PRESTWICH.

25 March 1881.

Lancashire  
Asylums.  
(Prestwich.)

ON the books of this asylum we find the names of 1,192 patients, 531 males and 661 females, all of whom, with the exception of 37 males, are living in the main building. The 37 men not residing here are boarded and lodged at the farm and farm cottage, 30 being at the former and 7 at the latter place. The farm cottage is close to the new annexe, which we have this day inspected, and, as far as we could judge of it in its present unfinished state, seems admirably calculated for the wants of that class of patients for which it is designed. It is intended to accommodate 840 patients of both sexes, and the clerk of the works, whom we met during our inspection, tells us that he hopes and believes it will be completed by the end of next year. We need not urge upon the Committee the necessity of hastening the work, for we feel sure that they must be as alive as we are to the want of room that exists in the lunatic Asylums in this county. This day there is no vacant bed here in either division.

Our

Our Colleagues completed their last official inspection of this asylum on 14th July 1880, since which time the following changes have to be recorded:—

Appendix (C.)  
Lancashire  
Asylums.  
(Prestwich.)  
Statistics.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - - -	115	127	242
Discharged "recovered" - -	43	67	110
" "relieved" - -	27	61	88
" "not improved" - -	1	0	1
Died - - - - -	29	24	53

We learn that out of the 88 patients who have been discharged "relieved," 71 have been sent to their respective workhouses as fit cases to be received in them; but we are not astonished to learn that many have had to be sent back again, having become unmanageable in the workhouse. A greater change can hardly be conceived than to the ordinary workhouse day-room from these wards. In the one the rule being whitewashed bare walls, stone floors, a hard bench to sit upon, with only at the best a pauper help to look after their wants; and in the other well-warmed, clean, bright, cheerful wards filled with flowers, plants, and ferns, the walls hung with pictures, stuffed benches, and chairs for their use, with attendants accustomed to deal with insane patients, and able to understand their peculiarities. These remarks of course apply to those workhouses which have no insane wards, and we fear, till marked improvement takes place in the arrangements for the care of the insane of the chronic class in workhouses, so long will they be found impossible to be dealt with out of an asylum, and remain at an increased expense to the ratepayers.

The wards and dormitories here were in the best order, bright and cheerful, and No. 1 ward on each side has been completed since the last visit, and bears more the appearance of the hall in a large country house than the ward of a lunatic asylum. We are glad to observe attendants and patients at work beginning alterations of a similar character in wards 2 and 3 on the female side, and when these are finished the corresponding wards on the male side will be altered in like manner. It is satisfactory to add that all these great improvements are executed solely by patients' labour, superintended by skilled artisan attendants, whilst all the furniture, fern cases, &c., are obtained by the same means, as well as the busts and pottery which adorn the walls. We cannot too highly express our gratification at the appearance the wards, even those occupied by the destructive patients, presented, and we must add that we are astonished to find that all this is done at a cost of no more than 8 s. 2 d. per week per head. We doubt if any other asylum in the country has anything approaching to the comfort, and even luxury, provided here at such a rate.

## Appendix (C.)

Lancashire  
Asylums.  
(Prestwich.)

No patient was absent on leave, and we during yesterday and this day have seen every patient on the books, and given them an opportunity of telling to us their grievances and wishes; but no one made complaint of any sort, excepting a few considered that they were improperly detained here. In almost every instance the charge was made by general paralytics, and in no case could we question the wisdom of the present detention of the complainants. In bed we find 8 men and 9 women, and under medical treatment last week the names of 29 men and 27 women have been recorded, so the general health of the asylum is to be considered good. The death-rate has been since the last visit very low, viz., about 6 per cent. on the average number resident, or 4 per cent. lower than the usual rate in county asylums. With regard to the causes of the 53 deaths, only one is attributable to causes other than what are termed "ordinary," and that was a suicide of a woman who hung herself at night during the nurse's absence from the dormitory. This death was the subject of correspondence between our Board and the acting superintendent of the asylum, and need not be again commented upon in this Report. In this case alone did the coroner hold an inquest.

## Inquest.

Post-mortem  
examinations.

Post-mortem examinations verified the assigned cause of death in 39 instances, and in every other case leave to make the examination was asked for, but refused. The general paralytics in the asylum are 45 men and 9 women; 47 of the former and 46 of the latter sex are epileptics, and no less than 49 and 113 respectively are considered to be actively suicidal.

Staff of  
attendants.

There are, excluding a head attendant in each division, six men and eight women on night duty; four of the men and six of the women have charge of only one ward each, with strict orders that under no circumstances are they to leave their wards; one of the remaining men has charge of three and the other of two wards, and the like arrangement obtains on the female side. There are no electric clocks, but the nurses' wakefulness is ensured by the head night-attendants, whose only duty is that of supervision. The staff of attendants for day-duty on the male side is as follows: two head attendants, 50 day attendants, with four artisans who are reckoned as attendants. In addition to these, four women are employed on the male side. On the female side the staff consists of one matron, with two assistant matrons, 53 nurses, and five laundry maids. We were satisfied with the general appearance of both male and female attendants, who seemed fitted to perform their duties and to act with a good deal of tact and judgment in the management of the patients. We may here notice that out of 147 attendants nearly two-thirds have been here for over a twelvemonth, whilst 63 have been for some considerable time in the asylum service. The demeanour of the patients was quiet and orderly, but few in either division became noisy when we visited the wards, and no one showed any disposition to be aggressive.

## Dinners.

We saw the patients at dinner in their dining-halls to the number of over 300 in each hall both yesterday and this day. Their

Their conduct there was good, and no excitement was evinced by them on either day. The food furnished at the table was good and sufficient, though the potatoes did not appear to be quite satisfactory. The meat dinner of yesterday is more generally approved than the fish provided for this day's meal, though, with regard to the quality, there is no ground for complaint.

Appendix (C.)  
Lancashire  
Asylums.  
(Prestwich.)

One man and 4 women have been secluded, the man once for five hours, the women on 11 occasions for a total of 44½ hours; one epileptic woman accounts for six of these occasions. There are several melancholic patients in both divisions, and we learn from Mr. Ley that in his opinion the Turkish bath is a valuable remedial agent in these cases, and he hopes soon to be able to establish one here; and in this hope we cordially join.

Seclusion.

We have visited nearly the whole of the offices and places in which the patients are employed, and would call the early attention of the Committee to the necessity of building new workshops; we learn that this subject has not escaped their notice, and we would urge upon them the advantage of proceeding at once with this important work, and not waiting until the annexe is finished before undertaking the new workshops.

Employment.

The returns furnished us show 98 men and 230 women assist in cleaning the wards, 25 men and 43 women work in the laundry and wash-house, 24 men and 12 women help in the kitchen, and 4 men and 25 women work for the upholsterer; employment is given to 160 women at knitting or needlework, 117 men are of use on the farm or land; and at various trades are engaged 62 men—15 shoemakers, 9 tailors, 11 carpenters, 9 plumbers and painters, and 18 engineers, &c.

We have inquired into the attendance at Divine Service here, and find that about 700 attend the Church of England service in the morning, and a few less are present at the evening service. We were pleased to learn that the Roman Catholics, of whom there are about 300 in the asylum, receive the ministrations of a priest every Sunday, and that about half the number of Roman Catholic inmates are able to profit by his services.

Divine Service.

At the associated entertainments about 700 meet to join in various forms of amusement, and during the summer months nearly 600 go for walks daily in the grounds. Rather over 200 patients, of which the women are in the majority, are confined to the airing-courts for exercise; this number shows those who are not trusted beyond the airing-courts, and excludes those who from old age and infirmity are unable to go far.

Amusement.

The foregoing report shows how satisfied we are with what has already been done to promote the care and comfort of the insane poor here, feeling satisfied that the more that is done to ameliorate their condition and to humanise them so much the greater is the ultimate chances of their recovery. Mr. Ley is evidently most active and energetic in this matter, and we only add that the present condition of the asylum is in the highest degree creditable to him.

## Appendix (C.)

## LANCASHIRE ASYLUMS—4. WHITTINGHAM.

6 April 1881.

Lancashire  
Asylums.  
(Whittingham.)

THIS day we have completed our inspection of this asylum, which we began two days ago, and have seen every patient in the books, gone over the whole of the main building, new annexe farm and offices, as well as visiting the workshops, &c., where employment is provided for the patients, and are glad to be able to give a report in favourable terms of the condition of the asylum generally, which state is due to the energy displayed by Dr. Wallis in the management of this asylum, and his efforts are ably seconded by the staff under him.

Statistics.

Since our Colleagues were here on 28th July 1880, the changes following have taken place :—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - - -	69	91	160
Discharged "recovered" - -	21	49	70
" "relieved" - -	9	13	22
" "not improved" - -	3	3	6
" "not insane" - -	0	1	1
Died - - - - -	41	35	76

Of the 160 cases admitted since the last visit, only 7, 4 men and 3 women, had been under treatment in any asylum before their present admission here; and out of the 22 patients who were allowed to leave the asylum, "relieved only," 7 of each sex were sent to their respective workhouses as fit subjects for treatment therein. The number of patients on the books this day is 1,280, 526 of whom are in the male and 754 in the female division. No patient on either side is absent on trial, and we learn that there are 14 vacant beds on the male, and 29 in the female side. The death rate has been very low, under 6 per cent. on the average daily number in residence since our Colleagues were here. The causes of the 75 deaths were due to what are termed ordinary causes, and we need only remark that the majority of these were ascribed as follows: to general paralysis 16 (all males), to apoplexy 2 men and 3 women, to epilepsy 1 and 5, to other forms of brain disease 8 and 5, to pulmonary consumption 6 and 12, and to cancer 3 and 1.

Post-mortem  
examinations.  
Inquest.

The assigned cause of death was verified in 55 instances by post-mortem examinations; one man died of heart disease, and in this case the coroner held the only inquest at the asylum since the last visit, when the jury returned a verdict of death from natural causes.

During our visit to the wards in the main building and to the farm, we gave every patient an opportunity of making any

any complaint they desired; one woman, a violent epileptic, brought a charge of harsh usage against a nurse, but we on investigation came to the conclusion that the charge was unfounded. Several patients asked us to aid their removal to Liverpool, Manchester, and other large towns, on the grounds that their friends lived there, and they were at such a distance that they were unable to be visited. There can be no doubt that the distance from their homes, so often complained about, is a substantial grievance; and only last night a poor woman walked the whole way from Manchester (37 miles) to see the remains of her husband, who had died here, she not having sufficient means to pay her railway fare. We had but few complaints of the food provided, though some of the patients do not like the substitution of tea for beer at dinner. Tea is given to the epileptic and two or three wards on either side.

Appendix (C.)  
Lancashire  
Asylums.  
(Whittingham.)

The dinner we saw served yesterday and the day before, and it appeared to be generally liked, in quantity sufficient, and in quality good.

Dinners.

One little boy (A. H.) is, in our opinion, a case more suitable for treatment at the Royal Albert Asylum, or some such institution, than for the lunatic wards here, and we hope that it may be possible to send him away.

The condition of the wards and dormitories was satisfactory, and the bedding everywhere well looked after. The patients' clothing too was neat, and the braid put on the womens' dresses was effective.

We had not any excitement or disturbance, excepting in the worst wards on the female side, but we learn from Dr. Wallis that he has just now a number of very dangerous men who are a perpetual source of anxiety, being very aggressive, and combine together to attack the medical officers and attendants. The construction of this asylum is not favourable for the treatment of this class, as there is only one small ward on the male side, and so all the turbulent patients are collected together, to the number of 27, under the charge of six attendants. One of the consequences of this difficulty of separation is, that the patients who are the ringleaders in the conspiracy to attack the officers are frequently obliged to be secluded, and 2 have been so treated on 34 and 29 days, for a total of 418 and 342 hours respectively. Besides these 2 men, 31 other men and 42 women have been secluded, the men for less than eight and the women less than seven hours each. Six men and 1 woman for surgical reasons have worn locked gloves for various periods; 1 man for violence, and 1 to prevent him tearing his clothes, have been similarly restrained; whilst 1 woman has for violence been wet-packed once for six hours, and for tearing her clothes has been gloved.

Seclusion and  
restraint.

The metal bungs in the bath-rooms, which might prove dangerous weapons, are, we hear, to be changed and leather substituted. We found that smoking was not allowed in the wards, but that the patients had to go into the airing-court when they wanted to indulge in this habit; we think that this rule must be

Appendix (C.) irksome, and at regular times should be allowed in the wards. We were pleased to hear (bearing in mind the difficulties mentioned before of patients' friends coming to this asylum) that no restriction is made as to the days of visiting, but that the patients are allowed to see their friends at all convenient times and days, Sundays not excluded.

Lancashire  
Asylums.  
(Whittingham.)

New annexe.

We did not like the appearance of the lavatory basins or their construction, and would have thought that ware would have been proved cleaner and better than metal, but we find that the same material and construction is adopted in the new annexe. A portion of this building will be occupied this week by about 50 patients who now reside in the cottages built for the married attendants, and take their meals in a shed. We hope that this whole annexe will be exclusively reserved for chronic cases. Even in the part nearly ready for occupation we found several matters which in our opinion require alteration before the building can be considered fit for insane patients. Many of the doors open inwards, and in the bath-room for epileptics the door is so contrived that one patient inside could defy the efforts of several persons to effect an entrance. The sculleries and store-rooms are in this respect equally objectionable. In the general bath room, with dressing room adjoining, there is at present no contrivance for giving artificial heat. In these circumstances we heard with satisfaction that the floor was to be boarded, not tiled, as was intended. There are only 12 single rooms in each division, so that it is evident the annexe will only be able to accommodate the chronic harmless lunatics.

With regard to the suggestion made by our Colleagues, we have to report that the waste pipe of every cistern has been disconnected from the drainage, and a plan of the asylum drains showing the alteration, &c., has been made. There is only one night-attendant in each of No. 3 or the epileptic blocks, and there does not seem much hope of a second being appointed, as the night-attendants now are including one head on each side, five on the males and seven for the females. The keys have not as yet been altered, to prevent the possibility of the female attendants gaining access to the male wards, but we were told this was shortly to be done. The boundary walk round the estate is all but finished, and will then give the patients a walk of nearly two miles.

Amusement.

The bagatelle boards have been put in proper order, but we cannot help noticing how scanty are the means of amusement provided. Shelves for books are in the wards, but they only serve to show the absence of any works of an amusing character. There is only one piano on the female side, and we think that one might be put in No. 9 ward.

The sewage tank we learnt, on inquiry, was at present seldom offensive, but we fear that with the hot weather the smell will become more frequent, and the danger of fevers therefrom largely increased. There has been, as yet, this year no infectious or contagious disorder, and the general health is fairly good. During the course of our visit we found 13 men on the  
male



male side in bed, and 26 women on the female side, whilst 27 men and 28 women were last week recorded as being under medical treatment. The closet doors referred to by our Col- leagues have all been removed, or will be so shortly, and no offensive odour was perceptible from those closets which were not in actual use; but the services of an attendant are constantly required to look after each closet as soon as the seat is unoccupied, otherwise, as we perceived, the system did not prove as satisfactory as the water-closets in other asylums. The contents of each closet are daily removed and immediately taken to the kitchen garden.

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 ———  
 Lancashire  
 Asylums.  
 (Whittingham.)

The grounds by the new annexe in front of the main building are being laid out with considerable taste, and we noticed a field which had been levelled, and is laid down with grass, and will next year be the cricket and lawn-tennis ground of the asylum.

We see, by the return furnished us, that 160 men and 233 women attend church at the morning services, and a few more of each sex are present at the afternoon service. The chapel would look better if the pillars were recoloured, the paint has become faded, and is not in as good condition as the rest of the building. At the Roman Catholic service nearly 200 patients are, as a rule, able to attend. This service is held in one of the dining halls every Sunday. More than 450 patients are able to be present at the week-day prayers, and the associated entertainments bring together over 400 persons, of whom the women form the larger part. The number of those going for walks in the country once a week is returned to us as 190 men and 250 women, whilst 185 women daily walk in the grounds. Thirty-seven men and 43 women are not trusted beyond the airing-courts, but of course many more than these never go, on account of their age and infirmities. There are in the asylum now 29 men and 22 women who are general paralytics, 97 men and 143 women epileptics, and 11 of each sex who are considered at this time actively suicidal.

Divine Service.

There is not much change to notice in the number of patients who do in various ways some useful work in the asylum; 287 men and 395 women were employed last week, 150 of the men work on the land, and 203 of the women do needlework or knit.

Employment.

Amongst other matters calling for attention, we would mention the mortuaries, which are much too small even for the present population, and, therefore, it must be necessary to make some change when the annexe is finished. We suggest that one large mortuary be erected in the place of the two small ones, properly fitted up for the purpose of making post-mortem examinations with rooms adjoining on either side arranged so that the feelings of those who come to see the last of their deceased friends may be considered; and if it could be managed (as has been done in other asylums) that the views of the Roman Catholics may also be met at the same time, we think such a course most desirable. The male infirmary kitchen is not sufficiently large, and we see no difficulty in adding to it the blank space of waste land adjoining. The site of the bakery has not yet, we believe, been

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Lancashire  
Asylums.  
(Whittingham.)

definitely settled, but we must express a hope that the proposed position close to the gas works will not be chosen. In the wards the hot-water apparatus appeared to serve its purpose, but the corridors were in several parts very cold, and the plan has not in these been as yet successful. Much has been done, but much still remains to be done, in the way of painting and decorating in the wards and dormitories, but the attendants on both sides cordially do their best to give a cheerful appearance to their wards.

Staff of  
attendants.

In the male division there are 71 attendants in all, but only 59 of these are men, as women are exclusively employed in the infirmary. This arrangement has been found to answer exceedingly well here, and the patients were most carefully tended by them. There are 67 nurses on the female side, and we may say that we were pleased with the appearance of the attendants of both sexes, who seemed to be acquainted with their duties. The men would look neater if they were provided with uniforms. The wages are good, and ought to attract a steady respectable class; of the 138 attendants, over 50 of them, 29 men and 22 women, have not yet been here a year, but 22 men and 26 women have seen more than two years of asylum service, and 12 men and 9 women have lived here for five years and upwards. Several alterations, additions, and improvements have been begun and completed since the last visit in the way of painting, stencilling, &c.; and racks for boots and clothes have been placed throughout the building for all the wards. Wooden partitions have been substituted for lath and plaster to the side dormitories, and various sinks have been altered and removed. The enlargement of the laundry is rapidly progressing, and the gasworks will soon be begun. A sewage farm of eight acres has been made, and the grounds before mentioned as being now laid out will be, it is hoped, completed at no distant date, as there are 30 paid labourers engaged in this work.

We regret to have to notice the grave irregularity on the part of the assistant medical officers in keeping the case books, both male and female. The female case-book is kept more negligently than the male, though in the latter several cases have not been entered up for more than six months, but on the female side more than 12 months have been allowed to pass by without any record of the patient's condition in several instances.

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### LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLAND ASYLUM.

5 May 1881.

Leicestershire  
and Rutland  
Asylum.

SINCE our Colleagues were here on 9th June 1880, the Committee has lost, through death, the valuable services of Mr. Buck, the medical superintendent of this asylum. He had held office for 27 years and upwards, and had so well discharged his duties that the Committee bear special testimony to his merits, and the asylum staff and patients equally regret his death. The Commissioners

missioners in Lunacy have often put on record their opinion of his ability and kindness, while he was in office, and now that he is dead we desire to express our concurrence with the Committee in their tribute to his memory.

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Leicestershire  
and Rutland  
Asylum.

Dr. Higgins, assistant medical officer at the time of Mr. Buck's death, has been made medical superintendent for one year, and Mr. Blakesley acts as the junior medical officer.

The property at Newtown Unthank, recently acquired for the site of a proposed new asylum for the Counties of Leicester and Rutland, remains in the possession of the Committee, but the question of removal thither is in abeyance; meanwhile certain defects in this building, the rectification of which would not brook delay, are receiving attention. Plans for improvement of the laundry and of the waterclosets in four wards in each division, have obtained the approval of the Secretary of State, and if the removal, to which we have referred, be long delayed, we foresee that other works will become necessary.

There are, of the beds in position, 10 vacant on the male, and 14 on the female side, but of the former five, and of the latter two, are in excess of proper accommodation, and of the 50 beds reserved for the charity, six are not occupied, so that there are only beds for a few more paupers. The separation of the charity from the pauper patients has not lately been discussed here, affected, as it is, by the non-settlement of the question of removal. We learn that the investments of the charity property are:—

				<b>£.</b>
Midland Stock	-	-	-	2,000
Freehold Mortgages	-	-	-	15,000
County Mortgage	-	-	-	1,000
Value of 50 beds	-	-	-	5,000
Furniture, &c.	-	-	-	500
		<b>£.</b>		<b>23,500</b>

We also are informed that the charity income was last year 1,584*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.*, and that there was a surplus, after expenditure, for the year, of 368*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.*

It appears, from the charity scheme, that the objects of the Charity are such poor insane as are, or have been, resident in the County of Leicester or the County of Rutland, and have not become chargeable to any union, as the Charity Committee may select. Those now in the asylum are paying the following weekly sums: one, 30*s.*; two, 15*s.*; fifteen, 10*s.*; two, 6*s.*; fifteen, 5*s.*; one, 4*s.*; one, 3*s.*; five, 2*s.* 6*d.*; one, 2*s.*; one, an urgency case, is received temporarily at 21*s.* The above figures show that this charity is very deserving of support, and beneficent in its action. We, however, are disposed to think that if the separation between the charity and pauper patients were more distinct, there would be no vacant beds, as the class of applicants would be thereby much enlarged, many now objecting to degrade themselves

Appendix (C.)  
Leicestershire  
and Rutland  
Asylum.  
Statistics.

themselves by associating their insane relatives with others far below them in social position.

The following table shows the changes among the asylum patients since the Commissioners' last visit :

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTAL.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Admitted - - -	4	7	32	34	77
Re-admitted - - -	-	-	3	3	6
	4	7	35	37	83
Discharged - - -	1	3	22	26	52
Died - - -	2	-	20	19	41

The present number on the books is 472, of whom 16 men and 28 women are on the charity, and 226 males and 206 females are of the pauper class. The only persons absent on trial are 2 female paupers. The weekly charge for those chargeable to unions is 8s. 6d.

During the year 1880 the admissions were 104 (58 males and 46 females), the recoveries 53 (23 males and 30 females), the deaths 44 (22 of each sex). The average daily number resident was 238 of each sex. The recoveries, as compared with the admissions, were 39.6 per cent. for males, 68.2 per cent. for females; the deaths, calculated upon the average daily number resident, were in the proportion of 9.2 per cent. for each sex. The ratios of recovery and mortality for the 11 months past, differ but very slightly from the above figures of 1880. During those 11 months every death has, it seems, been due to an ordinary cause. No inquest has been held, and no exceptional disorder has prevailed among the patients. One case of typhoid fever occurred last summer, the case was that of a nurse, who died of the fever.

Post-mortem  
examinations.

Post-mortem examinations were made in 26 of the 41 deaths.

The general health of the patients is fairly good; the general paralytics are very few, only 1 male and 2 females; the epileptics are 40 males, 35 females; the patients just now actively suicidal are reported to us to be 2 men and 3 women; 13 men and 25 women were last week registered as under medical treatment, 1 of each sex takes sedatives by day and at night, 1 male and 4 females take sedatives by day, 5 of each sex take sleeping medicine at bedtime. We found 6 males and 12 females in bed, but no person under restraint or in seclusion.

Restraint and  
seclusion.

There has been no restraint since our Colleagues' visit, and but very little seclusion, viz., 1 man twice for an aggregate of 6½ hours, and 2 women on seven occasions for a total of 10 hours.

While

While we mixed with them, the patients, both sexes, were quiet and orderly; the women's dress not open to much unfavourable comment, on the whole, tidy and clean; the men's clothing not so good as it should be; material, make, repair, and cleanliness, demand attention.

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Leicestershire  
and Rutland  
Asylum.  
Clothing.

The dietary is unaltered, the same for paupers and private patients. The food for the paupers is sufficiently nutritious and satisfactory. For the private patients the dinner might properly, we think, be more varied. There is nothing in the Act of Parliament to enforce the pauper dietary upon the charity cases, and the charity surplus income might be wisely expended in bettering the general accommodation of patients who have been perhaps accustomed to more delicate living, when with their friends, or when sane.

Dietary.

The quality of the bread, butter, cheese, and tea, which is supplied to the patients, we can pronounce excellent, having tasted each article. The dinner yesterday was fish with vegetables, bread and beer.

The majority of the epileptics, male and female, are placed at night in two contiguous dormitories in each division, under the care of a special night attendant, provided with a tell-tale clock of Dent's make. It would greatly facilitate supervision as well as promote ventilation, if the central walls between the contiguous dormitories were wholly or partly removed, and the roof were supported by arches, or iron girders.

Epileptics.

An attendant now sleeps in the detached building where 10 patients are lodged, as they were last year at night.

We are glad to report that the recommendation made by our Colleagues for an addition to the library has received attention, a good supply of amusing books is now in the wards. The patients attending Divine Service last Sunday in the Chapel were, 131 men, 93 women; 50 to 100 of both sexes is the gathering usual of both sexes at the associated entertainments, the dramatic representations attract larger numbers than the dances.

The patients usefully employed are few, as compared with many county Asylums, 83 men and 96 women being those returned, *i. e.*, a proportion of 36 per cent. of the whole number of men, 40 per cent. of the women; of the males, 38 work on the land, 20 as artizans, or assisting such, 8 in kitchen and offices, and 16 are ward cleaners; of the females, 33 do needlework or knit, 30 help in the laundry, 3 in kitchen and offices, 30 are ward cleaners. We hope that it will be found practicable to increase the numbers of patients employed, also to organise a better system of daily exercise beyond the airing courts; at present 37 males and 14 females, only go into the general grounds daily, leaving upwards of 200 of each sex who are, as a rule, limited to the airing courts for exercise. These courts are well kept, and, as a rule, have good shade in summer from trees, but a summer-house would be useful in the principal court for the female paupers.

Employment.

The staff of attendants consists, by day, of 14 men and 15 women, not including three laundry maids. We think that the male staff is scarcely adequate in number. The hours of day duty

Staff of  
attendants.

Appendix (C.)  
 Leicestershire  
 and Rutland  
 Asylum.

duty are rather longer here than usual in asylums. For night duty there are two men and three women, one of each sex being, as already stated, in continuous charge of the epileptics.

The wards generally were, at the time of our inspection, clean, though painting (which has been commenced on the female side) is much required in some directions. The beds and bedding were well attended to; the absence of underblankets in the male division is, however to be regretted. Several additions, alterations, and improvements have been effected since the last visit. They include the substitution of open fires for stoves in several day-rooms, and the introduction of suitable fireguards (but more are required), the fixing of new baths and urinals in two wards, a new hot-water boiler, a steam heater, an apparatus for washing butter, and a machine for potato paring, and another for chopping different vegetables, in the kitchen.

Precaution  
 against fire.

All the water used in the Asylum is now obtained from Leicester Water Works. To insure an adequate supply for fire extinction, an underground tank is in course of construction, to contain 15,000 gallons as a reserve, which can be pumped up into the high level cisterns, when the pressure from the Leicester main is, as at present, occasionally insufficient to reach that high land. We hear that an improvement is also being made in the arrangements of the fire hose kept in the wards, and we recommend that the efficiency of the several means of fire extinction be periodically tested by exercising a brigade which should be formed among the attendants.

Dr. Higgins, who shows himself to be zealous and painstaking, seems to be fully alive to some minor defects and shortcomings which we discussed with him in our passage through the wards, but which we do not particularise here, trusting that, by the next visit, most of them will have received attention.

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## LINCOLNSHIRE ASYLUM.

15 November 1881.

Lincolnshire  
 Asylum.

THERE are to-day on the books of this asylum the names of 297 male and 316 female patients, making a total of 613. There are besides, of patients properly receivable here, 48 at the Wadsley Asylum. These will be brought in when the three months' notice of removal required by the authorities of that asylum, have expired; and room for them is supplied by the new additions now completed, and ready for occupation. But at the present rate of increase the influx of patients will, we fear, very soon overflow the accommodation.

Epileptic and  
 suicidal  
 patients.

The new building includes a special dormitory in each division for epileptic and suicidal patients, each accommodating in the associated bed-room and single rooms, about 30 patients. These dormitories are very well adapted to their purpose, but they will not take in all patients of the classes referred to; and some of the more noisy and violent will still sleep in the present epileptic dormitory,

dormitory, or in the adjacent single rooms. It is Dr. Palmer's intention to continue a night attendant in charge of this department, so that there will, when the system is brought into working order, be three night attendants in each division, two stationary and one to visit all the wards in turn. This plan promises to work satisfactorily.

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Lincolnshire  
Asylum.

We have much satisfaction in noting a most important work which is now nearly finished, the improvement, namely, of the drainage by dis-connection of soil and waste pipes, making the latter discharge freely on gratings, and the ventilation of the sewers. The result is very gratifying, and we found to-day all water-closets, lavatories, &c., except one or two in which the work is not yet complete, perfectly free from any taint of sewer gas or ill-odour.

We have as usual found the Asylum in excellent order. The wards and dormitories are clean and neat, and the bedding of excellent quality, and properly kept. We think, however, that some additional decorative objects and articles of furniture might with advantage be introduced into the day-rooms. The male ward C. for example, in which are placed the more violent and refractory patients, struck us as rather bare. Patients of this class are, we find, quite as open to favourable impression from pleasant surroundings, as those of a quieter and more docile character.

We were entirely satisfied with the dress of the patients of both sexes, and with their personal neatness. Clothing.

Complaints were few. They had reference chiefly to undue detention; but no one who appealed to us appeared fit for discharge. From one or two we had complaint of rough usage, but our inquiries led us to believe them greatly exaggerated. Generally the demeanour of the patients was orderly and free from excitement. One or two women became noisy.

No one was secluded or restrained during our visit. There has been no use of restraint since the last visit; but 15 males have been secluded on 158 occasions for a total of 1,896 hours; 1 man, the same referred to in the last entry, accounting for 129 of these occasions, and for 1,548 hours; and 13 women have likewise been secluded on 20 occasions, and for 240 hours. Seclusion.

The general health of the insane inmates appears to be fair at present, but there are many aged and feeble cases. No epidemic or infectious disorder has prevailed since the last visit, but the mortality, probably owing to the large proportion of the cases of the character just mentioned, has been above the average of county Asylums. The deaths in the interval of about twelve months, have been 78. Nothing calling for special remark arises on the causes of these deaths beyond mentioning that two of them were followed by coroner's inquests, in which, however, verdicts of death from "natural causes" were returned. Inquests.

In 34 cases post-mortem examination was made.

Post-mortem  
examinations.

Since the last visit (4th November 1880) 74 male and 96 female patients have been admitted; 35 males and 43 females were discharged, 63 of both sexes having recovered; and, as stated above, 78 patients, 42 men and 36 women died. Statistics.

## Appendix (C.)

Lincolnshire  
Asylum.Employment  
and amuse-  
ments.Staff of  
attendants.

We have inquired as usual, as to the employment and amusements of the patients, and their religious instruction. There is nothing new under these heads to report.

An adequate and respectable staff of attendants is maintained, the changes in which are not frequent. Of the 57 now in the employ of the asylum, only 11 (7 males and 4 females) count less than a year's service.

The principal structural works which have been carried out have already been noticed. We hope that the erection of a recreation room which will supply the requirements of the increased population, and the provision of a small detached hospital for the isolation of infectious cases, may be possible at no distant date. Both are needed. It will also be found requisite, we think, to enlarge the stores, even now too limited in space.

## MIDDLESEX ASYLUMS.—1. COLNEY HATCH.

6 May 1881.

Middlesex  
(Colney  
Hatch.)

WE have to-day completed our visitation of this asylum, to which we have also given three preceding days. Our inspection enables us to record a generally favourable opinion of the present condition of the asylum and of its management.

Statistics.

The movement in the asylum population since the inspection of last year, which terminated on 6th March, is shown by the following figures:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - - -	304	364	668
Of whom were re-admissions -	26	29	55
Discharged:			
Recovered - - - - -	148	184	332
Relieved - - - - -	34	89	123
			} 455
Died - - - - -	136	89	225

and the patients to-day number 838 males and 1,327 females, a total of 2,165 persons.

We learn that of the patients discharged, 3 males and 49 females were returned to the workhouses or workhouse infirmaries of their respective unions. There has been a correspondence on the subject of removing patients of the quiet and chronic class in this way to workhouses having suitable accommodation, between our office and the Committee of Visitors of the Middlesex Asylums, and we are glad to perceive that the views of our Board and those of the Committee of this asylum concur. In our passage through the wards we saw many cases which we think might be so treated, and we trust that every opportunity will be taken advantage

tage



tage of thus to relieve the pressure for asylum accommodation which begins to be so seriously felt in this county. In relation to this subject we have procured a return of applications for admission which have been refused here since our Colleagues' visit last year, and they amount to 366 for male, and 442 for female patients. Too much weight, however, must not be given to these figures, as we believe that applications are made simultaneously in most of the cases to the three County Asylums, so that a case refused at one may be received at another of these asylums. Still it is within our knowledge that the difficulty of procuring admission into any one of the asylums is increasing, and that in consequence the number of patients belonging to Middlesex who are boarded out in the large licensed houses at enormous charges is also greatly on the increase. The question, therefore, of providing further asylum accommodation for the county is one which is assuming serious proportions. Here it may be said that the asylum is full, and that future admissions depend wholly on the vacancies occurring through the death or discharge of patients now here.

Appendix (C.)

Middlesex  
Asylums.  
(Colney  
Hatch.)

Statistics.

Among the causes of the deaths which have occurred, as above, general paralysis has been the most fatal, accounting for 50 among the male and 14 among the females.

Post-mortem examinations were made in 57 instances of the male, and in 73 of the female, deaths. A coroner's inquest was held on the body of one patient of each sex; in neither case does there appear to have been any circumstances calling for comment.

Post-mortem  
examinations.

Inquests.

The rate of mortality of both sexes during the year 1880 was 8.46 per cent. of the daily average number, a rate lower than has prevailed since the year 1851, according to a table appended to the last Annual Report. There have been several, but not an undue number of casualties among the patients, producing fracture of limbs, but none attended with fatal results.

The present health of the patients in both divisions is fairly good. The number under medical treatment are 30 males and 72 females; and with regard to the use of sedatives we are informed that 13 males and 51 females are taking them at night only, and that 2 males and 17 females have them in the day also.

Two males were in seclusion at the time we passed through the wards; and since the last visit we observe that seclusion has been employed in the case of 43 male patients on 88 occasions for an aggregate of 487 hours, and of 32 females on 49 occasions for a total duration of 161 hours. The reasons have been duly recorded, and were of the usual character.

Seclusion.

As regards restraint, 5 male patients have been restrained by strong shirts with the arms enclosed for surgical reasons, for periods varying from one to seven days; and one man wore leather gloves from 18th May to 13th July, also for surgical reasons; and another man was also restrained by the gloves during 32 days to prevent him from destroying his clothes. On the female side no patient has been restrained.

Restraint.

## Appendix (C.)

Middlesex  
Asylums.  
(Colney  
Hatch.)

The demeanour of the patients as we passed through them was on the whole satisfactory, although in some of the female wards there was considerable noise. The males were remarkably quiet. We were met by the usual appeals for release, to which it is so painful, but so necessary in the vast majority of cases, to turn a deaf ear; and from some patients complaints were received of the quality and amount of the food. The dinners, which we saw, did not seem to us to afford ground for these complaints, which, however, were so numerous that we deem it our duty to bring them to the notice of the Committee.

## Clothing, &amp;c.

Generally the dress and personal appearance of the patients are not open to any unfavourable comment, but there were exceptions on the female side, and in many cases, and more especially among the patients in ward 30, we think that a greater degree of personal neatness and cleanliness might be attained. We must notice too, the large number of exceptionally strong dresses still worn by female patients.

The state of the beds and bedding was good. There is a decrease in the number of crib bedsteads left in use, and also we were told, in the cases in which patients sleep on the floor, or on sacking beds without mattresses. The wards were clean, and well aired, and the single rooms occupied by patients of unclean habits were not offensive. In the lavatories of wards No. I. 2 and I. 3 we detected an offensive smell arising either from the presence of sewer gas, or from the foul state of the pipes, more probably the latter, and we learn that an alteration in the arrangement of them will be made.

The enlargement of the day-rooms of several wards, noticed in the last entry, by adding adjoining dormitories, has made further progress. All on the female side in which this alteration was possible have now been completed, and the alteration is in progress in the last of the similar wards on the male side. When this is finished there will be six wards on each side thus treated, and it is impossible to speak too highly of the improvement; these wards leave nothing to desire. Female ward No. 25 has been much improved by a large window at the end of the corridor. The female infirmary wards, too, have been much improved, and are most comfortable. We were glad to notice that the water-closets had been rendered more secure for suicidal patients, by the placing of perforated zinc panels over the doors, and thus rendering it impossible to attach any cord to the posts. Certain minor structural alterations all adding to the comfort and convenience of the Asylum, have been effected since the last visit; and we observe that the chapel has been repaired and re-decorated.

## Divine Service.

Turning to the various matters of statutory inquiry, we find, that last Sunday's Chapel services were attended, in the morning by not more than 154 men and 393 women, and in the afternoon by 138 men and 316 women. The Roman Catholic patients have the benefit of a service of their church once a fortnight, and about 30 males and 50 females attend; and the Jewish Reader visits the patients of his faith and holds occasional services.

The

The returns of useful employment indicate that about 324 males and 503 females are occupied in the various ways common in asylums. We cannot help regretting that work cannot be found for a larger proportion of the patients.

We also regret to find that a very considerable number of patients of both sexes rarely, or never, go beyond their airing-courts for exercise.

The associated and other amusements provided for the patients have been well maintained, and last week a grand fancy dress ball was given in the Recreation Hall. But we would again urge the provision of more periodical and light literature for the amusement of the patients in their wards.

We find no material change in the staff of attendants as regards its organization or strength, or the rates of wages paid. Of the attendants now in the service 11 males and 32 females have been here not exceeding 12 months, and 14 of the males and 15 females have been in the service between one and two years. Generally the attendants appear to be a respectable body, and few complaints of their roughness were made to us, but we were sorry to find that a few days since a male charge attendant had been detected illusing a patient. He will be charged with the offence before the magistrates of the Petty Sessions.

There is not yet any system of continuous night supervision of epileptic patients in the male division. The arrangements in the female division have been before described. At present the epileptics number, males 164, females 127, the greater part of the latter being constantly watched at night; there are 70 male and 31 female general paralytics.

The weekly maintenance rate is 9 s. 7½ d.

In conclusion we have pleasure in stating that considerable improvement is observable in the manner in which the more recent case books are kept up, but as in many chronic cases there have been no entries for a long time, we must again refer to this subject, and express the hope that the statutory requirements will be still more satisfactorily observed in the future.

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## MIDDLESEX ASYLUMS—2. HANWELL.

16 April 1881.

WE have to-day brought our inspection of this asylum to its close. The beds vacant for admission are one only on the male, five on the female side. The cases under treatment may, we think, be described as now consisting chiefly of two classes, (1.) patients suitable for any infirmary, (2.) patients dangerous to themselves or others. We notice that since our Colleagues' visit in March 1880, 42 patients have been transferred hence to workhouses, viz., 13 men, 29 women. Bodily infirmity has prevented, we are informed, the removal of many others. This is a step in the right direction. As a proportion of the patients must yearly become chronic and infirm, or chronic and harmless,

Appendix (C.) Middlesex Asylums. (Hanwell.) we trust that their removal to workhouses, or discharge to the care of friends will be steadily promoted, in order that as many beds as possible shall be vacant for those curable or dangerous cases which have clearly a paramount claim on the resources of the asylum. We are also glad to hear from the medical superintendents that they have not had much reason during the past 13 months to complain of senile dements being sent to the asylum who could have been properly cared for in a workhouse. Still we think that if the Committee would employ an officer whose special duty it would be to assist the medical superintendents, by inquiry and correspondence in the matter more patients might, from time to time, be discharged to the care of friends. These cases have been only 13 since the Commissioners' last visit.

Statistics. The asylum statistics show 164 admissions on the men's side, 194 on the women's, the deaths of 47 men and 72 women, and in the male division 113, in the female 126 discharges. For the year 1880, the recoveries as compared with the admissions were 49 per cent. for the males and 36 per cent. for the females, whilst the deaths, calculated on the average daily number resident, were in the proportion of 5.06 for the males, and 5.05 for the females. This rate of mortality is exceedingly low, especially for male patients. It has only been slightly exceeded, and that on the female side, if we base our calculation on the 13 months which have elapsed since the last visit by members of our Board.

Post-mortem examinations. Post-mortem examinations were made of all the patients deceased, but 4 males and 8 females. With a single exception, the deaths were all, it seems, due to natural causes, such as are ordinary among the insane. The exception was that of a patient who was drowned in the River Brent whilst, it is believed, attempting to escape from the charge of his attendant. Particulars of this occurrence were forwarded to our office at the time, and it was investigated by the coroner.

Inquests. Inquests were also held in three other cases, all of sudden deaths from natural disease, and all of female patients. Exceptional disorders, not ending fatally, have not been numerous; they consisted of 4 cases of erysipelas amongst the males, 12 amongst the females. There has been no infectious disorder requiring the use of the detached hospital, in which are at present no patients.

The number of patients on the asylum books is 1,837, of whom 751 are men, 1,086 are women. Of the former 4, of the latter 1, are absent on leave. The patients in bed on the days of our visit were 15 men, 81 women; a large proportion of the women were aged and bed-ridden, 1 was suffering from the fracture of the neck of a thigh-bone, the result of an accidental fall. Under medical treatment and so registered are 51 males, 123 females; no man is taking sedatives, but 3 women (at night) and 1 woman (by day and night) are so treated.

Dietary. The dietary has not been changed; it still includes beer and extra beer for the workers, and is, we think, satisfactory. The allowances for the sick are also on a liberal scale. We tasted several articles of food; the meat at dinner (one day Scotch cured pork,

pork, another day cold Australian) was good, the bread excellent, the potatoes also very good, the tea is rather inferior, the butter (3rd Cork) is the only article (but for contentment of the patients it is an important article) which we can describe as objectionable. Appendix (C.)  
Middlesex  
Asylums.  
(Hanwell.)

The patients' conduct under inspection demands favourable notice; there was great tranquillity in the male division, and only a few women were noisy. The great extent to which out-door exercise and employment is carried on the male side, while it doubtless accounts in some measure for the men's extremely low rate of mortality, promotes their general health and quiet behaviour. In such a number of insane persons as are here brought together a few may be expected successfully to defy all efforts to make them abandon dirty and destructive habits, but the general appearance of both sexes was creditable. No complaint was brought forward by any patient on the subject of ill-usage which had not contradiction on its face, and the appeals for discharge were not more numerous than they commonly are, and as usual they were made by those most manifestly insane, and unfit to be discharged. No one was in seclusion or under restraint while we were in the wards.

The returns as to employment set forth that 582 males and 725 females are doing some kind of work, the creditable proportion of 77 per cent. of the men and 66 per cent. of the women. In the men's department there is an out-door inspector, and an excellent plan is in operation for employing in a way suited to their capacities a large number of the more turbulent; a total of 280 men are engaged in out-door labour, of whom 183 work with implements, 97, who are less trustworthy, without tools. Employed in shops and at trades are 153; but with more extensive workshop accommodation, these last figures would no doubt rise. The male ward cleaners are 98, other workers 51. Of the women, 80 assist in the laundry (which is not conveniently arranged), 12 help in the kitchen, 224 are employed at needle and fancy work, and 392 are set apart for domestic work in the female wards. Employment.

It appears from the asylum records that no male patient has been mechanically restrained since our Colleagues were here, but 1 woman has been thus treated; her hands have been confined by locked canvas gloves, and fastened to her side on various occasions for a total duration of 178½ hours; she has also been wet-packed for short periods. Restraint.

Seclusion has been used for 5 males and 9 females, the former having been secluded nine times, and for an aggregate of 80 hours, the latter on 32 occasions for a total period of 379 hours. On the male side 50 of the 80 hours had reference to one man; he last year made a murderous attack upon Dr. Wright, the assistant medical officer, by stabbing him in the cheek with a sharpened nail, under the influence of delusions as to persecution and torture. Dr. Wright has happily recovered from the injury, and the patient has been transferred to Colney Hatch Asylum. Seclusion.

The staff of attendants consists of 68 men and 97 women, of these 7 men and 9 women are on night-duty. As some are

Appendix (C.)

Middlesex  
Asylums.  
(Hanwell.)

always absent on holiday or for sickness, we trust that substitutes are always found for them without weakening the strength of those left in charge, for the total number of attendants is only sufficient during the day; and at night we think that another nurse is required in the female division, namely, in No. 14, where are now 51 cases, many of them helpless, and where, when we inspected the ward, 12 women lay in bed. The male attendants are required, on entry into the asylum service, to be between the ages of 20 and 35 years, unless they have been in the army, when candidates are eligible to the age of 42. The day-attendants have 25*l.* yearly wages, with an annual increase of 1*l.* up to 35*l.* per annum, and uniform every eight months; the night-attendants have 30*l.* with like increase to 40*l.* Charge brings 5*l.* immediate increase, and 1*l.* yearly up to 40*l.* Married male attendants may sleep out, and have an allowance of 16*s.* per month in lieu of lodging and washing; 34 now sleep out. The female day-attendants begin at 15*l.*, with an annual increase of 1*l.* to 25*l.* per annum; those on night duty enter at 16*l.*, and have a like increase. Charge gives an immediate 4*l.*, and charge attendants in the female division rise to 29*l.* for day duty, 30*l.* for night. A charge attendant in the infirmary and reception wards, on the women's side, can rise to 32*l.* per annum. Twenty-two nurses have been more than seven years in the asylum, 56 above two years, 16 under 12 months. Of the male attendants, 46 men have been two years and upwards; 11 have been under 12 months. The permission to sleep out is, Dr. Rayner tells us, a strong inducement to many men to be content with the service. The sleeping accommodation for many of the women is very indifferent, that in the basement is bad, and the nurses whose bed-rooms adjoin the wards complain that they cannot sleep. As the attendants' hours are very long, viz., from 6 a.m. to 8 p.m., they greatly need rest at night, and we should be very glad to hear that the Committee had decided on erecting convenient sleeping accommodation for the nurses. We can report favourably of the state of the patients' day-rooms, and dormitories, beds, and bedding, both as regards cleanliness and order, and we observed that the wants of the sick are well attended to. The day space of No. 8 male ward is, however, insufficient for 59 patients, and No. 10 and 12 (basement dormitories) were close and stuffy.

Epileptics.

For the epileptics the night-supervision is continuous and generally satisfactory, but on the male side the single rooms for this class are not sufficiently easy of inspection by the night-attendant when the doors are closed. The mattresses for the epileptics are also generally too narrow to cover the whole iron frame of the bedstead; wider mattresses would give more protection against injury during fits.

In some of the older parts of the building the stone floors in the corridors are deeply worn. Some of the single rooms have recently been improved, and additional means of heating have, we may mention, been introduced in female wards No. 6 and No. 19.

The asylum grounds are well kept, and the arrangements for out-door exercise are as they were last reported. The women employed

employed in the wash-house and laundry would, we believe, derive benefit from more frequent walks in the grounds. Appendix (C.)

Since the last visit the new church has been completed. It was opened for service on the 13th November. It is suitable for its purpose, seems to be well built, and it will seat 900 persons and upwards. The old chapel has been converted into an excellent recreation hall, and it has at one end of it a stage for theatrical performances. We congratulate the Committee on these valuable additions to the resources of the asylum. There is now ample room for all the patients who are fit to attend Divine Service, and adequate and convenient space for all who are able to be present at the associated in-door entertainments. During seven months in the year there are weekly dances, besides theatricals and other amusements, and in the summer there are out-door parties as usual. The airing-courts are in good order, and we notice that the forest trees planted a few years ago are now beginning to be established. The wooden palisades placed for their protection (around them) require, however, immediate attention, as they are in many instances insecure. Middlesex Asylums. (Hanwell.) Divine Service.

In answer to our inquiries, we were informed that 15 artisans and male servants have keys of the female wards. This is an objectionable arrangement, as being liable to abuse, and we are glad to learn that the question is under the consideration of the Committee, with a view to such alterations as may be found practicable, and to the adoption of a new and strict code of regulations, to be observed by all workmen having occasion to visit the female division.

We have examined and signed the books and registers, and can state that, having regard to the large number of patients and the relative strength of the medical staff, the case books are well entered up. The engagement of a clinical clerk to assist (*inter alia*) in keeping the medical records would be very useful. The matter has, we see, been mooted in Dr. Rayner's Report for 1880 to the Committee, and as such services might be obtained at a very small cost, we hope that the engagement will be favourably considered by the visitors.

Since the last visit by members of our Board to this asylum the number of applications for admission, which for want of room, were refused, has been great, and we are aware that Middlesex patients are now very numerous in licensed houses; we therefore cannot close this report without drawing attention to the pressing necessity for further provision for the care and treatment of the insane poor of the county, though further extension of this Asylum is not, we think, to be entertained.

## Appendix (C.)

## MIDDLESEX ASYLUMS.—3. BANSTEAD.

18 June 1881.

Middlesex  
Asylums.  
(Banstead.)

ON this the third day of our visit, we have completed our inspection of the asylum, and find that the patients on the books are, in all, 1,701; 619 males and 1,082 females.

The medical staff consists of the superintendent and two assistant medical officers; we desire to express our strong opinion, that a third medical officer ought to be appointed, as we do not consider that the individual cases of the patients can be adequately considered without unduly taxing the strength of the assistant medical officers, and the appointment of a third officer and dispenser would be a great help, and is, as we think, even now absolutely necessary to enable due consideration to be given to the patients; what steps will have to be taken before the Asylum receives the 176 more inmates for whom accommodation is in course of construction, will doubtless be considered when the buildings are nearer completion than they are at present. We do not wish by our foregoing remarks to imply that the present assistant medical officers are not zealous in the performance of their duties, for this is by no means our opinion, but we feel that they could not be as well informed as they are respecting those in their charge without too close confinement within the Asylum walls. Since the last visit on 13th March 1880, there have been the following changes amongst the patients:—

Statistics.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - - -	260	236	496
Discharged "recovered" - -	65	54	119
" "relieved" - -	5	15	20
" "not improved" - -	8	32	40
" "to other asylums" - -	21	11	32
" "escaped" - -	1	-	1
Died - - - - -	135	106	241

There is no vacant bed in either division, but there are now resident in the Asylum some patients in both divisions who might with but slight care in a workhouse be adequately treated there. We fear there is not much inducement to the guardians to take the necessary steps, as the cost of maintenance here is but 8 s. 9 d. per head per week. The total numbers of patients who since the last visit were discharged to workhouses as being fit to live therein were only 60, 13 males and 47 females. The causes of death were such as are common in Asylums, and we need only notice that the majority were ascribed to general paralysis, which accounted for over one-fifth of the total. The next in order was chronic brain wasting, to which nearly as many deaths were due, and then, at a long interval, follows senile decay.

One



One coroner's inquest was held in London on a death which occurred under circumstances duly reported to our Board, when a verdict of death from natural causes was returned, and no blame was attached to the asylum authorities.

Appendix (C.)

Middlesex  
Asylums  
(Banstead.)

Leave to make post-mortem examination is sought in every case, but was granted only in 168 instances. The rooms on either side of the post-mortem room are not fitted up as we should wish, and we think that only the coffin containing the remains of the patient should be visible to the friends of any deceased patient, and not as is the case at present, the coffins of as many as there are dead bodies are all visible. We have suggested to Dr. Shaw a remedy for this which we hope will be effected.

Inquest.

Post-mortem  
examinations.

We have in the course of these three days gone over the whole of the building occupied by the patients, inspected the places where employment is given to the patients, and seen the new blocks, detached hospital, and the building in course of construction for the female attendants. We can report favourably of the behaviour of the patients whilst we were in the wards which, considering how the character of the patients has changed since this asylum was built, was quiet and orderly. We hear that no case is refused here provided there be room, and so acute cases are received in wards containing over 150 patients, and constructed for the accommodation only of the chronic and harmless class. There are two small wards in either division which have been converted from dormitories into day-rooms. These are occupied by about 10 or 12 of the worst cases, but the rest are all in the large wards. The proportion of general paralytics and epileptic patients here is very large, there are, besides many who are reported as suicidal, and of these a considerable number who are considered actively so, whilst nearly 400 of the inmates are of faulty habits. Taking these facts into consideration, we were not surprised to find several of the rooms close, but we think much might be done to improve the ventilation, and there ought to be many more openings made in the windows, if, indeed, it be not advisable to change their whole construction. The water-closets in some of the wards were also defective in means of ventilation, and in consequence offensive. We found 14 men and 6 women in bed, whilst under medical treatment were 49 men and 52 women, but allowance being made for the old decrepit creatures sent here, the general health was fair. In our opinion the means of extended exercise on the common afforded to so many of the patients must have a beneficial effect on their health, and we were therefore sorry to hear that some of the people in the neighbourhood objected to meet the patients in their walks. As long as a careful selection is made of those who are sent outside the asylum walls, we hope no remonstrance from the inhabitants in the vicinity will check a practice so healthful to and enjoyed by the patients.

Seclusion has been employed in the cases of 37 men 59 times, and 18 women 36 times on account of destructive or aggressive propensities, whilst 19 men and 15 women have worn gloves on 550 and 726 days respectively, to prevent self injury or violence.

Seclusion and  
restraint.

Appendix (C.)

Middlesex  
Asylums.  
(Banstead.)  
Dinners.  
Clothing.

We saw the dinners served yesterday and the day before in various wards, and were satisfied with the quantity and quality of the food.

The clothing of the women was not, in our opinion, as good as that of the men, either in neatness or material, and we think that more attention should be bestowed by the nurses in this respect. We have no fault to find with the state of the wards or dormitories in either division as regards cleanliness, and excepting the closeness mentioned above, for which the attendants are not responsible, we have nothing to notice with regard to the condition of these rooms.

We saw every patient on the books, excepting a man who was away on leave, and listened to those who wished to tell us their grievances, or make known their complaints. Of course, we had the frequent request to aid them in their removal, on the ground that they were unjustly detained, which is made to us usually by the most insane patients. To all these appeals we listened, but were in very few cases able to hold out much prospect of early release. We had also complaints of harsh treatment at the hands of attendants, but on investigation they were all general and not specific, so that when we attempted to investigate these, our efforts were not successful. Many patients complained to us that they did not see the Committee, *i.e.*, that they did not come into the wards. It is such a relief to patients to be able to unfold their grief to anyone, that we hope (were it not of the greatest importance for other reasons that the Committee should see the patients) that one member, at least, will be able to spare time at each visit to go through all the wards and afford opportunity to the patients of making known their wishes and complaints. One other complaint appears to us to be well worthy of notice; the difficulty the patients' friends experience in coming to visit them owing to the expensive railway journey. We do not know how the matter stands with respect to any representation that may have been made to the railway company, but we know that the South Eastern make a reduction to persons visiting the Caterham patients, and we cannot think that on the facts being represented, the Brighton and South Coast Company would be behind the South Eastern in generosity. We hear that there is a proposal to photograph all the patients, and we think this would be desirable, and might be done at a small cost if after the whole Asylum were photographed an attendant were engaged who understood the art, and could take the likeness of the new arrivals. We suggest that the print should be pasted in the case-book at the head of each case.

The workroom and clothes store for females was not neatly kept, and there were few shelves though plenty of space to put them up, and we think this should be done.

Divine Service.

We have made the usual inquiries respecting the religious services, and find that at the morning services about 460 attend, and at the evening about the same number. Nearly 100 are present at the Roman Catholic services for whose benefit about once a fortnight is Mass performed. The week day attendance

of

of Church of England patients is about 140 in the morning and 180 in the evening. Appendix (C.)

The associated entertainments continue as before, and are shared in by about 450 of the patients. The stage and entertainment hall have been improved, and we hope that more patients will be able to participate in these gatherings. Middlesex Asylums. (Banstead.) Amusement.

The returns of employments furnished us, are as follows:— Employment.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Ward cleaners - - - -	60	108	168
Kitchen and offices - - -	19	10	29
Farm and land - - - -	60	-	60
Carpenters - - - -	1	-	1
Tailors - - - -	5	-	5
Upholsterers - - - -	25	-	25
Other trades - - - -	17	-	17
Laundry and wash-house - -	-	90	90
Knitting and needlework - -	-	186	186

The attendants are, 5 head, 2 male and 3 female, and 78 ordinary, 32 and 45 respectively, and by night 7 men and 9 women. They seemed a steady, respectable body, and intelligent, though we find 29 are under six months' service, 12 under a year's service; 34 have been here under two years, and only 21 above that period. We were glad to find that they are all drilled in their duties in case of fire, and taught how to use the hand-pumps which have been placed in the wards. There have been many minor improvements completed in the Asylum tending to promote the condition of the patients, such as the dressing boxes of the bath-rooms, but no great structural alteration has been completed. The electric communication continues to work satisfactorily, and will be, as we learn, employed in the new blocks. Staff of attendants.

MONMOUTH, &c., JOINT COUNTIES ASYLUM,  
ABERGAVENNY.

18 March 1881.

THE patients in this Asylum are to-day 540 in number, 277 being males and 263 females. There are besides 77 patients boarded out in other Asylums, and, while there is said to be accommodation here for 9 more male patients, the females are 18 in excess of the proper number. Monmouth, &c. Asylum.

The additional accommodation for males is obtained by using the entrance lodge for sleeping, and placing six selected cases on the farm recently taken on lease.

The weekly charge for patients from the counties in union is 8 s. 2 d., that for out-counties 14 s., and this sum is paid for the patients boarded out.

0.80.

Since

Appendix (C.)  
Monmouth, &c.  
Asylum.  
Statistics.

Since our Colleagues' visit on the 25th September last, there have been these changes :—

	MALES.	FEMALES	TOTAL.
Admitted for the first time - - - -	18	18	36
Re-admitted - - - - -	7	7	14
	25	25	50
Discharged "recovered" - - - -	6	10	16
"relieved" - - - -	2	3	5
"not improved" - - - -	2	-	2
	10	13	23
Died - - - - -	10	5	15

Post-mortem  
examinations.

Post-mortem examinations were made in the case of 14 of the deaths. Two of the deaths were followed by coroner's inquests.

Inquests.

In one the verdict was that the death resulted from brain disease; in the other the cause of death was found to be bronchitis, which might have been accelerated by the fracture of eight of the patient's ribs, which fractures, in the opinion of the jury, had occurred before the patient's admission here. The causes of the remaining deaths do not call for special notice. The rate of mortality continues to be low, and the asylum has been entirely free from epidemic disorders. At present the general health is fairly good, though there are many aged and feeble cases. According to the last record, 13 males and 21 females are under medical treatment, and we observed, yesterday, 13 patients of each sex in bed, many of them being epileptic or paralytic.

Restraint and  
seclusion.

No restraint has been used since the last visit, but 4 males have been secluded, one twice, the others once each, the total duration of the seclusion being 21 hours; and one female has been secluded on seven occasions, and for 101 hours.

We saw the patients in the wards or airing-courts, and we also visited all the detached cottages in which patients are lodged. The conduct of the patients of both sexes was quiet and orderly, with very few and slight exceptions; and we were satisfied with the condition of their dress. We had no complaints of hardship or ill-usage.

Dinners.

Yesterday we saw the dinner supplied to the patients, and can warmly commend it. It consisted of roast meat, beef and pork, with two vegetables, and it was served neatly, and with careful attention to details. The accompanying beverage was milk, which seemed to be relished by the patients. Beer is only given now to the working patients, with their lunch.

We

We found the day-rooms and dormitories, and the bedding in the latter, very clean, and in good order. The defective plan of the lavatories, bath-rooms, and closets on the female side has often been pointed out, and has not yet been improved as in the male division. An alteration similar to that effected on this side will, we are assured, be carried out as part of the general scheme of improvement and enlargement which has been adopted, and sanctioned by the Secretary of State.

Appendix (C.)  
Monmouth, &c.  
Asylum.

Proposed  
enlargement,  
&c.

No beginning of this work has yet been made, nor have the necessary funds yet been voted by quarter sessions, but it is hoped that at the ensuing sessions the requisite votes will be passed. We have inspected the positions of the proposed new buildings which have been marked out by posts, shewing, as well, the floor levels, and we fully appreciate the difficulty felt by our Board, acting on the advice and report of those of our Colleagues who had more especially studied the question, in recommending the plans of the intended extension for the Home Secretary's approval. The architectural difficulties, though they may be overcome, are not slight; and the objection to collecting so large a population on so contracted a site is very obvious.

However, it is satisfactory to know that many long acknowledged wants, such as a good dining and recreation hall and suitable sleeping accommodation for epileptic and suicidal patients, will be supplied by the scheme. The general scheme also includes, we understand, the construction of covered reservoirs for spring and rain water.

The question of providing in addition, a high level reservoir for storing surface water to be used for fire extinction purposes has engaged the attention of the superintendent and the Committee. Considering that the Asylum is entirely without proper means of fire extinction, we are of opinion that this important matter should no longer be delayed, but that a suitable plan should be devised and carried out without waiting for the completion of the contemplated additions.

Precautions  
against fire.

The farm noticed in the last entry has been taken on lease for 21 years. It is about a mile and a half distant from the Asylum, and at present 5 male patients lodge in the farm house under the care of a bailiff and his wife. This farm will no doubt be useful for the supply of milk and other produce to the Asylum.

Inquiring into the occupations of the patients we learn that 70 men are employed on the land, and 96 in trades or household work; and that the laundry gives occupation to 46 women, needlework to 59, and that 63 assist in domestic work.

Employment.

Chapel was attended last Sunday by 166 patients at the morning, and by 120 at the afternoon service.

Divine Service.

There is now a better supply of newspapers and illustrated periodicals than formerly, and the library of books is well kept up. No complaint on this score can justly be made.

We are sorry to find that a large number of patients do not, as a rule, go beyond the airing-courts for exercise. The returns made to us show that 113 males and 154 females, 267 in all, and nearly one-half of the total number of patients, are thus confined.

Appendix (C.) We recommend the formation of convenient paths in the Asylum  
 Monmouth, &c. fields over the railway, to which parties of patients should be  
 Asylum. taken daily for walking exercise,

We have to report that, following the suggestion of our Colleagues, a second assistant medical officer has been appointed. Even with so efficient a first assistant as Dr. Glendinning, such help will be much needed during the trying period of approaching asylum extension, and will be essential for the enlarged establishment.

Dr. McCullough is, we regret to say, at present, out of health, and was only able to accompany us during a part of our inspection, but we everywhere found, as usual, evidence of his high power of organization, and of the excellent management which has always characterised his superintendence of this Asylum.

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### NORFOLK ASYLUM.

8 June 1881.

Norfolk  
 Asylum.

WE have this day concluded our inspection of this Asylum, which we commenced yesterday, and have during our visit been over the whole of the buildings in which the patients live, and have also seen the patients at work in the kitchen, laundry, and shops. Two female patients are absent on trial, and one criminal patient who escaped some years ago is still at large, but with these exceptions we have seen every one on the books, spoken to many, and given to each one an opportunity of speaking with us. No one in either division made any complaint calling for comment, but on the contrary very many expressed their gratitude for the attention and care bestowed upon them. There are here a large number of old demented cases, who might be kept in any workhouse where some slight supervision was exercised over them, and a dietary on rather a more liberal scale than is usual in workhouses allowed to them, but we do not expect that the guardians will be likely to take any steps towards maintaining the lunatic paupers of the quiet and harmless class out of the Asylum as long as they can get them cared for at 4 s. 2 d. per head a week, which is the cost at present when the 4 s. weekly allowance is taken into account. We were sorry to learn that there is only one union in this county which ever sends a deputation to visit. There are in this Asylum 4 private patients, 2 of each sex, for whom the weekly charge varies from 14 s. to 20 s., and there are on the books this day 643 patients, 263 men and 380 women.

Statistics.

The admissions since 20th August 1880 (the date of the last visit) have been 65 on the male and 66 on the female side; 18 men and 19 women left the Asylum on recovery, and 6 men and 7 women were discharged, "relieved" only, or "not improved."

Inquest.

The deaths have been 28 amongst the men, and 18 amongst the women. One coroner's inquest was held upon a woman who  
 jumped

jumped through a window and fractured her pelvis. This case Appendix (C.)  
 was duly reported to our Board, and precautions have been taken Norfolk  
 to prevent the possibility of such an accident for the future. Asylum.  
 The injury she sustained was considered by the jury to have  
 accelerated, but was not the immediate cause of her death.

Post-mortem examinations were made in 18 instances only, Post-mortem  
 but permission though sought in every case is frequently refused. examinations.

We are sure that the medical officers would gladly make these  
 examinations, as they have shown us during our visit how much  
 they are interested in their duties. We may notice here, that  
 Dr. Compton has been appointed as second assistant medical  
 officer, and lives in the auxiliary block. Praise is due both to  
 Mr. Seymour and to him for the admirable way in which the  
 case books are kept. A photograph is placed in the case books  
 of nearly every patient, taken on admission, and another is taken  
 and placed at the end of the case of each patient discharged on  
 recovery. This plan appears to us to be worthy of adoption in  
 other Asylums. But little excitement was evinced by the patients  
 when we were in the wards; in No. 9 a few women were rather  
 noisy, and we think that the staff of nurses in this ward should  
 be increased by one, for we do not consider that 59 patients, of  
 the turbulent class, can be adequately looked after by four nurses  
 only. We had no complaint from any patient of harsh or unkind  
 treatment from any attendant, male or female.

A large number of the nurses, and nearly all the male attend- Staff of  
 ants, count several years of Asylum service, in fact, out of the 17 attendants.  
 male attendants but three have not been here for over two years.  
 There are three head attendants, one for the men, and two for  
 the women, and there are four night attendants, two in each  
 division, one on each side having continuous charge of the epi-  
 leptic and suicidal patients, and the other the general care of the  
 rest of the patients.

The epileptic patients are 54 men and 32 women; 3 men and Epileptic and  
 15 women are considered actively suicidal, and there are 15 men suicidal  
 and 7 women who are general paralytics. patients.

In the main building there is now vacant accommodation for 23  
 men and 8 women, and the auxiliary block could give beds to  
 about 60 men and 90 women of the chronic class.

Much is being done here in the way of laying out the grounds,  
 which will, we hope, ere long rival the old airing-courts in appear-  
 ance, and we suggest that something be done to brighten the  
 day-rooms here, which would be improved by a few pictures and  
 prints on the walls, and some covering on the floor. The dress of  
 the patients was neat and good, but we saw a good many men  
 in strong exceptional dresses.

The male side had a large number of idiot lads, who are not  
 fitted for the wards of a lunatic asylum. The great want of  
 institutions for this class is apparent to us, and we wish we could  
 see any prospect of pauper idiot asylums being built, where  
 children might be sent and taught some useful trade instead of  
 remaining all their lives chargeable to their union within the  
 walls of a lunatic Asylum.

## Appendix (C.)

Norfolk  
Asylum.

The beds, bedding, dormitories, and day-rooms were all in good order, and there was no unpleasant smell from the water or dry earth closets. There was an outbreak of fever last November, due to a defective disused drain, since which time all the drains have been examined and properly trapped. The patients attacked recovered, and the health of the Asylum is, at the present time, fair. We saw 7 women but only one man in bed as we passed through the wards, and 15 men and 30 women were last week registered as under medical treatment.

## Divine Service.

A return of the patients who attended church, associated entertainments, or do useful work in some shape, has been furnished us, and we find nearly 450 persons are present at Divine Service on Sunday mornings, and a few more attend in the evenings.

## Amusements.

Rather over 200 join the associated gatherings, and 118 men and 122 women are usefully employed. We find that a party of about 50 patients are daily taken for walks in the country, but we hope that more will be able to be trusted beyond the airing-court walls, for we see that 150 men and 200 women are usually confined to these for exercise. Not very much has been done since the last visit in the way of structural additions or improvements; painting outside the main building is now going on, and the telephonic communication between the two buildings has been completed. We hope that the new block will not be left without a watch by night, not so much because the patients therein need a nurse by night, but to ensure the safety of the buildings.

Precautions  
against fire.

We wish that the hose had been of leather instead of canvas, which often proves to be useless when it is most needed. A fire drill takes place here monthly, and attendants of both sexes are instructed and practised in their duties in this respect.

We have pleasure in recording our opinion that this Asylum continues to be well and judiciously managed.

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 NORTHAMPTONSHIRE ASYLUM.

10 November 1881.

Northampton-  
shire Asylum.  
Statistics.

YESTERDAY we inspected this Asylum and saw all the patients at present on the books except one man and 2 women who are out on trial. The numbers are 299 males and 292 females, making a total of 591. This is in excess of the number for which proper accommodation can be found, and there is consequent overcrowding. However, the Birmingham patients, 39 in number, will shortly be returned to their own Asylum, and this will afford relief. But the annual increase of patients belonging to Northamptonshire is such that the room thus obtained should be reserved for such cases, and no additional out-county patients should be received. At present there are of such patients the 39 belonging to Birmingham, 43 from the Essex Asylum, 15 from Salop Asylum, and 4 others; and there are 92 patients chargeable to the Borough of Northampton and 47 to Peterborough.



borough. The remainder, except 42 who are of the private class, are chargeable to the unions of the county or the county itself. Appendix (C.)  
Northamptonshire Asylum.

Since our Colleagues visited here on 23rd April 1880, 144 males and 126 females, or 270 in all, have been admitted, 58 males and 83 females, of whom 26 of the former and 49 of the latter sex, had recovered, have been discharged, and 60 males and 33 females have died.

We have examined into the assigned causes of the deaths. Coroner's inquest. There is nothing unusual except in one case, in which the patient, a male, died from fracture of the skull, sustained by jumping out of a single room window, the shutter of which he had wrenched off and with a piece of it had broken the window frame. In this, the only case, a coroner's inquest was held, and a verdict of accidental death returned, coupled with a recommendation that the window frames should be strengthened. Particulars of the occurrence were supplied to our office, and we found yesterday that additional hinges had been placed on the shutters of single rooms. No other fatal or serious casualty has happened, and there has been no epidemic or infectious disorder in the asylum.

In only 39 cases were post-mortem examinations made. Post-mortem examinations. We regret that it was not found practicable to have a larger number.

We are glad to notice very favourably the state of the wards. The day-rooms, and galleries of No. 3 in each division, the recreation hall, and portions of the administrative building have been handsomely decorated. This work is proceeding, and will be continued in the remaining wards and dormitories. We trust that the wards appropriated to the less favourable cases will be made as cheerful and decorated as fully as the others, our experience telling us that so-called refractory patients are much influenced by pleasing surroundings. The rooms were clean and sweet, and the lavatories and water-closets free from smell. In many of the latter, however, we noticed, as we often find where the system is in use, that the seat action is defective.

We can report favourably of the state and quality of the bedding, Clothing. and in the better classes of patients the clothing is good and neat, but with the more demented or degraded patients, making every allowance for the difficulty, we think that a better standard of neatness and personal cleanliness might be attained. Taking Staff of attendants. into consideration the large proportion of demented or of feeble cases, it struck us that the wards in which they are lodged, especially the infirmaries, were rather under-handed.

The proportion generally of attendants to patients is rather low, and certainly the staff should not be diminished upon the discharge of the Birmingham patients. There will still indeed, in our opinion, be ground for adding somewhat to its strength.

The patients were generally quiet and well behaved. Some complaints were made of rough usage, but we could not obtain definite statements from any of these complainants. We do not think that any serious justification of complaints of this nature exists.

- Appendix (C.)  
 ———  
 Northampton-  
 shire Asylum.  
 Seclusion.  
 Restraint.
- The cases of seclusion mentioned in the Asylum books are but few. Two men were secluded on three occasions owing to maniacal excitement, but for under 20 hours in all. No patient was placed in restraint strictly so called, but 15 patients were medically treated by "wet packing," on 27 occasions, and for a total duration of 110 hours. We are, however, informed by Dr. Greene, that the packing is never continued for more than an hour without release from it, and that an attendant is always with the patient during the treatment.
- Employment.
- The returns show that 167 men and 165 women are usefully employed in the usual Asylum occupations, a not unsatisfactory proportion having regard to the class of patients.
- Divine Service.
- At church last Sunday were 278 patients of both sexes, and about 160 females attend the daily services. We do not see why this privilege should be confined to the women if any of the male patients desire to share it.
- Amusements.
- The customary associated and special entertainments are provided for the patients, and we are informed that no males, but that 114 females, are confined to the airing-courts for exercise. Dr. Greene purposes having a walk round the boundary of the estate constructed. This would be very useful, and would doubtless allow of a larger number of women being taken out.
- Structural  
 improvements.
- Besides the decorative work already referred to, we find that a good deal has been done in the way of improvement. Cottages for the head attendant and engineer have been built, and these communicate by electric bells with the main building. The sewing-room and former farm patients' lavatory have been converted into very good dormitories. A conservatory has been erected. The ventilation of wards 1 and 2 on each side has been improved by placing gratings in the walls between single rooms and the galleries. Special medicine cupboards have been provided in all the wards, and water-filters placed in the day-rooms. Sunshades have been put up in some of the airing-courts; door-panels have been removed in the single rooms of the special epileptic dormitories, and the means for extinguishing fire have been increased by a new fire engine, and hand pumps and fire buckets which are placed throughout the asylum, and kept full of water. A fire escape has also been purchased. We are glad to observe that a considerable number of forest trees have been planted.
- Suggestions.
- The further improvements which appear most pressing are the increase of the day space for the laundry and the male working patients' blocks, and of the sleeping accommodation in the infirmaries. In each of the latter the patients vary from 60 to 70, while there are beds but for 27. Dr. Greene has pointed out to us how both deficiencies might be remedied at no great cost, and we trust the Committee may at no distant date be able to effect what is required. The tenor of this report will show that we very fully appreciate all that has yet been done to bring the asylum into more perfect order and to increase its efficiency.
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## NORTHUMBERLAND ASYLUM.

1 March 1881.

THE inspection of this Asylum by us to-day enables us again to report well of its management and superintendence. The patients have risen in number since our Colleagues' visit in February last from 414 to 431. It appears that the men are 235, the women 196 only; these include 4 males and 3 females not of the pauper class, and 14 males and 22 females are out-county cases. The weekly rate of maintenance for the county paupers is now reduced to 10s. 2½*d.* per head, but the papering of several wards is charged to the account of maintenance, contrary, we believe, to the practice in other county and borough asylums. The out-county cases pay 14*s.* weekly.

According to the statutory records, the admissions have been 104, of which 57 were of men, 47 of women. The discharges have been 55, the females being 3 in excess of the males. Thirty-one recoveries are claimed out of the 55 discharges. The death-rate has been very low, the total number of deaths were 32.

Post-mortem examinations have been numerous, no fewer than 24. No inquest has been held, and the causes of death do not require special notice. A nurse was attacked by typhoid fever last year, but the malady did not spread. Its origin was not discovered.

We can speak favourably of the present condition of the patients of each sex, and their conduct was good while we were among them. All their clothing is made up in the asylum; the materials are good, and cleanliness in dress and person receives proper attention. The wards, during our stay in the building, were free from turbulence, and the interior of the asylum was nowhere damp, though the weather was very trying. We noticed improvements through fresh papering and paint in several directions, and the general accommodation exhibits much comfort. There is, however, insufficient day space for the men, and to thin the number of occupants of wards 1, 2, and 3, in the male division, many are placed in the dining halls, and (when dinner is there being laid out) in a paved and cold ante-room or passage. We trust that the erection of a recreation hall will soon engage the attention of the Committee. It is an essential provision for the patients' welfare, and must not be viewed simply as a luxury. There are defects in the administrative department, *e. g.*, an inadequate storeroom, and the want of a vegetable room, no baths for the attendants or nurses, &c., which might at the same time be remedied. The bedding which we examined in several wards and single rooms was perfectly clean, and the quantity was ample. The heating of the single rooms and of several dormitories is not good; this requires some outlay. The gas brackets have been, nearly all of them, altered and improved.

No one was secluded to-day or restrained, but 2 or 3 excitable patients were in bed in padded rooms, the door open, but guarded by an attendant. No one was under mechanical restraint.

Appendix (C.)  
 ———  
 Northumber-  
 land Asylum.  
 Health.

In the infirmaries and elsewhere a few of each sex were in bed; one man, a proper subject for the infirmary, was, however, excluded for want of room. He was suffering from pleurisy, and had recently recovered from it. The male side is now so full, 10 over the estimate of accommodation, that isolation of infectious cases is not an easy task. The Committee are, we understand, in correspondence with guardians for the transfer to workhouses of suitable cases, but nothing yet on this subject has been concluded. If relief cannot be obtained otherwise, out-county cases should be sent away.

Dinners.

We saw the men at dinner, who evidently approved of their fare; they had rice with their meat-pie. Green vegetables do not seem to be given often in winter.

Staff of  
 attendants.

The staff has been increased by the employment of another male attendant in No. 3. The attendants are now altogether, including artisans and laundry-maids, 24 men and 25 women. Two of the former and five of the latter count under 12 months' service. The matron's salary is 70*l.* per annum, the chief male attendant received 49*l.*; the nurses enter at 16*l.* and rise to 27*l.*; the men come at 28*l.* and their yearly wages go up to 44*l.* 15*s.* The medical superintendent tells us that he has no difficulty whatever in finding attendants and nurses, and of a respectable sort. At 7.30 p.m. the patients are all in bed, and those who have charge of them by day can then amuse themselves; the attendants' and nurses' meals are not taken in the wards. The cottages for married attendants are approaching completion.

Bathing  
 arrangements.

In the general bath-rooms we were sorry to see that the floors are decaying. It is a good rule in this asylum that the matron and head male attendant are always present during bathing in their respective divisions to superintend the operation, and to note any bodily injuries exhibited by the bathers.

Employment,  
 Divine Service,  
 and exercise.

The returns made to us show that 186 men, 153 women, are variously employed. The chapel congregations are generally satisfactory, and the privilege of walking beyond the grounds is denied to very few indeed. The chaplain visits the wards often. The late chaplain (who resigned by reason of illness after a long period of office in the asylum) has, we are very glad to hear, been granted a pension, the maximum amount permitted by the statute.

The Committee have also, we learn from their report to the Quarter Sessions, increased the salary of the medical superintendent by 70*l.* a year, in consideration of his services. We think that he was fairly entitled to that rise, and that good servants can only be secured by masters who appreciate their value.

Seclusion and  
 restraint.

From the medical superintendent we hear that during the past year he has had under his care some very violent patients. Five males, on 41 occasions and for 409½ hours, have been secluded, and 1 female has been similarly treated on three occasions for a total of 31 hours. One man has worn padded gloves twice to prevent self injury, and 2 women have been likewise restrained occasionally for surgical reasons.

## NOTTINGHAM ASYLUM.

11 November 1881.

THERE are to-day 319 patients in this asylum, 136 males and 183 females. A large decrease in numbers has taken place since the last visit of members of the Board (on 27th April 1880), owing to the removal of the Borough of Nottingham patients to the new asylum. That asylum, however, cannot accommodate all who should be received there, and we find 49 borough patients still here. There are also 13 chargeable to the Borough of Newark, and there are three private patients. The ordinary maintenance charge is 10s. per week, but 12s. a week are charged for the Nottingham borough patients, and 14s. for the Newark and private patients. Notts Asylum.

Since the last visit 61 male and 109 female patients have been admitted here, 20 being cases of re-admission, and 99 males and 114 females have been discharged. These numbers, of course, include the borough patients removed. Fifty-four patients of those discharged had recovered. In the same interval 20 males and 21 females died. The assigned causes of the deaths do not present any unusual feature. General paralysis and phthisis appear to have been the most fatal. Statistics.

Post-mortem examinations were made in only five cases. No coroner's inquest was held in any case, and no death resulted from violence. Post-mortem examinations.

Dr. Phillimore is, we much regret to say, confined to his bed by serious illness.

We have been accompanied in our inspection by Mr. Aplin, his assistant, who, owing to the superintendent's illness, has for some months been in charge of the asylum. From him we have received every assistance. He has shown himself well acquainted with the patients, and we have seen no reason to suppose that the condition of the asylum has at all deteriorated in his hands. Still the work is too much for one man. We sincerely hope for Dr. Phillimore's speedy restoration, but should his illness be prolonged, we think, in the interest of the asylum, that temporary medical assistance should be afforded to Mr. Aplin.

As regards the patients, with the exception of a few noisy women, we found them quiet and orderly. Some complaints of rough usage were preferred against the attendants, more particularly in the female division. None were very specific, but they were general enough to make us fear there may be some ground for them.

We were not too favourably impressed by the condition of the dress or the personal neatness of the patients. More variety in the material of the women's dresses would be desirable, and the efforts of the attendants to encourage a greater degree of neatness should be increased. Clothing.

Numerically the staff of attendants on both sides appears to be adequate to the duties; but there is still no head attendant for the male division. Staff of attendants.

Appendix (C.) The health of the asylum appears to be fair. Not many patients were to-day confined to their beds, and the numbers under medical treatment at present are 16 men and 22 women.

Notts Asylum.

Restraint and seclusion.

Examining the medical records we find no entry of the use of mechanical restraint, but, since the last visit, 3 men have been secluded on six occasions for 66 hours, and 19 women on 71 occasions for 505 hours; but the greater part of this seclusion was rendered necessary by the excitement and violent conduct of one woman.

Employment.

According to returns furnished, about 70 men and 75 women are usefully employed. About 75 patients of both sexes occasionally go beyond the asylum boundaries; all the rest are confined to the airing grounds for air and exercise. The urban position of the asylum naturally prevents larger numbers from enjoying the benefit of more extended walks.

Divine Service.

The patients attending chapel last Sunday were 159, and on week days about 104 attend service.

We can speak in favourable terms of the cleanliness of the asylum and of its freedom to-day from ill odours. The bedding too was clean, but in some instances we found the blankets worn and thin. We should think that in cold weather some additional clothing would be found requisite.

As to matters structural, we have only to mention that in many single rooms and some dormitories boarded floors have been laid down, but in the day rooms the floors are still of cement. The soil pipes of water-closets have been ventilated by pipes carried above the roof, but these are of too small diameter to be quite effectual.

Epileptic and suicidal patients.

An arrangement for male epileptic and suicidally disposed patients similar to that in the female division has been brought into use; but in both cases we must point out a defect in that the night attendant sits in a single room instead of actually in the dormitory occupied by this class of patients. We hope the latter practice will at once be adopted. The beds for male epileptics have been lowered. We think the position and structure of the gas brackets in these dormitories not free from danger.

Sun lights in the ceilings would be safer and more satisfactory.

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## OXFORD ASYLUM.

20 July 1881.

Oxford Asylum.

SINCE this asylum was last visited by members of our Board, namely, on 13th October 1880, all the patients belonging to the county of Berks have been sent to their county Asylum at Moul s ford, and all the patients properly receivable here, but who were boarded out in other Asylums, have been brought back. There are consequently now no out-county patients received here, and no patients of the private class, nor are there any patients chargeable to Oxfordshire or the contributory boroughs who are boarded out. The present number on the books is 482, 222 being

being males and 260 females. There are 22 vacant beds on the female side, but on the male side there are 5 patients in excess of the accommodation. Unless, therefore, some additional room can be obtained by the discharge of some of the chronic patients to the care of friends, or to the workhouses of their unions, the question of providing increased accommodation here will soon become pressing.

Appendix (C.)  
Oxford  
Asylum.

Since the last visit 39 males and 62 females, a total of 101 patients, have been admitted. Seven males and 16 females have been discharged on recovery, 4 males and 16 females were discharged relieved, and 37 females, including 33 returned to Moultsford were sent out "not improved." Among the admissions were 10 patients re-called from other Asylums. In the same interval 33 patients, 15 males and 18 females, have died. The prevailing cause of death has been epilepsy, which has accounted for 12. There has not, however, been any case of suffocation occurring in an epileptic fit. No fatal casualty or suicide has happened, and no infectious disorder has appeared in the Asylum. There have, however, been some cases of erysipelas, but none fatal. There has not been any coroner's inquest.

Statistics.

In five instances only were post-mortem examinations made. The death-rate during last year was 8 per cent. of the daily average number of patients resident. We made the usual careful inspection of the Asylum yesterday, and then saw all the patients except 1 male and 2 females who are out on trial. They were very orderly and quiet, not many complaints were made to us, and none which we were able to trace to a solid foundation.

Post-mortem  
examinations.

The state of dress was fairly good, but still there is room for improvement in this matter, and greater tidiness especially among the women might, we think, be cultivated. The wards were clean, and the bedding good; but we were not at all satisfied with the ventilation. In many, indeed in most, of the wards there were unpleasant smells arising from the closets or sinks. In several instances the seat action for flushing the closets was out of order, and the soil pipes are not apparently sufficiently ventilated, while the waste pipes from the baths, lavatories, and sinks are in unbroken connection with the main drains. The result is an influx of sewer gas, which was yesterday very perceptible. Another cause of foul smells is the urine-stained mattresses in the wards devoted to patients of faulty habits. Owing to the insufficiency of the washing and drying power in the laundry, a number of soiled mattresses are washed and dried together, and are, therefore, but imperfectly purified. We think some attention should be paid to the drainage of the asylum, and some better means of purifying the soiled mattresses provided. There are many old and feeble cases here, but we also noticed several patients suffering from phthisis. There were 16 women and 6 men confined to their beds, and last week 27 of both sexes were under medical treatment.

Clothing and  
state of wards

We do not find that any mechanical restraint has been used since the last visit, but 6 males on 28 occasions and for 279 hours, and 7 females on 37 occasions and for 88 hours, have been secluded.

Restraint and  
seclusion.

## Appendix (C.)

Oxford  
Asylum.Epileptic and  
suicidal cases.

The arrangement for the night supervision of epileptics and suicidal patients remains unaltered. They are imperfect in not bringing the whole of these patients under continuous observation. No test of the vigilance of the night attendants has yet been applied. We suggest the adoption of an electrical apparatus about to be put into operation at Moulsoford. The epileptics at present are 50 males and 40 females.

## Divine Service.

Only 144 patients attended Divine Service last Sunday. A somewhat larger number might be got into the chapel, but this room is wholly inadequate to its purpose, and being over the kitchen is in hot weather almost unusable. Indeed, we learn that last Sunday, service was held in one of the airing-courts; a good detached chapel is a much needed addition to the asylum.

## Employment.

Useful employment is found for about 117 patients of each sex. We think that a larger proportion than 30 per cent. should find employment. No patients are taken for exercise beyond the estate: 45 men and 80 women take walks beyond the airing-courts, all the rest, except men employed on the land, are confined to the courts. The organization of a system of extended daily out-door exercise would be very desirable, as tending to maintain and improve bodily health, and promote mental recovery. No structural improvements of any moment have been effected since the last visit. We are glad to learn that the supply of water continues to be sufficient, and the quality good. We are informed, however, that the effluent water from the city sewerage farm is frequently very offensive, and contaminates the brook which forms the asylum boundary.

Staff of  
attendants.

The staff of attendants remains of the same strength, and we are pleased to learn that changes have not of late been very frequent. We beg to repeat the recommendation of a uniform for the nurses. Since the last visit the clerk and steward of the asylum, Mr. Andrews, has resigned, and has received a pension of 65 *l.* a year.

We have examined the books and registers, and have to direct attention to the fact that as regards many patients of the chronic class there has been no entry in the case-books for several years.

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**SALOP AND MONTGOMERY ASYLUM.**

12, 13, and 14 May 1881.

Salop and  
Montgomery  
Asylum.

THIS asylum has again been inspected, pursuant to statutory requirement. Members of our Board last inspected it on the 26th of November 1880. The patients are now 517, of whom 241 are males and 276 are females. Since none are absent on leave, we have seen all whose names appear as patients on the books. There are scarcely any beds which can properly be filled; the asylum is practically full. The Shropshire pauper lunatics in other asylums are 23 men and 84 women, for whom much in excess of the maintenance rate here is paid.

Since



Since the 26th November 1880 the changes have been as follows: total admissions of males 38, of females 27, of these last as many as 13 were re-admissions; 27 males and 12 females have been discharged, one of the former because no insanity could be detected in him; 19 of the discharged persons had "recovered." The deaths number, during the same period, 19 on the men's side, 4 in the women's division. During the year 1880 the re-admissions were 149 (62 males and 87 females), the recoveries were 58 (23 males, 35 females), the deaths were 29 (14 males and 15 females), and the average daily number of patients in residence was 241 males and 267 females. The recoveries, as compared with the admissions of the year, were therefore 37 per cent. for males, and 40 per cent. for females; and the deaths, calculated on the average daily number resident, was 5.8 for males and 5.3 for females. This is a very low rate of mortality in an asylum. In the interval between this and the last visit by Commissioners a still lower death-rate has prevailed among the female patients; but it has been higher among the males. The following table shows the assigned causes of death since the 26th November 1880:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
General paralysis - - - -	5	0	5
Epilepsy - - - - -	4	0	4
Other forms of brain disease - - - -	3	0	3
Exhaustion after melancholia - - - -	1	0	1
Pulmonary consumption - - - - -	0	1	1
Other forms of lung disease - - - - -	3	1	3
Disease of the heart and kidneys - - - -	0	0	1
Senile decay - - - - -	1	1	2
Typhoid fever - - - - -	0	1	1
Casualties (fatal) - - - - -	2	0	2
<b>TOTAL - - - - -</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>23</b>

Post-mortem examination was made in nine out of the 23 deaths. When a more convenient room is provided, we trust that the number of these most necessary examinations will be largely increased.

The fatal case of typhoid fever clearly was imported. The symptoms manifested themselves on the day after the woman's admission, and were fully developed on the next day. No other case of typhoid, or contagious, or infectious fever has occurred since the Commissioners' last visit.

The two fatal casualties both occurred to male patients; they were the only cases in which coroners' inquests have been held. The verdicts returned were (No. 1), G. H. J. C. "Suffocation in taking food, accelerated by injury to the ribs; but how such injuries happened there is no evidence before the jurors." No. 2, J. J., "Exhaustion from mania, accelerated by fracture of the ribs

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Asylum.Death under  
suspicious  
circumstances.

ribs and congestion of the lungs; but how such injury was caused there was no evidence before the jurors, and the jurors also say that there was no blame attached to any of the attendants." In No. 1, (C's case), we remark that the patient had only been four days in the asylum, during which period he was exceedingly violent. His death occurred in February; he had been in No. 5 ward. Correspondence took place between the Commissioners and the medical superintendent, and the former called attention to the "want of judgment shown by the attendants, who fed the patient whilst lying on his back instead of raising him up first." On the first and second days of our visit here we made careful inquiry into the circumstances of the death of J. J.; we read the asylum records of his case, the notes of the post-mortem appearances, and the depositions and verdict at the coroner's inquest. We also examined upon oath the medical superintendent, the assistant medical officer, the late male head attendant (now the storekeeper), and 11 attendants, being all the persons who had charge of Jones during his residence in the asylum. We also examined, but did not administer oaths to, three male patients, who appeared to us to be the only patients likely to give reliable testimony as to the treatment of Jones while here. Jones was admitted on the 3rd of January last; he died here on the 11th April. From his admission to the 17th February he was in No. 5 ward, which is the principal male infirmary; from that date to the 8th of March he was in No. 6, which is an ordinary ward; he was then moved back to No. 5, and there his death took place; he was a powerful man, very uncertain in his conduct, excitable, and often violent and destructive. We cannot positively connect the fractures of his ribs with any particular occurrence, but there is evidence of two falls, one on the day after his admission, the other six days before his death, which falls may account for fractures. Any fractures sustained from the earlier fall could not have contributed to his death; the bones had re-united. Dr. Strange, in his evidence before the coroner, stated that the more recent fractures, affecting five ribs, two of which had penetrated the pleura, were, in his opinion, of not more than 10 days' standing, and they might, he thought, have been of more recent date. The fall referred to as having occurred six days before the patient's death happened in a struggle between him and Frank Gardner, the charge attendant of No. 5 ward, which fall Gardner swore followed an attack upon him by the patient with an iron spittoon, in which struggle Gardner alleges that he and the patient fell together. There is no evidence but that of his attendant as to what happened immediately before the fall; he deposed before us that he did not mean to throw J., but simply to save himself; that J. struck at him with the spittoon, that he then rushed close up to J., threw his arms round his waist, and that they then directly fell together. Dr. Strange, in his evidence before us, stated that Gardner had said to him something to this effect, when reporting the matter, "J. seems to be a little lame; I had to throw him yesterday." When the fall took place two of the four attendants of No. 5 ward were absent

absent at dinner; the third attendant swears that, though in the ward he did not see the fall, or what preceded it, but hearing a noise, he came to the spot, found J. and Gardner both on the floor apart, and then assisted Gardner in the removal of the patient to his room, which he says was effected quietly. We learn that the late head attendant was promoted to be storekeeper on the 20th January last; that he had no successor till the 19th February, when a person was appointed and held office for a month, when he left; that since that date the post has been vacant, though efforts have been made to secure a suitable person, and the storekeeper has, as far as possible, acted also as head attendant. We consider that a head attendant is quite essential to the proper care of male patients in an asylum of this size, and to the effectual supervision of the other attendants, among whom he should constantly be. The vacancy here for so long a period of this important post is to be deeply regretted.

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 Asylum.  
 Death under  
 suspicious  
 circumstances.

In the course of this enquiry we have come to the conclusion that the regulations for guidance of attendants demand revision, especially in regard to reporting immediately, through the head attendant, to the medical officers, every act of violence, serious struggle, or heavy fall occurring among the patients, wherever they may be at the time. In J's. case the fall of 5th of April, which occurred about 1 p.m., was not reported by Gardner until the forenoon of the next day, and then verbally to the medical superintendent on his round. The alleged attack was indeed mentioned by him on the evening of the day verbally to the assistant medical officer on his round, but that officer denies that he was ever told of the fall by Gardner; and no mention was made in Gardner's written report of No. 5 ward concerning J., except that he was "excited and violent," which was his general condition, though Gardner was bound by the terms of that report to record all "accidents," "acts of violence," and "special occurrences." We should add that J. was medically examined by Dr. Strange and Mr. Packer on the day after the fall of April 5th, but they then detected no fractures; these were only discovered the day before his death, when his breathing had become affected. We do not think that the staff of attendants in No. 5 ward while J. was there could be considered numerically insufficient, but, by reason of the vacancy in the post of head attendant, their supervision could not be satisfactory. Reviewing all the circumstances, and having regard to the fact that J.'s case is the second case of fractures in No. 5 ward within a short period, and to the absence of any satisfactory explanation of the injuries received, we recommend that Gardner, the attendant in charge of that ward, be removed to a less responsible position.

Result of  
 enquiry.

In the course of our visit to the wards only one patient, a male epileptic, was excited; general tranquillity and order prevailed; and cleanliness and tidiness of dress and person were the rule. Eight men and 13 women were in bed. The man referred to as excited had to be secluded whilst we were in his ward, but no one else was locked up alone, nor was any one mechanically restrained.

Since the Commissioners' last visit a male patient has been re-  
 strained

Restraint and  
 seclusion.

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 Restraints and  
 seclusion.

strained by special jacket on various occasions for a total period of 326½ hours, to prevent self-injury ; 2 men have worn the special jacket, one for 60, the other for 62 hours, to prevent removal of surgical dressings ; and another man had, for like reasons, his hands fastened to the bed by bandages. No male patient has, it seems, been secluded, and the seclusion of only three women is recorded ; the aggregate period of their seclusion was 24½ hours. The patients registered as under medical treatment this week are 17 men and 22 women ; of these, five of each sex are taking sedatives at night ; 7 men and 10 women are taking sedatives by day and at night. No medicines of any kind are kept in bulk in the wards. As to the practice of feeding patients who will not take their food voluntarily, we find that ordinary attendants are permitted to employ a certain amount of coercion in the absence of the head attendant, such as forcibly inserting the feeder, containing liquid food, into the patient's mouth, and obliging him to swallow. We think this practice open to grave objection ; it should be altered, and no such coercion should be permitted except in the presence of the head attendant, or, in his absence, of a medical officer. The regulations and orders for the guidance of the attendants should be revised and amplified in this respect. As regards other matters for statutory inquiry here, there is little or no change.

Divine Service.

The number attending Divine Service and the weekly and occasional entertainments are much the same as they were six months ago.

Employment.

The proportion of male patients employed is unaltered, viz., 60 per cent. of the total number in the asylum. On the women's side the employed have risen from 57 to 59 per cent. The occupations present no new feature. Extended exercise beyond the airing-courts has not yet been organized for large numbers. Considerable improvement and extension of the boundary walks can, however, be reported, and Dr. Strange expresses a hope to give effect, upon the completion of those walks, to the Commissioners' recommendations of a better system of exercise, and on a larger scale, for a proper number of patients.

Staff of  
 attendants.

The staff of attendants consists by day of 20 men and 19 women, the latter being assisted by 3 laundrymaids. The wages of the men commence at 25 *l.* a year, rising 2 *l.* at the end of the first year, and 3 *l.* at the end of the second year. Those in chief charge of a ward rise 2 *l.* annually to 35 *l.* The women's wages begin at 15 *l.*, rising 1 *l.* at the end of the first and 2 *l.* at the end of the second year. Those in chief charge of wards rise 2 *l.* annually to 24 *l.* The night staff consists of two attendants, for each sex, one in each division being in continuous charge of the epileptic and actively suicidal patients. The senior male night attendant's wages begin at 33 *l.* and rise 2 *l.* a year to 37 *l.* ; the junior has only the same wages as the day attendants. The senior female night nurse is paid the same as a day-charge attendant, and the junior merely as an ordinary day attendant. As regards duration of service, 10 of the 22 men and seven of the 21 women have not yet been more than one year in the asylum employment. The day staff appears to us to be numerically sufficient

sufficient in each division, but we think that the night staff is barely adequate in number. We found the wards throughout the asylum clean and in good order. The earth closets, some of which still remain, even on the first floor in some of the male wards, were not free from offensive odours, but otherwise the air of the interior was generally untainted. The various structural defects and requirements in the laundry and other departments cannot be remedied until the extension of the asylum is undertaken. The plans for that enlargement are still in the county surveyor's office, awaiting the introduction of certain essential alterations, which were required when the drawings were first submitted to the Home Secretary; but we hear that the plans, as amended, are likely to be finished and again submitted without further delay.

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Salop and  
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Asylum.

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SOMERSET AND BATH ASYLUM.

14 May 1881.

DURING yesterday and to-day we have made a careful inspection of this asylum, and have seen all the resident patients.

Somerset and  
Bath Asylum.

We regret to report a continuance of the unsanitary condition of some parts of the asylum, as evidenced by the recurrence of erysipelas in a severe form. There were, we are informed, only two cases of this disease during 1880, but since the last week in January of the present year, when it reappeared, 22 patients have been attacked by it, and 2 have died. All the cases have occurred on the female side, and in the new wards known as the Female Infirmary and the East Wing. The existence of erysipelas in an epidemic form points, we think, to a defect in the drainage system, and we fear that the recent alterations have not been wholly successful in discovering and removing the cause of the evil. We feel sure that this subject must engage the most anxious attention of the Committee, and that no consideration of cost will deter them from applying a complete remedy.

Unhealthy  
state of this  
Asylum.

The fact that the disease is confined to one or two wards points to a local cause, and we think this may possibly be found to be a sewer drain, now disused for that purpose, but retained as a surface water drain, and as a communication between the sewer and the exhaust stack.

In connection with this subject, we learn from the clerk of the works that in nearly all instances the waste-pipes from baths and sinks are in direct and unbroken communication with the sewers. In some cases this has been altered, and these pipes discharge freely on gratings. We hope that this, which is now the usually adopted system, will be soon universally applied here.

With regard to certain matters unfavourably commented upon by our Colleagues at their last visit, we have to state that the new laundry buildings, though yet far from finished, appear to

Appendix (C.)  
Somerset and  
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Unhealthy  
state of this  
Asylum.

be pushed on more rapidly, and we are told that the chief portion will be ready for use by August. At present, the difficulty of dealing with the washing of the establishment is very great. Pipes for warming the dining hall are being put in their place; they will probably be effectual, but they are certainly unsightly, placed as they are along the walls about eight or nine feet from the floor. We hope that the suggestion of replacing the present flagged and tiled floor of this apartment, by a boarded one, will, some time, be favourably received.

The mess-rooms of the attendants have been improved, and are now much more comfortable; but having inspected their sleeping accommodation, we must express our concurrence with our Colleagues' opinion that it is insufficient.

Dinners.

We witnessed the service of dinner in the hall on both days of our visit. There is certainly room for improvement in the arrangements. We think the distribution might better be made in the hall itself. At present the food is carved and put on the plates in the kitchen, and the plates are then carried by hand into the hall. This occupies a considerable time, during which the food gets cold. We had not, on this occasion, any complaints from patients of receiving insufficient portions, and we learn that a better supervision is now exercised over the distribution; but we find that the Committee have not yet seen their way to appointing a housekeeper. We agree with our Colleagues in thinking that such an official would be very useful.

The patients to-day on the books are 319 males and 432 females, 11 of the former and 12 of the latter being absent on probation. There are, therefore, in the house 308 males and 420 females, and there are vacancies for 26 males, but for no females. All the patients, except about 10 belonging to Bridgwater, and two private cases, come from unions or parishes of Somerset or from Bath, and the present weekly maintenance charge is 9 s. 11 d.

Statistics.

Since our Colleagues' visit, 1st December 1880, there have been the following numerical changes:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - -	39	56	95
Of whom were re-admissions -	8	12	20
Discharged—			
“Recovered” - - -	17	29	46
“Relieved” - - -	10	13	23
TOTAL discharges - -	27	42	69
Died - - - - -	23	24	47

Thirty-three post-mortem examinations were made. In two cases coroners' inquests were held; in one of them the verdict returned was "death from exhaustion consequent on inflammation of the lungs." This death occurred very soon after the admission of the patient, who appeared not to have been in a fit bodily state for removal hither. In the other case the patient was found to have died from fatty degeneration of the heart. Besides the deaths from erysipelas already mentioned, and the fact that 11 patients died from pneumonia, there is nothing in the causes of the deaths which calls for special notice. No very serious casualty has occurred since the last visit. The death-rate in 1880 was 10.2 per cent. of the daily average number of patients resident.

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Somerset and  
Bath Asylum.  
Post-mortem  
examinations.  
Inquests.

During our inspection we found 12 male and 21 female patients in bed, many owing to weakness. Two patients in bed in the new detached hospital were suffering from erysipelas, having been removed there. Five males and 11 females are under medical treatment.

There is no record of the use of restraint, and as regards seclusion, we find that 28 patients have, since the last visit, been secluded on 43 occasions, and for a total duration of 484 hours.

Restraint and  
seclusion.

We have received the usual returns of the employment of patients, their attendance on Divine Service, exercise and amusements. The details do not vary much from those given in the last entry.

Employment.  
Divine Service.  
Amusements.

The demeanour of the patients in both divisions was satisfactory, and we were satisfied, on the whole, with their dress. Some, no doubt, might have been more tidy in person, and we desire to impress here, as elsewhere, the importance of keeping attendants up to their duty in this respect.

The decoration of the wards noticed in the last entry has made further progress, and those that have been completed leave little to be desired. We trust that all will be thus improved, for we have no doubt of the beneficial effect upon insane persons, of cheerful and pleasant surroundings.

The dormitories, except those in the attics, which are very unsatisfactory, were in good order and sweet. The difficulty of thoroughly ventilating the attics was to-day very apparent. Although all windows were open, they were, at noon, close and disagreeable. We cannot find fault with the beds or bedding, but we hope that by degrees the box bedsteads will be replaced by better ones.

The staff of attendants remains numerically the same as at the last visit, and we are glad to learn that there has been very little change since then in the individuals composing it. Uniforms have been supplied for the attendants.

Staff of  
attendants.

Before concluding our report we must mention that, as we are informed, grave differences have arisen between the Committee of Visitors and their medical superintendent, Dr. Medicott, who has been called upon by the Committee to resign his office. We are not called upon to offer any opinion upon this question, nor have we the materials for forming one, but we must regret the occurrence of disagreement which may affect the welfare of the asylum.

## Appendix (C.)

## STAFFORDSHIRE ASYLUMS.—I. STAFFORD.

30 April 1881.

Staffordshire  
Asylums.  
(Stafford.)

WE find upon inspection of this asylum that it is practically full on the female side, even to the extent of placing some beds in a narrow gallery where none should be, and that the vacant accommodation for men is very little. The male patients are now 362 in number on the books, the females 297. We have seen all but one man, who is away on leave. Sixty-nine males occupy the building originally constructed as an infectious hospital.

State of wards,  
and condition  
of patients.

We visited all the wards as usual; we can speak in high terms of their order and cleanliness; the attention given to the neat appearance of the women is most praiseworthy, and the men's clothing is serviceable and appropriate for persons of their station. The conduct of both sexes under inspection was quiet; the men were perhaps the better behaved. Complaints were not many, and none were in regard to rough treatment. The appeals for discharge, on the score of mental recovery, were contradicted by the manifest insanity of those who appealed. In ward No. 7 in the male division, and on the female side, the day space is clearly insufficient, and the patients occupying those wards are of a kind who become quarrelsome when crowded. The refractory are brought together in No. 1 in each division in numbers difficult to control, 45 on the male, 52 on the female side. Looking to the medical records we notice several black eyes, cuts, and injuries inflicted on patients by patients, which may be due to too strict classification, and want of day space, defects aggravated perhaps by insufficient regular out-door exercise.

Dinners.

There has been no change in the dietary. The dinner in the hall yesterday, supplied to 245 men, was very good, consisting of beef, pork, and peas, with beer.

Statistics.

The summary of admissions, discharges, and deaths since our Colleagues visited here on the 19th March 1880, exhibits the following changes:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - - -	117	115	232
Re-admitted - - - - -	21	21	42
	138	136	274
Discharged - - - - -	58	100	158
Of these 107 were upon recovery, 2 were sent away because their insanity could not be detected.			
Died - - - - -	73	42	115

During



During the year 1880 the admissions were 254 (131 males and 123 females), the recoveries 96 (48 of each sex), and the deaths 104 (64 men and 40 women). The average daily numbers in residence during the year were 660 (360 men and 300 women). The recoveries as compared with the admissions appear to have been 37 per cent. The deaths on the average daily numbers resident were, it seems, 17·7 for males, and 13·3 for females, or 15·7 for both sexes. A similar death-rate occurred during the year 1879, and for the 13 months' interval since our Colleagues were here, it has been quite as high. The average rate in county asylums of 10 per cent. per annum has therefore been exceeded here by 5 per cent. This very high rate has not been caused by prevalence of any exceptional disorders; but it is attributed by the medical superintendent to the bad state of health in which the majority of patients has been admitted, and to the very large proportion of sufferers from general paralysis, to which disease 25 per cent. of the deaths have been due.

Appendix (C.)  
Staffordshire  
Asylums.  
(Stafford.)  
Statistics.

Of the 115 deaths since the Commissioners' last visit, 28 were from general paralysis, 15 from epilepsy, 12 from exhaustion after mania and melancholia, 22 from consumption and other forms of lung disease, 8 from heart disease, and 15 from senile decay.

Post-mortem examinations have been made in 19 only of the deaths. There has been no fatal casualty, and no coroner's inquest has been held.

Post-mortem  
examinations.

The present number of general paralytic patients is 23 (19 males and 4 females), the epileptic are 147 (67 men and 80 women), and those reported to be actively suicidal are 15 males and 12 females; we found 3 men and 2 women only in bed; no one in the asylum was under mechanical restraint or in seclusion.

Paralytic,  
epileptic, and  
suicidal cases.

Since our Colleagues' visit, 3 men have been restrained by having their arms fastened, and 3 other men have worn locked gloves. In all these six cases the treatment was for surgical reasons, or to prevent the patient tearing open a wound of the throat self-inflicted before admission. In the case of one man, the restraint was found necessary at intervals for many weeks. Under the heading of restraint in the Medical Journal, we find record of 3 patients having been "dry packed" for maniacal excitement, the men for an aggregate of 24, the women for a total period of 20 hours. No patient, we are informed, is ever "dry packed" here continuously for longer than six hours.

Restraint.

Seclusion appears to have been resorted to with 19 men, on 105 occasions, for a total duration of 1,168 hours, and in the cases of 17 women, on 62 occasions, for a total of 748 hours. In one woman's case the seclusion was chiefly at her own request.

Seclusion.

The patients last registered as being under medical treatment, viz., this week, are 11 males and 24 females, of whom 2 of the former and 11 of the latter are taking sedatives at night only, and 3 males and 4 females are taking sedatives by day and at night.

On inquiry into the numerical strength of the staff of attendants, we learn that the staff consists of 27 men and 23 women; of the former 11, of the latter as many, have not yet served two years;

Staff of  
attendants.

Appendix (C.) years; seven of the men and five of the women have not been on duty 12 months. The attendants' wages have not recently been altered; four of the men sleep out, but these have no lodging allowance.

Staffordshire Asylums. (Stafford.)

There is a general night attendant in each division, who visits all the patients on that side, and there is another who sits up in the special dormitory for epileptics on each side; but there are no attendants stationed for duty in the infirmaries at night; one in each division for the sick we strongly recommend.

Exercise.

The plans for an addition to this asylum (to which we shall presently refer) involve an extension of airing-court space. For regular out-door exercise of the patients, male and female, we however suggest the laying-down of broad paths about the estate. Such exercise is likely to reduce the rate of mortality, and is certainly conducive to the good health of the patients and to the tranquillising of violent cases, who should have the advantage of extended exercise daily beyond the courts.

Employment.

The records of employment tell us that 219 males and 186 females are helping in work of some sort; 69 of the men work on the land and at the farm; 40 women assist in the laundry, 16 in the kitchen and offices, 60 at needlework. Under proper supervision, and in a simple way and without tools, it has been found possible elsewhere to give healthy employment to a larger number of troublesome patients than has heretofore been thought possible, and with results beneficial in every way.

Amusement.

The amusements for the patients are well sustained. At Christmas there were fancy balls. There is still only a Sunday Service at the Chapel. The Roman Catholics are only 22 or thereabouts; a priest visits them. The school is still carried on.

Night supervision of epileptics.

The arrangements for the night supervision of the epileptics are those which existed at the Commissioners' last visit, and imperfect.

Improvements and additions.

Plans have however been prepared, and are ready to be submitted through our Board for approval of the Home Secretary, giving accommodation for 150 patients of each sex, to include the epileptic and suicidally disposed. They also provide for a much-needed extension of the laundry and for the means of extinction of any outbreak of fire. The Committee has purchased 28 acres of the "Coton Field," which property adjoins the asylum estate at the north and north-east, but the conveyance is not yet completed. Some delay has occurred in the new building scheme from negotiations between the Committee and the Town Council of Stafford, as to the disposal of part of the sewerage from these blocks, but the negotiations are approaching a satisfactory settlement, which will be duly communicated to our Board.

Among the improvements effected since the Commissioners last visit have been the construction of additional water-closets in several female wards, the introduction of better fire grates, much painting, papering, and colouring of galleries, both in the main building and at the detached block.

On the male side in the old building the water-closets are still too few, especially so in No. 1, where the closet is also dark and ill-ventilated. Mr. Pater pointed out to us a position in which he thought additional closets for that ward could be placed, and we trust that no time will be lost in their construction.

We have, in the course of our visit, inspected the new purchase of land as well as other parts of the asylum estate. We suggest, for the Visitors' consideration, the expediency of fixing a steam pump, of simple construction, at a convenient spot for distributing the asylum sewerage over a portion of the new purchase and over the higher part of their old property. The soil of "Coton Field" appears to be most suitable for irrigation; and during wet seasons the meadows, which now receive all the sewage, must be super-saturated with it as well as water-logged.

Appendix (C.)  
Staffordshire  
Asylums.  
(Stafford.)  
Improvements  
and additions.

## STAFFORDSHIRE ASYLUMS—2. BURNTWOOD.

26 November 1881.

THIS asylum is now under the medical superintendence of Dr. Spence, who was appointed to his present office after the resignation of Dr. Davis, and who entered upon his duties at the beginning of this year.

Staffordshire  
Asylums.  
(Burntwood.)

The patients have risen in number since the last visit, which was made in November 1880; the males are 289, the females 265, so that the total of patients is 554 to-day. No one is absent on trial.

Statistics.

The changes which we notice among those upon the books have been effected by 126 admissions (66 on the men's side, 60 in the women's division, 7 of each sex being re-admissions), also by 52 discharges and 57 deaths. Of the cases admitted, 6 (all women) came by transfer from the other Staffordshire Asylum. By transfer thence 131 males and 126 females are now here, having been at different times received since the opening of this building. According to the medical records, 36 cases have recovered and been discharged since the 17th November 1880. The rate of the recoveries compared with the admissions has been 28 per cent., and the mortality calculated upon the average daily number resident, has been at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum.

Post-mortem examinations were made in only 22 instances, but the deaths have all been due to causes usually proving fatal among the insane; 10 being from general paralysis, 13 from epilepsy, 13 from various other causes of brain disease, 10 from disease of the lungs and heart, and 5 from senile decay.

Post-mortem  
examinations.

There has been no epidemic and no fatal casualty, and no coroner's inquest has been held. Having regard to the fact that 80 males and 70 females are subject to epilepsy, and that 22 men and 6 women are general paralytics, the present health is fairly good. Nine patients only, 5 men and 4 women, were yesterday in bed when we visited the wards, and but 8 males and 6 females

Health.

Appendix (C.) are under medical treatment for bodily disorder. There is no record of any use of restraint or seclusion.

Staffordshire  
Asylums.  
(Burntwood.)  
State of wards  
and patients.

We saw both sexes in-doors; only in the wards where the idiotic are chiefly brought together was there any over-crowding, but the day space is fully occupied elsewhere, and it does not appear to us that any infectious cases could be properly isolated in the building if an epidemic broke out. This state of things requires early attention on the part of the Committee. By a better distribution of cases, No. 7 ward on the female side has been tranquillised, but the women were not so well behaved under inspection as the men. The day-rooms have a cheerful appearance, and are kept in good order. The dormitories and single rooms are perfectly clean, comfortable, and as a rule, well ventilated. The offensive smell noticed last year in an attic has been corrected by new traps to exclude sewer gas, and No. 7 female ward has been improved by artificial warmth, a damp single room there (which it seems cannot be made dry) is now disused.

Supervision of  
epileptics and  
suicidal cases.

We were especially glad to see that effort had been made to bring the epileptic and the suicidal cases under continuous night supervision. They now sleep, in each division, in the top dormitories, which are *en suite*, and into which open a considerable number of single rooms. The structure of the dormitories does not allow perfect supervision, but this arrangement gives comparative security against suicide and the suffocation at night of those liable to fits. The supervision may, however, be easily made more perfect, and we trust that it will be. We think that one night attendant cannot, in these dormitories, watch over so many as are placed there; on the male side, 69 epileptics and 50 persons more or less disposed to suicide; in the female division, 67 epileptics and 33 women prone to destroy themselves. We also trust that the single rooms for these patients will be, without delay, improved by slits in the door panels, and by gas lights secure from interference. We may here notice that another dormitory has been added to the sleeping accommodation for women, by placing beds in what was a day-room in No. 7 ward.

Improvements.

The introduction of an electrical apparatus for checking want of vigilance on the part of the night attendants is very satisfactory. We are informed that the cost was only 80*l.* or thereabouts. This clock has 16 circuits, and the stations may be 32.

Another great improvement, since the Commissioners last visited, has been the provision of new internal hydrants in proper positions throughout the asylum, and the supply of external hydrants, with necessary hose to all; a good manual fire engine has also been purchased, and some Tozer's hand pumps have been added to the means of extinction of fire. The hose is not yet fixed near the hydrants indoors, but when that work has been done, we hope that no time will be lost in teaching both male and female attendants how to use the hydrants; a fire brigade should also be organised and frequently drilled.

Dietary.

Beyond a slight change in the pudding given to the patients on one day of the week, the dietary is the same as it was, and quite

quite sufficient. We tasted their dinner yesterday and to-day, also the tea provided for them; there were no complaints made to us upon the subject, but the tea we thought very indifferent. Beer has been struck off in the idiot wards only. Through praiseworthy perseverance on the part of Dr. Spence, grace is now sung at meals, which was not previously the practice here, many patients offering opposition in the matter.

Appendix (C.)  
Staffordshire  
Asylums.  
(Burntwood.)

The day staff consists, in the male division, of one head and 16 ordinary attendants, and one female nurse in the infirmary; and, on the female side, of one head attendant and 16 nurses. In two wards in each division we thought the staff insufficient, viz., Nos. 1 and 2 on the male side, and Nos. 4 and 3 on the female side. In the two male wards there are 112 patients (46 of whom are epileptics) to six attendants, and in the two female wards 100 patients (of whom 21 are epileptics) to five attendants. This is the full staff when all are on duty; during sickness and holidays it would be smaller, as the number in other wards is not sufficient to enable the withdrawal of any temporarily thence to fill vacancies in the wards we specially refer to. An addition to the staff on each side is, in our opinion, very necessary.

Staff of  
attendants.

We are glad to report a considerable increase in the proportion of men employed upon the land, as compared with the number thus occupied at the time of the Commissioners' visit a year ago. Independently of the ward cleaners in each division, 133 men and 103 women are usefully employed; of the former, 70 work on the land, 18 in shops as artizans or mechanics, 15 assist the upholsterers, and 30 are engaged in various other occupations; of the women, 39 are employed in needlework, 19 in the laundry department, 9 in the kitchen and offices, and 36 do miscellaneous work elsewhere. With an addition to the staff we hope that more women may be engaged in needlework, and more men as artizans, &c. The workshops are, however, inadequate to meet much increase of the present numbers there employed.

Employment.

The attendance at Divine Service on Sundays shows an increase since last visit, and is now 265 patients of both sexes. Nearly 200 patients also are now regularly assembled for daily Morning Prayer. The associated entertainments in the hall, formerly of occasional occurrence only, are now held fortnightly. The hall itself is in the painters' hands, for decoration. Large parties of both sexes are taken frequently for walks beyond the estate. The boundary walk is as yet unfinished, but we trust that it and its uses will not be overlooked.

Divine Service.

Amusements  
and exercise.

Since Dr. Spence has become superintendent many important alterations and improvements have been effected, several of which have been already referred to. Defects mentioned in the last entry have been remedied by the ventilation of all soil pipes and the disconnection of all sink and bath waste pipes from the drains. Several wards have been painted, papered, and decorated in good taste. An improved mode of sewage irrigation has been adopted, by which the old tanks have been disused, and the liquid discharged direct from the drains upon the land.

Appendix (C.)  
Staffordshire  
Asylums.  
(Burntwood.)

The recommendations made by the last visiting Commissioners which have not yet received attention are the fixing of a duplicate set of pumps, to guard against the dangerous inconveniences of a break-down of the existing single set, and the covering in of the steam pipes in the corridor leading to the kitchen, which, in their present exposed state, are not safe, especially as regards epileptic patients. These matters will, we trust, receive early attention.

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### SUFFOLK ASYLUM.

26 May 1881.

Suffolk Asylum.  
Overcrowding.  
Sanitary  
defects.

AT our visit to the Suffolk County Asylum this day, we find great overcrowding everywhere. On the books there are 401 patients, 174 males and 227 females. The asylum is supposed to accommodate 380 patients, so there are now 21 persons in the asylum beyond the proper number, 9 in the male and 12 in the female division. This circumstance alone would tend to increase the discomfort of the patients, as there is hardly any cause so likely to irritate lunatics as the want of sufficient space to move about, but we must at the outset of our report call attention to the large number of patients who have suffered from diarrhœa, the steady continuance of which can be attributed to no other cause, but this overcrowding. Since 24th January up to this day no less than 42 patients have been attacked with diarrhœa, of whom 7 have died, the last death occurring on the 17th instant. There have been also four cases of erysipelas, none proving fatal, and one of pyæmia from which the patient died. We feel that it will be hardly necessary for us to do more than state these facts, and to ask the Committee to at once take steps to remedy this defect, and prevent more lives being endangered from the too crowded state of the asylum. We are aware that plans were lately received at our office for the building of an addition to the asylum, which if carried out as proposed will accommodate about 75 patients in each division, but the question of immediate removal is one that will not wait; for the hot weather is rapidly coming on, and we think that a very serious outbreak may at any time occur. We learn that the Committee have authorised the removal of 10 females to the Ipswich Borough Asylum, and application has been made to remove some more to the Norwich Borough Asylum; but we hear that they cannot be received for three weeks, during which interval much danger must arise. It may be as well, here, to mention that there are already 37 men and 39 women chargeable to the county who are at present cared for in the Ipswich Borough Asylum, so that, with the numbers here in excess of the proper accommodation, 96 out of the 150 beds in the new building can be at once filled.

Statistics.

Since our Colleagues were here on 13th April 1880, the following changes have taken place:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.	Appendix (C.) Suffolk Asylum. Statistics.
Admitted - - - - -	71	86	157	
Discharged "recovered" - -	26	37	63	
" "relieved" - -	-	4	4	
" "not improved" - -	10	-	10	
Died - - - - -	25	31	56	

In the deaths post-mortem examination verified the assigned cause in about two-thirds of the instances, and one coroner's inquest was held on the body of a patient who died in the night unattended, when the verdict was "serous apoplexy." The death-rate is about 2 per cent. higher than is usual in county asylums. Excepting that 9 deaths are ascribed to diarrhoea, 1 to pyæmia, and 1 to enteric fever, there is nothing to notice in the causes of the remaining 45 deaths.

Post-mortem  
examinations.  
Inquest.

No patient being absent on leave, we have, during our visit, seen every patient on the books, to many we spoke, and to all we gave opportunity of speaking with us, and have nothing to report with respect to any alleged grievances or complaint.

The dress of both sexes was good in general, but we were not pleased with the material supplied to the more demented and destructive women, and also think more attention might be paid to the personal neatness of this class. The day-rooms and dormitories were clean and in good order, but, with all the windows and doors open, close, oppressive, and stuffy. The dormitories in the attics were particularly noticeable for their want of ventilation, and we think that all ought to be altered as one on the female side has been, which, though by no means what we think desirable as a sleeping-room, still forms a marked contrast to the adjoining dormitories. As we felt to-day how hot these rooms must be in the summer, so we can also see how cold and damp they must be in winter, and we observed throughout the house that much is required in the way of painting, whitewashing, and general renovation.

General  
condition.

The dinners we saw served in several wards seemed to give general satisfaction.

Dinners.

The supervision of the epileptics by night remains as it was, *i. e.*, once every two hours, but we hear that in the new block it is proposed to have a large proportion under continual care by night. We hope that gas will supply the place of the oil-lamps in the asylum soon. The gas works are only two miles off, so that the expense need not be great, and the comfort and saving of labour would be enormous. We saw in bed to-day 3 men and 5 women, and 6 men and 11 women are registered as under medical treatment. The laundry arrangements still admit of only one change of linen for each patient per week.

Epileptics.

Seclusion has been employed in the case of 1 man and 2 women, the former on five occasions and the latter, 1 for two days, the other for 36 hours, and 1 man has been restrained by the muff seven times for aggressive violence.

Seclusion and  
restraint.

Appendix (C.)  
 —  
 Suffolk Asylum.  
 Amusements.

We have made the statutory inquiries as to Divine Service, employments, associated entertainments and the like, and find that the average number of patients attending remains nearly the same as in former reports. We were struck, however, with the want of means of amusement, daily papers, &c. in the wards, and think that more might with advantage be supplied. The billiard table in No. 4 male side should be re-covered. Though the amusements in the wards seemed scanty, the demeanour of the patients was quiet and orderly, only very few made any disturbance whatever, and the only way these gave expression to their feelings was by loud talking. There have been several changes in the last visit, there is a new assistant medical officer, a new head attendant in each division, a new clerk and steward, and a new storekeeper.

Staff of attendants.

We were pleased to learn that though the attendants begin at 14 *l.* for women, and 24 *l.* for men, this rate only lasts six months, when they are raised 2 *l.*, and at the end of 18 months from commencement of service are raised 1 *l.* a year to 22 *l.* and 30 *l.* The charge of a ward gives an immediate rise of 2 *l.*

Precautions against fire.

The means for extinguishing a fire have been further increased by the supply of hose for the use of corridor engines in each ward. No attendant has as yet a key of the cupboard containing these hose, but we hear from Dr. Eager that they will be shortly furnished with them.

We are glad to be able to report that there is a decided improvement in the way the case books are kept, and we hope that it will not be long before every case is duly entered up.

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### SURREY ASYLUMS.—1. WANDSWORTH.

3 March 1881.

Surrey Asylums.  
 (Wandsworth.)  
 Additions.

DURING the course of our visits to this Asylum we have gone over the whole of the building occupied by the patients, and have also seen the new structural additions now in progress, consisting of a chapel, a visiting-room, and a large block of workshops and store-rooms. The workshops are already occupied, but the chapel and visiting-room will not be completed for some time, but when the former building is finished, the present erection, which is used for divine service, will be altered, and the upper part will be turned into a billiard and smoking room, and the lower part will be converted into a store-room. The visiting-room will be provided with a stage, so that it may also serve the purpose of a recreation hall. The new house which is being built for the medical superintendent is in a forward state, but will not be ready for occupation for some time, and the covered way leading to the house from the main building is not yet begun.

State of wards.

Owing to the alterations going on, some of the wards on the male side were in a state of confusion, and will require much painting, decorating, and general renewing to bring them into favourable comparison with the other wards. The other wards

were



were bright and cheerful; and we must give due praise to the attendants, particularly on the female side, for the general neatness and great cleanliness of the wards and dormitories. The walls were hung with cheap prints, principally from the "Graphic" and "Illustrated," and framed on the premises, and in most of the day-rooms we noticed well-filled fern cases. We were pleased to observe the new greenhouses which are now in use, and hope that a constant supply of flowers and ferns will be kept up in the wards. During our inspection we saw every patient on the books, and can report well of their demeanour and behaviour. There were a few on either side who became excited on our entrance, but no one was aggressive, and the excitement passed off in loud talking or strong language, but, considering the class of persons received here, we were much impressed by the orderly conduct of the great majority of them.

Appendix (C.)  
Surrey  
Asylums.  
(Wandsworth.)  
State of  
wards.

We noticed with satisfaction that but few, either male or female, were obliged to be clad in strong exceptional dress. The clothing was good and tidy, and showed signs that the attendants in this respect also did not neglect their duty.

Clothing.

There are now in this Asylum a large number of patients who are old, imbecile, restless persons, who have been sent here on account of being difficult to manage in a workhouse, not really in want of Asylum care, but needing rather more attention than is likely to be bestowed on them in a workhouse. This circumstance accounts for the number of persons found by us in bed during our inspection, 51 in all, 32 men and 19 women; but despite this fact, the patients appeared on the whole to be in fairly good bodily health.

Bedridden  
patients.

Certain patients difficult to accommodate here satisfactorily are the idiot children of both sexes, and we should be glad could we report that there was a likelihood of removal of this class of patients to institutions suitable to their cases; but we think that it would be advisable to have a female attendant to look after the idiot boys, not because we have any reason to suppose that they receive other than kind treatment at the attendants' hands, but we have seen this plan tried elsewhere with the happiest results.

Idiot patients.

We had from no one any complaints of unkind usage at the hands of any attendants, and though we saw a number of black eyes, we were satisfied that they were the result of accidents or a sudden blow given by other patients. Whilst on the subject of accidents, it might be well to call attention to the iron steps leading to the airing-courts, and though Dr. Biggs tells us that no catastrophe has as yet occurred, we cannot but feel that they are likely to cause injury to the feeble and infirm. For the benefit of these patients, we saw a large wire shade in the airing-court which will be covered by creepers in the summer, thus affording an inexpensive protection from the sun. The complaints made to us by patients were comparatively few, and were confined to the usual one of alleged over-long detention, or were made about the food provided. Every patient had opportunity of speaking with us, with the exception of three

women

Appendix (C.) Surrey Asylums. (Wandsworth.) women who were absent on trial. Many availed themselves of the opportunity afforded them; to a few we were able to hold out hopes of going away at no very distant date, but as is our general experience, the patients most vehemently deprecating their detention were those whose cases afforded us but little hope of speedy recovery. The complaints made of the food, we thought, were entirely unfounded; we tasted the very food complained of, and found it to be very good.

Dietary. The dinner yesterday and to-day was seen and tasted by us, and the fare provided on both occasions was good in quality and sufficient in quantity. The beer and porter which is given to the patients was generally approved by them.

Divine Service. We made enquiries respecting the attendance at divine worship on Sundays, and learn that the average congregation numbers about 460 at both morning and evening service. The women being considerably in excess of the men. Nearly 50 patients less attend the week-day service. At the associated gatherings about 200 men and 370 women are present. Sixty men and 300 women weekly go for walks in the country, 290 men and 60 women daily walk in the grounds, whilst the returns give 67 men and 215 women as altogether confined to the airing-courts for exercise.

Employment. About 180 men and rather over 300 women in some way do useful work at the Asylum, but with the new workshops we hope that means of employment in the way of trades may be found for the patients here, as to-day the records show only 18 engaged in trade, out of which 11 are shoemakers and 4 tailors.

Statistics. Our Colleagues visited this Asylum rather more than 12 months ago, and we find that since 20th February 1880 (last day of their inspection) the changes have been as follows:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - - -	211	226	437
Discharged "recovered" - -	74	99	173
„ "relieved" or "not improved"	83	94	177

Out of this number of 177 patients so discharged, 4 men and 12 women were given up to their friends, 4 and 6 respectively were sent to Metropolitan District Asylums, 32 and 17 to licensed houses, 40 and 58 to other Asylums, but only 2 men and 1 woman were sent back as fit cases to be retained in a workhouse.

The present number on the books is 1,058, one more than at the last visit. The men are 423, and the women 635. There is one vacant bed on the female side, but the males exceed the estimated accommodation of the Asylum on their side by 3. We hear that some male patients will be sent soon to the Portsmouth Borough Asylum, but not sufficient to reduce the male inmates below the numbers for whom accommodation was provided, and we are informed that the number of lunatic paupers belonging to the

the county of Surrey in various Asylums and licensed houses is over 500. The deaths have been 45 in the male, and 37 in the female division. This death rate is low, about 2 per cent. lower than the average rate in county Asylums.

Appendix (C.)  
 Surrey Asylums.  
 (Wandsworth.)  
 Inquests.

Nothing in the assigned causes of deaths require special comment here excepting in two instances. One was the death of a man which was made the subject of inquiry by the coroner, when the verdict was "Death from Pyæmia, the result of injury to penis and scrotum, but how the injury was caused there is no evidence to show." The impression on Dr. Biggs' mind is, that this injury must have been caused by another patient suddenly giving him a kick, unperceived by any attendant, and we are unable to give any opinion on the subject; but we must not omit to notice that an attendant had been dismissed for striking this patient some time previously, and though by no possibility could the injuries have been received at that time, yet we should have been better satisfied could we have obtained direct evidence that the injury had been undoubtedly caused by a fellow patient. The other inquest was held, also upon a man, in which case the jury returned a verdict of "Died from effusion into the chest following pleurisy caused by fracture of the ribs, but how done there is no evidence to show;" and that is exactly how the matter rests, for we are not able to find out in any way how or when these ribs were broken.

It is fair to the attendants to say that we were satisfied with their appearance, and thought that in both divisions they looked intelligent suitable persons, and out of the whole number of 112 attendants considerably more than half have been in the asylum service over two years; whilst 14 only have not yet been engaged as much as six months here.

Staff of attendants.

Post-mortem examinations were made in five instances only, but we expect that a great change in this matter will be able to be recorded next year, for a new post-mortem room, properly constructed and adequate for the purpose, will be before long available.

Post-mortem examinations

Seclusion has been resorted to on the female side only since the last visit; 11 women were so treated on 25 occasions for a period of 87 hours in all. Nineteen men and 33 women have been restrained, by means of the glove only in the men's, by means of the glove or by means of the vest in the women's cases. The reasons assigned for the use of this treatment were on account of violence, or from danger of strong suicidal attempts, to prevent self-injury, or for surgical or medical reasons; the restraint in one case has been almost continuous since the last visit.

Seclusion and restraint.

Much has been done and much is still to be carried out to improve the aspects of the wards, and to give comfort to the inmates; amongst other improvements not mentioned before, we may notice a day-room has been built to wards Nos. 7, 10, and 12, male division, and a large bay window in No. 6 male gallery. We think but little expense would be incurred in increasing the light in one of the bed-rooms in No. 5 female gallery. The larger additions and improvements have been already noticed

Appendix (C.) earlier in this report. We have shown by the tenour of this report that we are pleased with the result of our inspection, and think the general condition creditable both to the Superintendent and his staff.

Surrey  
Asylums.  
(Wandsworth.)

### SURREY ASYLUMS.—2. BROOKWOOD.

1 December 1881.

Surrey  
Asylums.  
(Brookwood.)

WE have this day concluded our inspection of this Asylum, and during the course of our visit we have not only been through all the wards and dormitories of the main building, but have also seen the cottages, farm buildings, and other dwellings, in which are placed 29 men and 10 women, who all appeared to us much to appreciate the quasi-home life they lead.

Statistics.

It is just 14 months since our Colleagues were here last, and the changes since that date have been as follows:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - - -	126	168	294
Discharged "recovered" - - -	56	99	155
" "relieved" - - -	10	16	26
" "not improved" - - -	20	29	49
Died - - - - -	44	59	103

There are now on the books the names of 406 men and 609 women, 1,015 in all, and the Asylum is calculated to accommodate 15 men and 20 women more than are at present under treatment here; but there are this day 50 men and 49 women chargeable to the Surrey Unions, who are cared for at the Three Counties Asylum, whilst there are only 9 patients in this place belonging to out-county unions. Of the patients admitted since last visit, 7 men and 20 women are old cases re-admitted from a metropolitan licensed house. As will be seen from the total number of deaths, the rate of mortality has been below the average rate in county Asylums, and we find nothing in the assigned causes of death calling for comment or remark beyond the fact that general paralysis accounts for 21. No case of fever, contagious disorder, or casualty terminated fatally, and there has been no suicide.

Post-mortem  
examinations.

In 57 cases the cause of death was verified by post-mortem examination.

We have, during our inspection, seen every patient on the books excepting 1 man and 3 women absent on leave, and have given to all full opportunity of talking with us. Many of both sexes did so, and it is satisfactory to be able to record that we had no complaint made in either division which appeared to us to rest upon any substantial basis. The complaints on the female side

side were remarkably few, and in the male division were made by very insane patients on the score of undue detention. There are, however, here no less than 36 patients belonging to the criminal class. We must express our strong desire that some means of disposing of this class may at no distant date be provided, as there can be no doubt but that their presence in the wards of a county Asylum is viewed with dislike by the well-disposed patients, and they endeavour with much success to stir up and ferment discontent and dissension amongst the less orderly and quiet patients, and are a constant source of anxiety to the officers and attendants. The behaviour of both sexes was orderly: that of the women remarkably so; and we think the dress of the patients and general condition of the wards and dormitories very creditable to the attendants.

Appendix (C.)

Surrey  
Asylums.  
(Brookwood.)

We have to record for the first time since the asylum was opened two instances of mechanical restraint. One patient has for surgical reasons been so treated twice for four and two hours.

Restraint.

Our Colleagues reported that the question of the water supply remained in an unsatisfactory state, and we have to mention the fact that owing to an accident the boring operation is at a standstill, and the water for the asylum is still taken from the canal. We feel sure that the Committee feel with us that the supply of pure water for asylum use should be obtainable on the premises, and that they will make some provision for this purpose without delay. The health of the patients is good; only 1 woman and but 5 men were seen by us in bed, whilst there are under medical treatment 24 of the latter and 19 of the former sex.

Water supply.

The food provided for the patients was good and sufficient, and it is perhaps worthy of note that on this head we had no complaint in either division.

Dietary.

We find that there were at church last Sunday 156 men and 253 women, and at morning prayers 97 men and 125 women; under this head we may mention that we think the chapel might well receive some attention, as its bare appearance presents a very unfavourable contrast to the rest of the asylum. The service would certainly be rendered more attractive were an organ provided to replace the old small harmonium at present in use. There is a Roman Catholic service, attended by about 31 of the patients belonging to that faith. The total number of Roman Catholics in the asylum is 83. A Rabbi attends occasionally to minister to those of the Jewish persuasion.

Divine Service.

Forty-one male patients are allowed on parole beyond the grounds, and 100 female patients go frequently for exercise beyond the grounds. Three hundred and fifteen men and 396 women are in some way usefully employed. No less than 70 men work in the garden, and we were well pleased with the appearance of the greenhouses, which even at this time of year were bright and gay; and it should be stated that the flowers and plants reared here, are, as they ought to be, plentifully distributed throughout the wards. Sixty-nine men are engaged with the farm bailiff, and the rest are employed in various trades,

Employment and exercise.

Appendix (C.) commencing with book-binding, giving work to 11, down to brick-laying, at which only 1 is occupied. The women are for the most part engaged in the laundry, domestic work, or sewing. Surrey Asylums. (Brookwood.) Many of the women, especially those who have recently returned here from Bethnal House, complained that they did not receive money-payment for their services. We are aware that this subject has already received attention from the Committee, and it may, perhaps, be found advisable to substitute payment in money for extra luxuries at present given to those employed as a reward for their services.

Staff of attendants.

The attendants appeared to us to be intelligent and acquainted with their duties; they are 95 in number, but of these 31 have not yet been a twelvemonth in asylum employ. The difficulty of providing suitable accommodation for married attendants must always prove a difficulty in retaining their services; but we saw a row of cottages just outside the lodge gates which, as far as situation goes, we are of opinion might be purchased, both for the purpose of providing the attendants with suitable homes and also of ensuring more privacy to the asylum.

Improvements.

The principal alterations that have taken place since the last visit have been the repairing and occupation of the new farm and gas cottages; the thorough ventilation of the sewers, the enlargement and re-painting of No. 9 female ward, and the addition thereto of a bath-room; the provision of extincteurs throughout the asylum, and the appointment of a man formerly belonging to the Metropolitan Fire Brigade as an attendant and captain of the fire brigade. A pavilion has been built on the cricket ground, which has been carefully laid, and afforded during the summer much amusement and healthy exercise to the patients.

Amusement.

The amusements are numerous and varied. To-night there is to be a dramatic entertainment, and the patients are looking forward with much pleasure to a grand fancy ball which is to take place early in January. In all these gatherings the assistant medical officers take an active part, whilst they certainly do not neglect their other duties, as they showed an intimate knowledge of the case of every patient on their respective sides, and keep up the notes in the case books with accuracy.

The foregoing remarks show that the general condition of the asylum, as regards its management and the care and attention bestowed on the patients, has in no way deteriorated since the last report by our Colleagues in September 1880.

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## SUSSEX ASYLUM.

7 June 1881.

Sussex Asylum.

WE have to-day finished our statutory inspection of this asylum, last visited by members of our Board on the 22nd May 1880, and we can with perfect truth echo the laudatory remarks made at that visit. The establishment is in excellent order, and the wards exhibit strict cleanliness, much comfort, and sufficient attention to cheerful decoration. The medical superintendent took

took possession of his new house in January, and the wards obtained by conversion of his apartments, in the main building, have been occupied since September by 30 convalescent pauper and quiet private patients. The house is satisfactory, and the new wards are an admirable addition to the asylum. A work in progress is an enlargement of the female dining-hall, so as to seat about 100 more women.

Appendix (C.)  
Sussex Asylum.

The patients on the books are to-day 825, of whom 358 are males, 467 are females; these figures include 32 private cases, received at low-rates, nearly all from Sussex, and most of whom would be forced to return as paupers if discharged as private patients, also 67 paupers from non-contributing boroughs, some of whom only could be taken into asylums as convenient for them as this is. We observe that the Committee in their annual report dated 31st December 1880, look forward to the necessity for further provision at no distant date for the lunatics here admitted. This is proper, but there are contingencies which may postpone that necessity. We agree with them that such provision should be made elsewhere than in this asylum.

At the request of Dr. Williams, we looked at a plot of land, five acres or thereabouts, in front of the asylum, and across the high road, which is, we understand, now for sale. We think that no one viewing the land could doubt the desirability of its purchase by the Committee; if not bought by them now, we believe that later they will be compelled to purchase at an enhanced price in order to protect themselves from a nuisance to the patients.

The admissions since the Commissioners last visit have been 251, the discharges 152, the deaths 79. The chief causes of death have been as usual, brain disease, general paralysis, epilepsy, and diseases of the heart and lungs.

Statistics.

There has been no suicide or fracture of a fatal kind, and coroner's inquests have been two only. The verdicts were respectively, "congestion of brain and lungs," and "peritonitis with obstruction to the bowels by swallowing stones." Both these cases were some time back communicated to our Board, and call for no comment here.

Inquests.

The recoveries have been 88 out of 152 discharges. We, however, notice that in 1880 there were 44 re-admissions. That fact does not, of course, show that discharges were premature, how long it was ere relapses occurred is a very pertinent question. During the interval between this visit and that of the 22nd May, 13 patients have been sent out to work-houses, of these one only has been returned, one only also has been sent back out of 27 discharged to care of friends. The female general paralytics here are 6 as against 11 males. The latest register in the asylum books inform us, that the epileptics are 45 in the male, 43 in the female department; 8 men and 4 women appear to be actively suicidal. We saw all the patients save three women absent on leave; their conduct under inspection was quiet and orderly, dress very satisfactory, and personal cleanliness remarkably so. Bathing in this asylum is twice

Appendix (C.) weekly. A very small number of each sex were in bed ; the night supervision is good.

Sussex Asylum.

Epileptic and suicidal patients.

In the epileptic and suicidal dormitories, each dormitory has two night attendants. Dr. Williams considers that it would not be safe to have attendants sitting up alone there. Each infirmary has also a night attendant, and there is a general night attendant besides for each division.

Staff of attendants.

The staff in personal charge of the patients is, we think, numerically sufficient both by day and night. The attendants and nurses seem to be well paid, well cared for, and judiciously selected. The result is what might be expected, viz., that they keep their situations longer than elsewhere, and of them we heard no complaints which even sounded plausible. On the women's side two nurses are boarded by the Committee, and paid for by a benevolent lady to train them for attendance on private mental cases elsewhere. We are glad to see that pensions to incapacitated attendants are granted by the Committee. It is almost superfluous to say that the patients' welfare must largely depend in every asylum upon the character and conduct of the attendants, and that frequent changes in any staff must increase the difficulties of asylum management, and must be mischievous to the patients.

Restraint and seclusion.

Wet packing has been resorted to here in the cases of 6 men and 4 women, the former on 28 occasions for 103 hours in the aggregate, the latter on 27 occasions for 82 hours : no wet packing has been prolonged beyond four hours, and generally it has been for a much shorter time. One of the women so treated has also been dry packed nine times, altogether for 36 hours, once only so long as six hours. There has been no other restraint of a mechanical kind. As to seclusion, 2 of each sex have been each once so treated never longer than seven hours. At the present time 9 men and as many women are registered in the medical journal as taking medicine. Those taking sedatives at night are not included in the cases registered in the journal, but in the case books only. There are, however, 41 males and 74 females taking medicine for functional derangements.

Employment.

The total number of men employed are 246, the women thus made useful are 335. Dr. Williams considers that the out-door employment of the men is a great aid to their recovery, and the farm of 247 acres is worked at a considerable profit ; 74 females assist in the kitchen and vegetable rooms. The shops attract many patients, and they turn out much valuable work. By the males much has been done lately in re-decorating, painting, and cleaning the interior of the asylum, and the furniture for the new wards was all made by patients here. Yesterday we saw 10 male patients in the shoemaker's shop, 13 with the tailor.

Dietary.

There has been no change in the dietary ; the dinners were yesterday seen by us in each dining-hall ; such of the food as we tasted could not be properly objected to. Amusements and exercise are organised as heretofore ; there is much variety in the former. The airing-courts are kept in excellent order, and the views from the same are at this time of the year most beautiful.

Amusements and exercise.

Weather



Weather did not permit us to visit the farm, but we inspected the detached hospital; there are now 10 male ordinary patients occupying it, as it is not just now required for its chief purpose. The mortuary would be improved by shelves, curtains, and the introduction of a few chairs, but this is a detail to which we are sure Dr. Williams will give attention without any pressure on our part. The whole establishment is, indeed, in a high state of order, and we can only end as we began our report, by praising those concerned in bringing the asylum to its present condition.

Appendix (C.)  
Sussex Asylum.

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### WARWICK ASYLUM.

19 November 1881.

IN this asylum, visited last by Commissioners in November of 1880, there are now 16 more patients than at that date, the numbers being to-day 295 males, 373 females, a total of 668 cases.

Warwick  
Asylum.

The general health is good, the mortality, in 1880 on the male side especially heavy, has since fallen, and this year the deaths in both divisions do not rise to a higher figure than 10 per cent., the rate being, as usual, calculated on the average daily number of patients resident in the asylum.

Since the Commissioners' visit last year, there have been only three fresh cases of diarrhoea, but 5 deaths resulted from that malady. The other causes of death present nothing remarkable, and there has been no other epidemic. In Dr. Parsey's opinion, defects of the asylum drainage were the source of the diarrhoea. This conclusion on his part led to an examination, and extensive re-construction of the older drainage, and improvement of the sewer. The principal alterations which have been lately effected appear to have been a substitution, in the old system, of sanitary pipes for brick culverts, a diversion of some drains which were under the buildings; the connection of levels, the removal of sharp curves, disconnection between drains and all sinks, baths, urinals, &c.; better ventilation and flushing of drains, and increased water storage at the main building, and at Highfield.

Unhealthy  
state.

We found in bed 3 males and 9 females; 9 males and 23 females are registered as taking medicine for bodily disorders. There has been no fatal casualty, and no inquest. Post-mortem examinations have been 55, the deaths 68.

Post-mortem  
examinations.

Fifty-nine in the men's division, 68 on the women's side have been the admissions, and only one case was a re-admission within a year of previous discharge. The discharges have been 43, of which 33 were upon recovery. The private class now consists of 4 men and 12 women. We understand that as these die or leave, their places will not be filled by other private patients.

Statistics.

The weekly charge for Warwickshire paupers is now 9 s.  $\frac{1}{2}$  d. A patient of each sex is absent on leave. No pauper has been returned to a workhouse for detention there.

## Appendix (C.)

Warwick  
Asylum.  
Patients'  
treatment.

The patients were orderly during our inspection, and had all of them opportunity of speaking to us; complaints were chiefly of alleged illegal detention, but on this point they were not many, and none seem to be well grounded. Rough treatment was only mentioned by two or three men, whose statements we believe to be quite untrustworthy.

Clothing.

Credit is due to the attendants for the clean and tidy appearance of the patients, and the clothing in both divisions is good. Two changes of linen weekly is the rule.

Dietary.

There is nothing new to report of the dietary, the dinners which we saw were sufficient in quantity, and they appeared to be relished in the several wards.

Of the state of the wards, day-rooms, dormitories, and single rooms in regard to cleanliness, order, ventilation, and plain comforts we cannot speak too highly. On the female side six additional water-closets have been lately constructed.

Staff of  
attendants.

The staff of attendants does not appear to be inadequate in number for the proper care and control of the patients. Besides the head attendants on each side, there are in the men's division on day duty 22, and on the women's side 30 (including 4 laundry maids, who also act as attendants); as far as we can judge, they seem to be suitable persons for their post, and well acquainted with their duties. A large majority count lengthened service. For night duty there are three attendants of each sex.

Epileptics.

The epileptic patients are 66 male and 51 females, and for their special care through the night there are two attendants of each sex on duty. The dormitories and single rooms in the main building, more especially on the female side, are by reason of structural difficulties, incident to an old asylum, not well arranged for the easy and complete supervision, which is necessary as a safeguard against death by suffocation in fits. This desideratum cannot, we fear, be obtained here without additions to the present building, and it should form part of the next enlargement. The general paralytics are only 4 in number, and they are all of the male sex. The idiots are 64 males and 47 females, but of these only 10 males and 12 females are free from epilepsy, and below 25 years of age; very few, therefore, are susceptible of material improvement by training. It is some evidence of the attendants' careful discharge of their duty that there has been no grave accident in the wards, such as the fracture of a limb, and at the time of our visit only one black eye was to be seen, and this had been produced by the assault of a patient upon another.

Restraint and  
seclusion.

No one was in restraint or secluded while we were among the patients. According to the medical journal, indeed, there has been not a single instance of the use of mechanical restraint since the Commissioners' last visit, and seclusion has been sparingly employed. Six men have been thus treated on nine occasions, and for an aggregate of  $45\frac{3}{4}$  hours, and 7 women on 13 occasions for a total of  $67\frac{1}{2}$  hours. Five of the males secluded were epileptics, and 1 of the females accounts for 8 of the 13 occasions, and 50 of the  $67\frac{1}{2}$  hours of seclusion.

The

The returns as to employment show that about 60 per cent. of the males, and 58 per cent. of the females are occupied in various ways; of the former, 52 work on the land, 5 as shoemakers, 9 as tailors, 5 as carpenters, 13 assist various artisans, 7 work in the kitchen and wash-house, 44 are ward helpers, and 43 pick hair, or are engaged in other light employment. By male patients' labour some of the wards and the recreation hall have been very recently decorated in good taste. Of the women, 120 are occupied in needlework and knitting, 40 in the laundry department, 12 in the kitchen and offices, and 56 in ward cleaning and other domestic work. Though the above return is creditable, we think that further efforts might lead to the occupation of some of the men unemployed, even if it involved, as it probably would, an increase in the staff of attendants.

Appendix (C.)  
Warwick  
Asylum.  
Employment.

The chapel continues to be filled, as we are informed, by a congregation on Sundays of 300 patients and attendants; a larger attendance at divine service would, it is anticipated take place if there was more accommodation. As the centre aisle is somewhat wider than customary, we would suggest that, before enlargement of the chapel, the experiment be tried of placing one seat in the aisle at the end of each of the sittings; this would enable about 40 more patients to be present.

Divine Service.

As regards the accommodation of this asylum, there are vacant beds in position for 22 males and 21 females; but if these were all filled, the existing day-rooms would be overcrowded, and the question of adding somewhat to the day-space is one which calls for early consideration.

Addition to  
Asylum.

This asylum, we may state in conclusion, maintains that high position among institutions for the care and treatment of the insane which it has for so many years held under the medical superintendence of Dr. Parsey.

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## WILTS ASYLUM.

6 September 1881.

DR. BOWES from Northampton Asylum has here succeeded Dr. Cooke as medical superintendent. He has under his charge 579 patients, of whom 1 of each sex is absent on trial. The males on the books are 269, the females are 328. All are chargeable to unions in the county, except 44 belonging to the boroughs of Devizes and Salisbury.

Wilts Asylum.

During our inspection every patient in residence was seen by us. The behaviour of the patients while we were in the wards, was, with very few exceptions, good, and no complaints were made which required any investigation on our part. Such patients as appealed for discharge were obviously unfit to take care of themselves. Some might possibly be taken care of in workhouses,

There are as many as 44 male and 55 female epileptics. The special dormitories erected for this class and for the suicidally

Epileptics.

Appendix (C.)  
 Wilts Asylum. disposed are found to be insufficient to accommodate all whose cases demand continuous night supervision. We think that each of those dormitories should be enlarged by abolition of attendant's rooms, and so be made to accommodate 19 more patients of each sex. The enlargement would not be a costly affair.

General health. The general health of the patients is good; 8 men and 7 women were in bed to-day, one of the former is recovering from typhoid fever. The males registered last as taking medicine for bodily ailments are 29, the females are 49. There has been no epidemic since our Colleagues' visit in 1880. The typhoid fever case is isolated in a single room in the infirmary ward on the male side. There is no detached hospital. We are disposed to think that the removal of the female infirmary to the ground floor is possible, and would be proper. The typhoid fever was limited to two cases; there was a leakage in the water-closet pipe of No. 2, where the patient attacked and now ill was warded, that has been rectified. We did not notice escape of sewer gas in any direction; the old water-closets are of faulty construction, but we understood that the drains were long ago ventilated and trapped.

Wards and  
 amusements.

We, as usual, inspected all the wards and offices and workshops; the wards were clean and wholesome, but the means of in-door amusement are scanty; and the supply of floor matting is insufficient. We hope that the Committee can provide the funds for a library. Some of the book-cases were to-day quite empty, and newspapers were very few indeed. Dr. Bowes seems to be quite alive to the propriety of improving the aspect of the wards by inexpensive means, and we were glad to see that repairs and renovation of paint were taken in hand in the male ward No. 3. Many bath-rooms and lavatories have been improved by new fittings.

In the dormitories more under-blankets have been supplied. It would be well, we think, to lower the beds for epileptics, and we trust that the old box-beds will be gradually abolished; fractures of ribs have been traced to falls upon the sides of such beds.

Another suggestion we would make is, electric communication between the infirmaries and the bed-rooms of the medical officers, and if the vigilance of the night attendants were tested by electric arrangements that would be also an improvement. These arrangements are not now costly.

Attendants.

Dr. Bowes reports well of his attendants; their wages have been revised, and the pay of the charge attendants especially has been raised. At their option they can receive: men, 2*l.* 10*s.*, women, 2*l.*, yearly in lieu of beer.

Dietary.

There has been no change in the patients' dietary. We think that there are many arguments for the substitution of one dinner in a dining hall for many dinners in several wards, and we should rejoice to hear of the appropriation of the present chapel for dining and recreation purposes, and the erection of a detached chapel. According to the present arrangements there is not sufficient accommodation for those who are able and willing to attend

Divine

Divine Service. There must inevitably be disturbance of the wards before and after meals, and no little difficulty in keeping the wards clear of unpleasant smells; putting aside the consideration that the association of members of each sex at dinner often strengthens self-control, and that the visit to the dining-hall breaks the monotony of a long day in the same ward. Appendix (C.)  
Wilts Asylum.

The outer clothing of the patients is serviceable in texture and clean in appearance. We are assured that the stock of under-linen is sufficient for the demands made upon it, but one shirt weekly for day and night use is not, we think, enough for the men. In most Asylums the male patients have now two shirts weekly. We hear that about half the men have Sunday suits. Clothing.

The total numbers employed, of men and women, are 335, of whom the women are 195. It struck us, when visiting the engineer's department, that there should be in that quarter some gate or railing to shut off access to the women's side. Employment.

For the protection of the asylum from fire the Committee are carrying out improvements in the system of external hydrants under, we believe, the advice of Captain Shaw of the Fire Brigade. The work promises well, but we would recommend the supply in addition, of Merryweather's hand-pump apparatus near some of the wards, indoors. Precautions  
against fire.

There is yet another matter to which we should allude, the state of the mortuary; the interior of that room is scarcely what it should be, and some little outlay there in curtains, shelves, and other furniture is very desirable. Mortuary.

No patient was to-day restrained, but during our inspection of No. 3 ward on the male side it was thought proper to seclude a noisy and violent man. There has been no resort to restraint since last visit, according to the records, but 31 males have been secluded on 247 occasions for a total of 1,966 hours, 27 females on 57 occasions for 1,150 hours, the period of calculation was 17 months. Restraint and  
seclusion.

The changes recorded among the patients are represented by admissions, 72 men, 100 women; discharges, 26 males, 56 females; deaths, 72. The recoveries have been 58. The case books might be better kept; we would call the attention of the assistant medical officer to this matter. Statistics.

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## WORCESTER ASYLUM.

18 October 1881.

SINCE we last visited this Asylum it has sustained a heavy loss by the death of Dr. Sherlock. He had been nearly 27 years in office, he was an able and conscientious medical superintendent. Dr. Cooke, formerly a medical assistant here, and lately the Worcester  
Asylum,  
Death of  
Dr. Sherlock.

Appendix (C.)  
 Worcester  
 Asylum.

medical superintendent of Wilts County Asylum (in both positions favourably known by us) has been appointed his successor. He is ably assisted by Messrs. Craddock and Atkinson, who served under Dr. Sherlock.

Necessity for  
 additional ac-  
 commodation.

A resolution of Quarter Sessions at Midsummer 1880, referred to the Committee to consider and report upon the question, "Whether by a classification of patients or otherwise, the enlargement of this asylum could be avoided, in whole or in part." The Committee required a report from Dr. Sherlock. It was made on the 2nd August 1880. It went into the matter fully, described the Asylum (then containing 763 patients) as crowded, and many of the wards crowded; and in effect stated that the proper remedy was the erection of another Asylum for chronic and harmless lunatics. In their report the Committee answered the question put to them in the negative.

The patients of the Asylum are to-day 785. The recognised accommodation is for 754. It is our duty, therefore, to press upon the attention of Quarter Sessions the necessity for further provision for the lunatic poor of the county and city. In our opinion the matter is urgent, financial reasons forbid the return of cases hence to workhouses; since taking into consideration the 4 s. subsidy and the weekly rate of maintenance here, 7 s. 9 d., the cost of a patient to guardians is now only 3 s. 9 d. weekly. The best possible course appears to us to be a new building. For many reasons we strongly deprecate enlargement of the existing main building; and we believe that the best and cheapest proceeding would be the purchase, if possible, of adjoining land, and the erection thereon of a subsidiary block to have its resident medical officer acting under the medical superintendent here, and managed by the Committee of this Asylum. This block to be built for the accommodation of the more manageable lunatics, and in as cheap a manner as efficiency will permit. Hoping that the Committee will, after further consideration, agree with us in these views, we have looked at the adjacent land, and we believe that we have not been unsuccessful in selecting a site which might, if purchased, be very suitable for such subsidiary Asylum. This site we have pointed out to Dr. Cooke.

Statistics.

The changes among the patients since our last visit (15 May 1880) have been effected by 236 admissions (of which number 32 were re-admissions), 111 discharges (of which 94 represent recoveries), and 101 deaths. The admissions and discharges have been, as regards men and women, nearly equal, but 68 of the recovered were females. With the exception of those absent on leave (3 men and 4 women) we have seen all the patients, and while we were among them, all had full opportunity of speaking to us, and many did speak, but few to complain, and these, as far as we could ascertain, had no substantial cause for complaint. Among the inmates are 41 private patients, all we understand coming from the county or city. There are only 2 out-county paupers, both women, these pay 14 s. weekly each, the private cases pay 15 s.

The causes of death are set forth in the subjoined table:—

Appendix (C.)

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.	Worcester Asylum. Statistics.
General paralysis - - - -	20	6	26	
Epilepsy - - - - -	6	7	13	
Other forms of brain disease - -	15	13	28	
Exhaustion after mania and melan- cholia - - - - -	3	4	7	
Pulmonary consumption - -	5	3	8	
Other forms of lung disease - -	5	5	10	
Diseases of the heart - - - -	3	3	6	
Diseases of the abdominal organs -	2	4	6	
Other ordinary causes - - - -	-	3	3	
<b>TOTAL - - - -</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>107</b>	

Post-mortem examinations were made after all but five of the deaths. Post-mortem examinations.

Only one coroner's inquest has been held, viz.: upon a man who died of brain disease, but who was found to have old dis- Inquests.  
united fractures of the ribs, the injuries having been sustained before admission into the Asylum.

There has been no suicide or fatal casualty, but the mortality Statistics.  
has been higher than usual here. For the year 1880 it was 12·5 for the men, 11·3 for the women, or 11·8 for both sexes. This is 2 per cent. above the average for the year in county and borough Asylums. The recoveries as compared with the admissions for 1880, were 30 per cent. for the males, 53 per cent. for the females, or 42 per cent. for both sexes; a very satisfactory rate of recovery, considering that many of the recent admissions are chronic and incurable cases.

We regret to report that typhoid fever has recently made its Typhoid fever.  
appearance in this Asylum. In November last a female attendant was attacked and died a few days after she left the Asylum, at her own home. During August and September in the current year 1 male and 3 female patients have had the fever; there has been as yet no death from it this year, and the two patients last attacked are progressing favourably. Owing to the absence of a detached Defective  
sanitary  
arrangements.  
hospital (much needed at this Asylum) it has been found impossible to isolate properly, the fever cases; but they are, as far as practicable, separated from the other patients occupying the same wards. The cause of the fever has not been indisputably ascer-  
tained. The water, when examined some years ago, was found to be pure, but there has been no recent analysis, and, although no contamination is suspected, we recommend an immediate chemical examination of the supply derived from the brook as well as from the artesian well. It is certain that the sanitary arrangements of the asylum are very unsatisfactory as regards its water-closets, urinals, drains, and sewers; and we are glad to find from Dr. Cooke that the Committee have recently had the

Appendix (C.)  
 Worcester  
 Asylum.

matter under their consideration. It appears that there are several urinals and attendant's closets badly placed in the wards. The soil pipes of the water-closets are not ventilated, nor are the waste pipes of the sinks, baths, and lavatories disconnected from the drains. Several drains pass under portions of the main building, with no special provision against escape of sewer gas from defective joints or brickwork. The drains themselves should be ventilated externally to the building; the main drain leads into two sewage tanks, much too large, where in consequence of the sewage being there detained instead of being delivered in a fresh state upon the land, noxious gases are disengaged, and find their way into and around the Asylum. These defects are so serious as likely to affect the health of the establishment, and we therefore recommend the Committee to call in some competent sanitary engineer, without further delay, to examine and report to them upon the matter, and upon the best mode of remedying the defects found to exist. The crowded state of the Asylum is calculated to intensify the injurious effects of bad sanitary conditions, and to favour the development of fevers and other preventable disorders.

Dietary.

In the dietary the only change appears to have been the substitution of milk for beer among the non-workers, and some reduction in the quantity of beer given to the workers.

The state of the patients' clothing is good, and the women's personal neatness is specially creditable to the nurses.

Restraint and  
 seclusion.

No patient was noisy or aggressive during our inspection, nor was any man or woman in seclusion or under medical restraint, but 8 males and 11 females were in bed, in consequence of epileptic fits or on account of their bodily ailments. During the past 17 months, since our visit, there has been only one instance of mechanical restraint, the subject, a man, had his wrists fastened to his waist for 72 hours, to prevent him from removing surgical dressing from a fractured thumb. In the same interval 11 men and 17 women have been secluded, the former on 26 occasions for a total period of 197 hours, the latter on 52 occasions for an aggregate of 462 hours. The patients registered as under medical treatment last week were 32 males, 45 females.

Epileptics.

The epileptics are 157, or 75 males and 82 females, an increase of 23 of both sexes on the number subject to fits at our last visit. The arrangements for the night supervision of this class remain very imperfect, though they might be greatly improved at small cost by some structural alterations already more than once recommended by Commissioners, and now again pointed out by us to Dr. Cooke. No tell-tale clocks have as yet been provided to check sleep on the part of the night attendants.

Staff of  
 attendants.

The staff of attendants is numerically the same as at last visit, namely, by day, besides one attendant in each division, 18 men and 3 women on the male side, and 24 nurses in the female division. By night, three male and three female attendants on duty. The wages of the staff on entry into service are unaltered, but the charge attendants advance now after five years' service, the men to 35 *l.* instead of 33 *l.*, and the women to 24 *l.* instead of 22 *l.* No uniform is, however, given in either division.

The



The Sunday services in church are attended by about 300 patients; daily morning prayers in the hall by about 90 of each sex.

Appendix (C.)  
 Worcester  
 Asylum.  
 Divine Service.  
 Amusements.

The weekly dance and associated entertainments last week brought together 145 men and 180 women. Last week 62 men and 225 women were taken for country walks beyond the asylum estate. There are occasional walking parties within the grounds and about the farm, but we should be glad to find that a system of daily and extended exercise in the general grounds had been organised, and that the numbers as a rule not going beyond the airing-courts, now 289, of both sexes, had been proportionately diminished.

The number of patients usefully employed seems to be 237 men and 273 women, a decrease since last visit of 8 in the male, and 5 in the female division.

Employment.

We were pleased with the bright and comfortable aspect of the wards, and with their good order, and the bedding was in a satisfactory state.

The security of the building against mischief from any outbreak of fire has been increased by two new hydrants in the front airing-courts, which hydrants are now being fixed; a fire brigade has been formed, and is regularly drilled, and proper provision is made for the fire hose being always in working order. The water supply has also been improved by sinking a new well, and a duplicate set of pumps is now fixed and connected with the engine and with the water tank. The large tank in the laundry yard has also been utilised as a reserve supply in case of fire, by connecting it with the fire pumps.

Precautions  
 against fire.

Three quarters of an acre of additional land is about to be purchased by the Committee, we hear, for enlargement of the village churchyard, where the patients who die in this Asylum are buried.

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### YORKSHIRE (NORTH RIDING) ASYLUM.

7 March 1881.

DR. HINGSTON this day conducted us over this Asylum, which since our Colleagues were here has been enlarged by the completion and occupation of a new wing in each division. The patients appear to be well cared for by the Committee of Visitors, whose visits are frequent. The new wings provide special dormitories for epileptic and suicidal cases, and single rooms in connection therewith, also bath-rooms, lavatories, water-closets, and a large dormitory on the top floor for ordinary patients in each building. The towers contain tanks of water for the extinction of any outbreak of fire in that quarter, and spaces under the roofs would be available for the storage of boxes or lumber of any sort. The wings have been occupied since October last, and the interior arrangements are very satisfactory. To give additional space for the patients of this Asylum, No. 8 dormitories are

Yorkshire  
 (North Riding)  
 Asylum.

Enlargement.

Appendix (C.) in course of conversion into sitting-rooms; the walls will be plastered, and, by the removal of closets, bay windows will be obtained.

Yorkshire  
(North Riding)  
Asylum.

Statistics.

In the male division there are to-day 259 patients; on the female side there are 267, so that there is now a total of 526 cases under care and treatment; 18 of the men and 14 of the women belong to the private class. The out-county cases are 64, of which 35 are in the male department. The weekly charge for maintenance of paupers chargeable to unions in the North Riding is 9 s. 11 d.; we understand that this charge is less than the cost. The other paupers are charged 15 s. 2 d. and 15 s. 9 d. Admissions of paupers have been 121, of which 72 were on the female side, and 15 private patients have also been received; 51 paupers and 4 private cases have been discharged on recovery; 12 other patients have been discharged, of whom recovery cannot be reported. A private patient of each sex, 23 male and 19 female paupers have died; 35 of the 14 who died were the subjects of post-mortem examinations. The only deaths which it is incumbent upon us to notice are those of an epileptic who died from suffocation in a single room whilst in a fit of epilepsy (and who was found dead), and of a man who cut his throat with a chisel whilst at the flour mill of the Asylum; the first-mentioned death occurred prior to the completion of the arrangements here for proper night supervision of those suffering from fits; the second was the suicide of a man who was not supposed to have any tendency to the act. An inquest was held in each case, and the verdicts were at the time communicated to our office. The general health may be described as good for an Asylum. Seven men and 8 women were to-day in bed, and according to the latest registry 7 patients of each sex are taking medicine. The patients' behaviour under inspection was remarkably quiet and orderly; we saw them in the wards, laundry, workshops, and dining-hall, and no one in any part of the building was noisy.

General  
health.

Restraint and  
seclusion.

There has been, it seems, no treatment by mechanical restraint, and according to the records, seclusion has been resorted to in the cases of 10 men on 39 occasions, and for a total duration of 278 hours, and 4 women have been secluded on 10 occasions for an aggregate of 77 hours.

Clothing.

The clothing is good, and with some few exceptions it was to-day tidy, but the women are perhaps neater than the men in their attire. We observed two black eyes, one in each division, which on inquiry we ascertained to have resulted from the sudden violence of patients towards others. The woman's injury threatens the loss of the eye struck.

Dietary.

The dietary has not been anywise altered since our Colleagues' visit last year. Beer is given to those women only who require its support, but in the agricultural districts hereabouts, beer is not, we understand, drunk generally by the wives and daughters of labourers.

Staff of  
attendants.

The staff of attendants, including artizans and laundry maids, consists of 35 men and 29 women; 12 of the former and 8 of the latter cannot count 12 months' service in the Asylum. There has been

been no change latterly in their wages. Several in turn come off duty at 6 in the evening, and all except one in each ward are off duty at 7.30, when almost every patient has gone to bed; at 9 the night attendants come on duty. The attendants take all their meals in mess rooms; these rooms we think are not very cheerful or comfortable. The attendants seem to be of a respectable class, and the women superior to many we meet in asylums. Dr. Hingston has not yet appointed any female head attendant, which we think is a mistake.

Appendix (C.)  
 Yorkshire  
 (North Riding)  
 Asylum.  
 Staff of  
 attendants.

The bedding examined by us was in a condition creditable both to male and female attendants; six box bedsteads only remain. We would suggest some contrivance to raise the pillows on many bedsteads in single rooms. The temperature of the wards during our stay in them was good, and there is in the new wings a system of hot-water pipes. Earth closets continue to be used on the ground floor in each division, and we remarked no offensive smell from them, or indeed anywhere in the building. The hospital contiguous to the hall is disused for patients' accommodation, and nothing has yet been done to supply accommodation elsewhere for infectious patients.

We understand that there are now nine cottages for the residence of married male attendants, and two others are in course of building; they will be annexed to a new cricket pavilion.

The provisions against an outbreak of fire have been improved; a manual fire-engine is available to throw water on the roof, and there are hydrants and extincteurs, but the hose should be coiled close to the hydrants in-doors.

Precaution  
 against fire.

Two hundred and seventy-four patients attended chapel last Sunday.

Divine Service.

Nearly 400 patients are more or less usefully employed.

Employment.

A theatrical representation was given a month ago, and since then a concert and a magic lantern show have brought together the patients for amusement. Dances are weekly, the attendants then dance with patients only, but two or three times a year at least the attendants have balls for themselves to enjoy without the presence of patients.

Amusements.

The system of night-watching is rather imperfect in the absence of tell-tale clocks, though three men and three women are on duty in each division during the night; however, Dr. Hingston has under consideration the purchase of electric apparatus. There is now electric communication between the epileptic dormitories, the bed-rooms of the medical superintendent, his medical assistant, and the head quarters of the general night attendants. We have seen every patient to-day but 2 men and 1 woman, all paupers and on leave.

Epileptic and  
 suicidal  
 patients.

The wards were throughout well ventilated, clean, and cheerful, and in the dormitories there is no overcrowding of beds.

The land held by the Asylum is, we are told, 140 acres freehold, and 9 on lease. The present condition of the Asylum is highly creditable to those in authority here.

## Appendix (C.)

## YORKSHIRE (WEST RIDING) ASYLUMS.—1 WAKEFIELD.

10 August 1880.

Yorkshire  
(West Riding)  
Asylums.  
(Wakefield.)

RATHER more than 12 months have elapsed since two of our Colleagues paid the last annual official visit to this Asylum, and we are glad to be able to express our satisfaction at the condition in which we found the Asylum and its inmates. We have during the course of our visit gone over the whole of the building, and also inspected Ivy Lodge and Field Head, the two houses in which are placed those patients who are fit to be trusted to live under less strict supervision than would be bestowed upon them within the Asylum walls. These two residences are so conducted that there is an entire absence of restraint, and the patients in them live a sort of home life; in the former are placed 40 men, and in the latter 14 women. The patients on the books this day are 1,418, in equal proportions of the sexes, all of whom, with the exception of 6 men and 2 women on trial, were seen by us.

Statistics.

The admissions since the last visit have been 256 men and 212 women; 100 men and 98 women have been discharged on recovery; 54 men and 50 women have left "relieved" only; 5 men were discharged "not improved," and 4 men and 2 women found not to be insane. The weekly charge for patients remains as before. The deaths have been 90 in the male, and 58 in the female side.

Post-mortem  
examinations.

The causes of death, ascertained by post-mortem examination in all but three instances, call for no remarks, except that general paralysis accounts for 31, and consumption for 17 of the deaths. One patient whilst on trial with his relatives committed suicide.

Inquests.

The coroner held at the asylum, inquests on 6 men and 1 woman, and one inquest was held at Leeds on the patient who committed suicide whilst on trial. We have read the verdict of the jury in each case, and have no comment to make on any of the eight inquests. During our progress through the wards, we saw many patients in either division who might be properly received in a workhouse if only some slight care and attention were bestowed upon them. This Asylum now contains 8 patients beyond its proper number, and the question of affording sufficient accommodation in the asylum for recent acute curable cases is a pressing one, admitting of no delay. Should asylums throughout the county become full by the reception therein of chronic imbeciles, from workhouses, or fit for workhouses, then other asylums will have to be built, and without delay; but we wish that it might be found possible to remove those paupers who do not require and mentally derive no benefit from asylum care, to their respective unions, and thus give ample space for the curable lunatics for many years to come, besides relieving the county rates of a charge they ought not to be called upon to bear.

We were sorry to see in both divisions many idiot children, for whom the wards of a lunatic asylum are most unsuitable. We  
know

know that efforts have been made to get a few of the more favourable cases into the Royal Albert Asylum, and those efforts have been sometimes successful; but it is much to be hoped that ere long it will be possible for several counties to amalgamate and build an idiot asylum for the education and training of these children. There are not enough children here with any mind to make the engagement of an instructress for them a legitimate expense. The patients were quiet and orderly in their behaviour, and no one in either division was disposed to be violent.

Appendix (C.)  
 ———  
 Yorkshire  
 (West Riding)  
 Asylums.  
 (Wakefield.)

Restraint has only been employed in four cases, two of each sex for various periods, but for no other reason than to prevent the patients removing surgical appliances.

Restraint.

Seven men and 9 women have been secluded 13 and 10 times respectively, and for 177 and 33 hours.

Seclusion.

The dress of the patients was good, and considering the class of patients they were neat and tidy.

Two hundred and forty-two patients, 124 men and 118 women, are epileptics, 60 men and 24 women general paralytics, and 32 men and 48 women are thought at this time to be actively suicidal. We suggested to Dr. Major the desirability of having a recording station in the female dormitory in which sleep those epileptic and suicidal patients who are not in such a state as to be thought to require continuous supervision by night.

Epileptic and  
 suicidal cases.

The day-rooms, dormitories, beds and bedding were in good order, and the closets free from unpleasant smell. In their beds we saw, 31 women and 24 men; but many of these are only in bed for short periods during the day, and get up and go out both morning and afternoon.

The dinners were good and sufficient, whilst the behaviour of the patients during their meals was wonderfully orderly. The excellent custom of one of the medical officers being present during the dinner in the hall is practised here; we need hardly add how desirable in our opinion will be a dining hall for the women.

Diet.

No complaints were made to us except on the score of undue detention, and no one complaining was fit for trial or discharge. Considering the number of epileptic and infirm patients, we are glad to be able to repeat that the stone floors continue to be gradually done away with, and since the last visit the flags have been taken up in galleries 5, 6, 14 and 16, and wooden floors laid down. The substitution of wood for stone will, we hear, be carried out throughout the Asylum. There has been one death from erysipelas, and one or two cases of diarrhoea not terminating fatally, so Dr. Major thought it advisable to have all the drains examined, and amongst other alterations a ventilating shaft has been made for the drains in No. 18 airing-court, and additional air grates have been placed to the drains in the airing-courts and gardens. In No. 2 airing-court the drains have been diverted from under the men's building, and lastly, the disconnection and fixing all waste-pipes outside the building from the baths, sinks, and lavatories. These are the principal improvements since the last visit.

Appendix (C.)

Yorkshire  
(West Riding)  
Asylums.  
(Wakefield.)  
Employment.

The return of the patients employed has been furnished to us, and we remark that 547 men and 513 women are in some way doing useful work. Of the men, 242 are engaged on the land, and 150 in the wards; 20 in the kitchen and offices; 9 with the brewer and baker; 5 with the engineer; 10 men knit, and all the rest at various trades. It is satisfactory to learn that all the boots for the patients and attendants, all the patients' clothes, and most of the attendants', as well as all the sheets for the patients' beds, are made and repaired on the premises. Amongst the women the larger proportion are employed in sewing, but 96 do the work of the laundry, and 90 help to clean the wards.

Divine Service.

The patients attending church, daily prayers, &c., do not differ much from the numbers mentioned in the last report; but about 900 of both sexes are able to be present at the associated entertainments. The patients are weekly taken in large numbers for country walks, and about 550 go for extended walks every day round the Asylum estate, and whereas our Colleagues' reported that there were 531 patients confined to the airing-courts for exercise, we have the gratification of recording that now only 268 are not trusted beyond the walls.

Staff of  
attendants.

The staff of attendants is sufficient, and they appeared a respectable body. The night attendants are five in the male and six in the female division, whilst those on day duty are 57 males and 65 females, but two or three of the women are employed on the male side. Only 29 have not yet had a year's experience in the Asylum, and but five of these are men, the changes amongst the women being as usual much more numerous than amongst the men. No less than 84, 49 men and 35 women, have seen many years' service here. We were pleased to find that much is done to render the attendants happy and contented, and last night there was a small dance for them from eight to twelve, which, as we hear, was most successful.

The medical staff consists of the medical superintendent, three assistant medical officers, and two resident clinical assistants. The tenour of the foregoing report shows how well Dr. Major carries out his arduous duties.

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### YORKSHIRE (WEST RIDING)—2. WADSLEY.

6 August 1881.

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

WE are glad to be able to give a very satisfactory report of the condition in which we found the asylum. The wards and dormitories were bright, clean, in good order, the patients neatly dressed, quiet, and orderly; the attendants appeared a respectable body and acquainted with their duties.

Dinners.

The dinners which we saw in both divisions were much liked, good in quality, and sufficient in quantity, the beer, however, was very poor and not palatable, though we had no complaints on that score, indeed; though we gave every patient ample opportunity of talking with us, we had no substantial grievance brought

brought to our notice excepting on the following subject: Appendix (C.)  
 There have been admitted here, since the end of last March, no less than 76 patients from the Halifax Workhouse who complained to us, and as we think justly, of the hardships of their removal from their own borough to a distance, and thus they were deprived of the visits of their friends. This of itself is a sufficient reason for our noticing the matter, but we should fail in our duty did we not point out that we carefully considered all these Halifax cases, and they seemed to us almost without exception, to be persons who might be properly cared for out of an asylum. The number of beds available for acute curable cases is greatly reduced. Should other large towns in Yorkshire follow the example of Halifax the county asylums will have to be considerably increased in number. Whilst on this subject we may notice that deputations from the guardians of the various unions visit the asylum with praiseworthy regularity but in large numbers, in some instances as many as 20 came. Such a crowd of persons in the wards cannot but be prejudicial to the patients, and we think that the number going through the building ought never to exceed four or five.

When the last official visit was paid to the Asylum the number of patients on the books was 1,026; this day they are 1,273; 562 men and 711 women. The admissions have been 778, 319 men, 459 women; of these 15 men and 23 women were private patients, and 18 men and 49 women were from out-county unions. The discharges during the same interval have been 341, of whom 86 men and 151 women had recovered, and 37 and 44 respectively were relieved only, 17 of the former and 19 of the latter sex were removed to workhouses. There are, however, in our opinion, at least 300 patients here who might, from their state of mind, properly be transferred to their respective workhouses.

The total number of patients here not chargeable to the county are 105.

The deaths have been 92 in the male and 99 in the female division. The causes of death do not call for notice, excepting that one death was due to suicide. The facts were reported to, and commented upon by, our Board at the time.

In this and two other instances the coroner held inquests, and in 95 cases of death were post-mortem examinations made. The health of the patients, on the whole, was fair, only 7 women but 28 men were in bed.

Seclusion was employed in the cases of 13 men and 7 women, 23 and 16 times respectively, and for a total of 73½ and 108 hours.

For surgical reasons 8 men were restrained on 14 days for 335 hours, 2 women have been wet-packed on three occasions for 18½ hours, and 3 women have been restrained for surgical reasons for periods varying from 14 days to 4 hours.

A very large number of patients here are epileptics and general paralytics. The epileptics number 90 in the male and 103 in the female division, and the general paralytics are 83 and 43 respectively.

Appendix (C.) respectively. Since the death of a patient by suffocation in an epileptic fit, all the epileptics on the male side are now under constant supervision at night, and Dr. Mitchell is altering the lighting in all the single rooms in accordance with the recommendation of our Board. We have made inquiries respecting the means of amusement, exercise, employments, &c., and do not find anything new to report.

Yorkshire  
(West Riding)  
Asylums.  
(Wadsley.)

We think that considering the increased population of the Asylum, more books might be provided, and it would prove a valuable addition to the means of employment if the weaving shed were got ready for use.

Divine Service.

Divine Service is attended by a fair proportion of patients every Sunday, but we have to repeat the complaint of the Roman Catholic patients made at the last visit, and are sorry to learn that it is nearly three months since any priest has ministered to their wants. We gave separate interviews to several patients, but one woman, M. A. T., is the only person whose case appears to us to need special notice, and we think she ought to have a trial at home. We found the store room was rather cramped, and we advise the removal of the butcher's shop elsewhere, and throwing the whole into the store-room. Owing to the size of the asylum it appears to us that the time has arrived for the appointment of a head night-attendant in either division.

Many improvements have been effected since the last visit, not the least of which has been the purchase of 26 additional acres of land adjoining the asylum estate.

In accordance with our Colleagues' suggestion, a third assistant medical officer (Dr. MacBryan) has been appointed. We have, in company with Dr. Mitchell and Mr. Hartley, visited the proposed site for the new chronic block, and will report on the subject to our Board.

## YORKSHIRE (EAST RIDING) ASYLUM.

25 February 1881.

Yorkshire  
(East Riding)  
Asylum.

THIS asylum maintains its right to a favourable report. The medical superintendent has now under his care 258 patients, comprising 7 male and 9 female private patients. The paupers are 121 men and 122 women; 213 cases are chargeable to unions in the Riding; 30 belong to other unions. The maintenance rates which were reported by our Colleagues are still charged. Insanity in the East Riding does not appear to be on the increase.

Patients'  
health.

The general health of the asylum has been good, but the immunity from any epidemic should not delay the provision of some building which might be available as a detached hospital for infectious cases.

Demeanour.

During our inspection the patients in each division were orderly and quiet; their clothing is suited to the time of the year, and in a proper state. As they are chiefly agriculturists, many are of low mental standard; however, as many as 80 males and 91 females are usefully employed. Of the former

Employment.



44 work on the land and in shops; 36 in the asylum wards and offices. Of the latter 33 assist by needlework, 30 help in the laundry, and 28 in the house. No patients are, we are told, debarred from exercise beyond the airing courts.

Appendix (C.)  
Yorkshire  
(East Riding)  
Asylum.  
Dinners.

We visited the hall at dinner time, fish, which is given fortnightly, was on table, and the patients appeared to enjoy it. Fish and fruit pies are recent additions to the dietary. The hall was overcrowded, and we strongly urge the Committee to enlarge it. If enlarged, it might be also more serviceable for recreation purposes. In-door amusement is an important element in the treatment of patients for recovery. It is also well to do everything which shall dispel the monotony of asylum life for the sake of those to whom the patients are entrusted.

Of the 10 nurses, five cannot count one year's service, and of the 10 male attendants, six men are in a similar position. The wages and holidays are not illiberal. We need scarcely say that frequent changes among the attendants and nurses are most detrimental to the patients' welfare.

Staff of attendants.

There have been no serious casualties here, and there has been no death except from natural causes. No inquest has taken place, but six deaths have been followed by post-mortem examinations. The mortuary, we may state, has been put into better order.

Deaths and post-mortem examinations.

We found the wards comfortable, clean, and well ventilated; the bedding in dormitories and single rooms, sufficient in quantity, and good; a few box bedsteads are still in use; we think that accidents arise from them, and we, therefore, should like to see others in their place. A new hot-water apparatus has been added to the arrangements for warming the asylum. We believe that it was much required. The water-closets which we inspected were all in order, but we would recommend that the entire drainage of the building should be ventilated by upright pipes outside, the present precautions against the entry of sewage gas into the wards being only traps. In the laundry a few additional heating closets seem to be a necessity in bad weather; this would not involve a heavy outlay.

We are glad to hear that there are now daily prayers for the patients, which prayers are read by Mr. Whitcombe. The Chapel is so inadequate in size for the number of patients who should attend, that we suggest that the defect should be met by a second service on Sundays.

Divine Service.

As to the night supervision of the epileptic and suicidal, 25 males and 28 females, we notice that the provision is not very good, viz., the visits only of a night attendant, and the presence, as watchers, of one patient in each dormitory, who sit up, and the female is somewhat deaf.

Epileptic and suicidal patients.

There has been no resort to seclusion, but one woman has been wet packed twice, for four hours on one occasion, for six hours on the other. Seven males and 9 females are registered as taking medicine; 2 women and 1 man were in bed to-day. What we have already written may serve to show that we think that the medical superintendent is active in his duties.

Seclusion and restraint.

## Appendix (C.)

## BIRMINGHAM ASYLUM.—WINSON GREEN.

8, 9, 10 December 1881.

Birmingham  
Asylum.

WE, the undersigned Commissioners in Lunacy, have been engaged during these three days in statutory inspection of this Asylum, in examination of the patients, and in making inquiries into the arrangements for their care and treatment.

The patients are now 688. The Asylum is, and has been, for some years full, and insufficient in size for the numbers of patients here received.

Death of Mr.  
Green.

Mr. Green, the medical superintendent, died on the 29th ultimo, after three or four days illness. His age was, it appears, 81 years, and he had been superintendent of the Asylum for upwards of 31 years. He was, we believe, faithful in his post, popular among the patients, and, until years inevitably impaired his powers, an efficient medical officer. We must regret that he had not in this large Asylum (into which the yearly admissions are very numerous, and where such a large proportion of the patients are acute and difficult cases), the valuable help of a second medical assistant. The Visiting Commissioners in 1877 recommended such assistance, again in 1878, again in 1879, and in 1880, they concluded their report with these words, "We still think that an Asylum containing nearly 700 patients requires the services of a second assistant medical officer." The Asylum Committee did not carry out those recommendations, and that course has, we believed, involved at least serious risk in the treatment and supervision of the patients. We have been informed by the chairman of the Committee, that it was the intention of the Committee to have terminated their engagement with Mr. Green in March next, and that they had been reluctant to do so earlier, in view of prospective changes in the staff of this Asylum, and in view of the opening of the new Asylum for Birmingham, at Rubery. Upon Mr. Green's death, the Committee placed Dr. Lyle (formerly medical assistant officer here, but now superintendent of the Asylum not yet opened at Rubery), in temporary chief charge of this Asylum. He is medically assisted by Dr. Dodds, who succeeded him in his assistantship here in July last, and by Mr. Van Buren, who is temporarily engaged.

Necessity for  
second  
medical  
assistant.

Statistics.

The 688 patients now upon the books of this Asylum consist of 660 paupers and 28 private cases, the males are 325, the females 363. Three of the former, 2 of the latter, are away on leave. Except those absent we have seen all the patients, spoken to many, and given to all full opportunity of complaint. No grievances were expressed to us by any but such as were insane upon the face of them, or having reference to fitness for discharge. Upon the latter point, the discretion of the members of the Committee is exclusive and absolute, and so far as we saw during our inspection it is properly exercised.

According to the records, the admissions since our Colleagues' visit in 1880 have been 220 of pauper, 5 of private patients; the  
total

total discharges have been 144, of which 6 were of private patients, 138 of paupers; 87 patients have died, of these 84 were paupers. Of the total discharges, 102 were, it appears, upon recovery.

The recovery rate, as compared with the admissions of 1880, was 36·7 per cent., and the mortality calculated on the average daily number resident throughout the year, was 13·6 per cent. For the 13 months which have passed since the Commissioners' last visit, the recoveries, compared with the admissions, have been 44 per cent., and the death-rate on the average daily number resident 11·48 per cent. per annum. These are higher rates of mortality than have been since 1877.

The prevailing causes of death have been general paralysis, which accounts for 24 cases; epilepsy, of which 11 patients died, various other forms of brain disease which proved fatal in 20 instances, and diseases of the lungs and heart, by which 20 patients were carried off. There has been one fatal casualty, and two suicides have occurred.

The fatal casualty was in the case of D. P., admitted on the 10th October, who died on the 13th of that month (that is to say, within three days of admission) from "peritonitis, after rupture of the bladder," as ascertained by post-mortem examination conducted by Mr. Sampson Gamage. That gentleman was appointed by the coroner of the borough to make the autopsy. The statutory notice to the coroner from the Asylum gave "peritonitis" of seven days duration as the cause of death. This notice was given before the post-mortem examination was made, and when the rupture of the bladder had not been diagnosed by the asylum medical officers. The patient was treated in the asylum for peritonitis only. When we called upon Dr. Dodds to explain the notice as to "seven days duration" of the peritonitis, he stated as follows: "That from the later symptoms shown by P., and from information he (Dr. Dodds) gained from a relative of the patient after the admission, he came to the conclusion at the date of the notice that the patient had, a few days before admission, suffered from a certain amount of peritoneal inflammation."

The coroner held an inquest, which was twice adjourned, and finally the jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against Hughes, an attendant, evidence having been adduced of violence by him towards the deceased, and Hughes has been committed for trial. We have examined the case book entries and medical records, and we have read and considered the depositions taken before the coroner, making also such further inquiry at the asylum as seemed to us to be necessary and proper. Inasmuch as Hughes' case is *sub judice*, we feel precluded from going into matters which are directly or indirectly involved in the decision upon his case.

It appears that on admission of P., the medical superintendent and the assistant medical officer, who together received him, were both informed by a relative of the patient (who accompanied him to the Asylum), that the patient had had difficulty with his water, and had to have it drawn off. It does not appear that as

Appendix (C.)  
 Birmingham  
 Asylum.  
 Case of D. P.

a consequence of this information, P. was subjected on admission to any special supervision, or that the function of the bladder was particularly watched, he was not placed in the infirmary, but in the ordinary reception ward, and during the first 28 hours after admission, he only received the ordinary morning and evening visits of the medical superintendent. These were made, it appears, upon an alternative system by the superintendent and the assistant medical officer, to which system we shall presently refer. Having regard to the information communicated to the medical officers by the patient's relative on admission, we are of opinion that the functions of the bladder should have been specially and carefully watched, so that if any surgical or other relief was found necessary, it could have been at once given. Owing to Mr. Green's death, we regret to be unable satisfactorily to apportion the blame which seems to us to be attached to the medical officers for their disregard of this precaution. After the 28 hours had expired, and after the patient exhibited very serious symptoms, he appears to have received frequent medical visits.

According to a verbal arrangement by Mr. Green with his assistant medical officer, and probably as a consequence of his having only one assistant, the superintendent and Dr. Dodd's alternated with each other two successive medical visits to one side of the Asylum, and it was Mr. Green's turn to make visits to the male division on the evening of the 10th and on the morning of the 11th instant, while Dr. Dodds then limited his visits to the female side, and so, in fact, Dr. Dodds did not see P. between his admission and the expiration of the 28 hours. This verbal arrangement was, we think, highly objectionable, involving risk of interference with continuity of treatment, at the same time rendering uncertain the medical responsibility in individual cases. It existed before the succession of Dr. Dodds to Dr. Lyle, as Dr. Lyle informs us.

Suicides.

Of the two suicides, one was that of a man who escaped from his ward through a door (which should have been kept closed), and who then threw himself down a staircase from a ladder at the top of the stairs, fracturing his skull. There were, it appears, in the ward 57 patients, and only three attendants.

The other suicide was that of a male patient, who destroyed himself in his ward by cutting his throat with a razor. It appears that another patient in the same ward, formerly assistant clerk in this Asylum, and who was much trusted, had been in the habit of shaving himself, and kept two razors in his own possession in a locked drawer in his bedroom. On the day of the suicide the patient, after shaving himself in his bedroom, placed the razors in his drawers, leaving the key in the lock, and went to the day-room adjoining, for a moment; in his absence the other patient entered the room, took away the razor, and immediately cut his own throat fatally. We have ascertained that the patient who kept the razors in his drawer had them in his possession for several years, and that he had been in the habit of shaving himself to the knowledge of the head and ward attendant, and clerk and steward of the Asylum, but not as we are

assured

assured by Dr. Lyle and Dr. Dodds to their knowledge. Owing to the death of Mr. Green, we refrain from going into the question whether the patient had with his sanction possession of the razors, and permission to use them. No patient should, in our opinion, have had possession of a razor, or have been allowed to shave himself, having regard to his own safety and that of others. Shaving has been discouraged in the Asylum for the last nine months, and since this suicide 11 men only are shaved, all by attendants.

Appendix (C.)  
Birmingham  
Asylum.  
Suicides.

Coroner's inquests were held in the cases of suicide, and upon the deaths of four other patients besides P. In two of the four cases the verdicts were, that death was due to natural causes, in the third and fourth the deaths though due to natural causes were considered by the jury to have been accelerated by improper removal to the Asylum; the patients were paupers. Particulars of these cases have been already forwarded to our Board.

Coroner's  
inquests.

Post-mortem examinations have been made in 58 of the 87 deaths. An excellent new mortuary has just been finished and fitted up. We trust that these most necessary examinations will now be more frequent.

Post-mortem  
examinations.

In May last, smallpox appeared in the Asylum, a nurse and a female patient being attacked. There being no detached building here for isolation of such cases both women were sent to the borough hospital, an Asylum nurse going in charge of them. Both women attacked recovered. As a precaution, about 200 of the male and 228 of the female patients were vaccinated, and no further case of smallpox has occurred.

Outbreak of  
smallpox.

In September last, two females were attacked by scarlet fever, and in October another woman, a patient, had the same disorder. All these were removed to the borough hospital for treatment, a nurse accompanying and staying with them there. These patients also recovered. Many patients suffered from diarrhoea during October and November, but no fatal case occurred.

Outbreak of  
scarlet fever.

There is at present no serious illness in the Asylum, but a large number of the patients are in feeble health. The general paralytics are 18, the epileptics 166 (in nearly equal proportions of the sexes), and we found 15 men and 8 women confined to bed. The patients registered as under medical treatment last week were 22 males and 31 females. Of the epileptics, 42 men are under special and almost continuous supervision at night, and 48 women are under continuous care by a special night attendant. These attendants have charge also of 4 males and 3 females actively suicidal. The rest of the epileptics, and the less actively suicidal, have only hourly visits by the ordinary night attendant.

Present health.

An Asylum of this size should, in our opinion, have a regular staff of three night attendants in each division; at present there are only two on each side.

Staff of  
attendants.

The changes among the attendants in the several wards continue to be frequent. For a long period the Commissioners visiting have commented on the numerical insufficiency of the day attendants, and although some addition has from time to time been made to the staff, yet the number is still insufficient, and

Appendix (C.)  
 Birmingham  
 Asylum.  
 Staff of  
 attendants.

the constant changes in the staff aggravate the mischief. Since the Commissioners' last visit, 12 of the 17 males then on duty, and 14 of the 26 females, have left the Asylum service. Of these 3 men and 12 women resigned; two women were dismissed for inefficiency; four men were sent away for intemperance; four other men for neglect of rules, and one man for ill-treatment of a patient. It will thus be seen that a large proportion of the present hands have but short experience of their duties.

The present staff of day attendants consists of 19 men and 4 women, and of 23 nurses and 2 laundry maids. An addition of 2 men and one woman has been made to the staff since last visit.

In no ward is there any excess of number of attendants, in some wards the attendants are still too few even when all are on duty, *e.g.* in male ward No. 8, there are 53 patients, of whom 43 are epileptic, and only two male attendants, and one female nurse. In female ward No 6, there are 62 patients, of whom 27 are epileptic, and there are only three nurses, and in No. 1 there are 56 women (many excitable), and only three nurses. On "the day out" (which occurs not too frequently in view of the long hours of service, and the nature of that service), *viz.*, once in every six days, from 4 p.m. to 10 p.m., and on one Sunday in every month from 2 p.m. till 10 p.m.; the staff is reduced by a withdrawal of upon an average four or five from each division, so it is clear to us that the present staff is inadequate for the proper care and supervision of the patients. There has been no increase in the wages, and again we have to urge the Committee to consider whether the frequent changes are due to insufficient pay, to too onerous duties, or to deficiency in comfort.

Dietary.

The dietary of the patients is sufficient, we believe, from observation and inquiry, but many knives which we saw on the dinner tables are so sharp at the points from long wear, that they are dangerous in patient's hands.

State of wards.

Our examination of the wards enables us to report favourably of them in regard to cleanliness, cheerfulness, and general ventilation, but the domestic offices and closets for many of the wards are quite inadequate, and we trust that the Committee will rectify this defect as soon as possible. In some wards the absence of baths is very inconvenient. Fire-guards are required in male wards 3 and 4. Broken window panes were numerous. Electric apparatus should supersede the old-fashioned peg clocks. Pianos worn out should be replaced, and tile floors should be abolished in the wards and corridors.

We found the beds and bedding in good order, but the mattresses when wetted or soiled should be more thoroughly dealt with than now appears to be the practice; they should be more generally picked to pieces and then the material should be washed and dried. If the mattresses be dealt with *en masse*, they are apt to retain an offensive odour.

Clothing.

As to the patients' clothing, we only find fault with that worn by some of the men, it being much worn and consequently too thin

thin for cold weather. We observed that their trowsers were lined, but only half of the males, or thereabouts, wear flannel vests; the stock of flannels in the wards for the men seems to us to be insufficient, flannel should be worn by many more men. For a proper supply of clean bodily linen and bed sheets the laundry seems to us to require the employment of another laundry maid; there are only two paid women working in that department, and they have also the entire charge of 30 patients.

Appendix (C.)  
—  
Birmingham  
Asylum.  
Clothing.

The conduct of the patients during the hours we were among them, and talking with many was, on the whole, orderly, although in some wards there was noisy excitement, and there were a few women who could only be kept quiet by special and exclusive attention to them individually on the part of nurses in charge. The others who were troublesome were chiefly epileptics.

From the medical journal we collect that three patients, all women, have been mechanically restrained, one for a week for surgical reasons, one for a night to prevent self-destruction, and the third for one day owing to maniacal excitement.

Restraint.

No case of seclusion is recorded.

Seclusion.

The attendance of patients at Divine Service, the numbers employed, the numbers taking exercise beyond the airing-courts and participating in associated amusements, do not differ materially from those mentioned in recent reports by the Commissioners. Again we would press the importance, for the patients' sake, of regular and extended out-door exercise, the great value of daily occupation, and the propriety of frequent and varied amusements, and we recommend two Sunday services by the chaplain.

Divine Service.

Amusements.

We notice some improvements in and about the asylum, and among them we would mention the fixing of additional hydrants in the wards. We found, however, upon examination that the hose attached to hydrants is by several yards too short to reach the extremity of the wards; we suggest that it should be lengthened, and that the female as well as the male attendants should be trained to use the hydrants. A code of regulations should also be drawn up to meet the occurrence of a fire in the building, and a regular drill of the attendants with the hydrants, &c., should be organised and periodically practised.

Precautions  
against fire.

We observe in the minute book of the Committee a report which they propose to present to the Town Council, intimating their intention to take steps for supplying the vacancy in the office of medical superintendent at a salary of 500 l. per annum, with residence and certain emoluments, and to make the appointment subject to confirmation and approval by the Council. We are very glad to see that the Committee also propose to take this opportunity to place all the departments of the Asylum, domestic as well as medical, under the control of the new superintendent. The present clerk and steward, who is also clerk to the visitors, will shortly be relieved from some of his duties, and will cease to reside in the Asylum.

Changes in  
asylum staff.

These changes and others incidental to the new régime will necessitate a revision of the general rules of the Asylum in view to their submission to the Secretary of State.

Appendix (C.)

Birmingham  
Asylum.

Before final arrangements are come to with the new medical superintendent, we earnestly trust that the Committee will carry out the recommendation made by the Commissioners visiting the Asylum last year for appropriating to the male infirmary the garden in front of that ward.

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 BRISTOL ASYLUM.

22 October 1881.

Bristol  
Asylum.

THE patients here have risen in number since our last visit on the 24th May in last year from 387 to 400. The males are 193, the females 207; no patient is absent. The weekly charge for maintenance of the Borough of Bristol cases is 10 s. 6 d. There are 3 out-county paupers on the books, the charge for these is 14 s. each, and the private patients, 7 of each sex, are received at weekly payments varying from 16 s. to 20 s.

Statistics.

The Asylum records tell us that there have been 88 admissions in the male and 78 in the female division; 41 men and 44 women have been discharged; 5 of those so dealt with were on the guardians' application sent to the Bristol Workhouse; 61 other cases out of the total number discharged had recovered; 68 deaths have occurred, the men deceased being 6 in excess of the women who died. According to the present arrangement of beds there are 18 vacant beds on the male, 10 on the female side. The recoveries as compared with the admissions for 1880, have been 36·9 per cent. The deaths calculated on the daily average number resident for that year have been in the proportion of 11·3 per cent., a rate which is two per cent. above the average in county and borough Asylums for the year, and a rate considerably higher than prevailed here in 1879, when the mortality was much below the average. Post-mortem examinations have been 42. The causes of death were such as are usually found among the insane with one exception, namely, that of a helpless female patient, who sustained a fracture of the thigh through the interference of another patient, who was helping to undress her; the fracture did not yield to treatment, and the patient died two months afterwards. We are informed by the assistant medical officer that he, in the temporary absence of Mr. Thompson his chief, acquainted the coroner by letter with all the circumstances of the accident and illness, but no copy of that letter has been kept, and although all the circumstances are set forth in the case book no copy of entries in that book was, pursuant to the 25 & 26 Vict. c. 111, sent to the coroner. We have pointed out the irregularity to the medical officers; the coroner held no inquest. Attendants were, it appears to us, blameable, but as they had previously to the occurrence of the fracture given notice of resignation, the Committee did not dismiss them, and the attendants on the expiry of their notices left.

Present health.

The Asylum has been free from all infectious or contagious disorders, and the present health of the inmates may be considered fairly



fairly good, having regard to the fact that 9 men and 4 women are general paralytics, and that 50 males and 44 females are epileptics. Not one patient was to-day in bed; 41 cases are registered as being under medical treatment. Appendix (C.)  
Bristol  
Asylum.

There is still no continuous night supervision of the epileptic class. We believe that supervision is the best safeguard against suffocation of persons suffering from fits during the night, and where, as in this Asylum is the case, there are dormitories and single rooms specially adapted for that supervision, we must regard the neglect of such precaution as directly involving the medical superintendent in personal responsibility for deaths to a certain extent preventable. Epileptic  
patients.

There are two night nurses, but only one night attendant on the male side. The day staff (not including one head attendant for each division) consists of 13 men and 14 women; this is an addition of one of each sex since our last visit, but the patients have also increased by 10 in the male and 3 in the female division. We consider the present staff scarcely sufficient in number, especially weak in the wards occupied by the epileptics and the more troublesome patients, also in the male infirmary. Staff of  
attendants.

No one was during our inspection in seclusion or under restraint, but seclusion appears to be largely employed, more particularly on the women's side. According to the medical journal, within the last 17 months, 8 males and 51 females have been secluded; the former on 50 days or portions of days, and for a total duration of 505 hours; the latter on 369 days or portions of days, and for a total period of 3,169 hours. Of the patients thus treated 2 men and 15 women were epileptics. The insufficiency in number of the staff may have some bearing on the large amount of seclusion. Seclusion and  
restraint.

We saw the dinner in the hall; meat pie has been substituted for Irish stew on one day in the week. Two soup dinners weekly continue; we tasted the soup to-day, and though it was very good many patients refused to take it. Dinners.

A second shirt is now allowed in each week to the men working outside. We were satisfied with the patients' personal appearance in regard to clothing and tidiness of dress, and their behaviour was on the whole good; some noise, however, prevailed in the female division in wards 11 A. and B. where are the worst cases; no one was aggressive. It appears that 230 patients do not have daily exercise beyond the airing-courts; we must urge the reduction of this number. Upon the subject of employment there is nothing special to say. Clothing.

We found the wards generally in a clean and orderly state, but in some combs and brushes were deficient in number, and not in good condition. We recommend the removal of the shower baths said never to be used, and an alteration in the position of the baths in the wards occupied by the more troublesome patients so as to facilitate bathing where resistance is made. The bathing rules require revision, and should absolutely prohibit the bathing of more than one patient in the same water. The seats in the water-closets are still insufficiently separated by partitions. The State of wards.

Appendix (C.)  
Bristol  
Asylum. day-rooms of the wards No. 4 and 12, which were the last additions to the Asylum, have been fully furnished and decorated inexpensively but in good taste, and the accommodation is very good and most cheerful.

Divine Service. The new church erected in the grounds near the front lodge was opened in August last; it is an attractive ecclesiastical building and has a good organ. The attendance at present is not so large as we hope that it soon will be. The old chapel is used as a dining-hall for 60 women and for daily morning prayers; plans have recently received the sanction of the Secretary of State for adding to it the old dining-hall, thus providing a new and adequate dining and recreation hall for both sexes.

Asylum land. No addition has been made to the Asylum estate, but we learn from Mr. Thompson that some land separated only by a public road might be obtained, though at a high cost. Considering the small area of freehold we should be glad to hear that the Visitors had secured some additional land, thus obtaining extended means of profitably employing the patients and at the same time assuring the privacy of the Asylum grounds now liable to be overlooked by buildings which might be erected in too close vicinity.

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## HULL ASYLUM.

12 August 1881.

Hull Asylum. THERE are on the books of the Asylum 162 patients, 82 men and 80 women. We have seen all of them excepting 1 woman absent on leave, and 3 men who are away for the day at the new Asylum, which we hear will not be ready for occupation for the next two years. The behaviour of the patients was on the whole quiet and orderly, and the beds, bedding, and day-rooms were clean; but it is needless to repeat the remarks so often made in previous reports respecting the accommodation. We must, however, express a hope that the completion of the new Asylum will be pressed forward with as much speed as possible, for though Dr. Merson has done much in the way of ventilation and improvements in the various single rooms, yet despite his efforts the rooms can never be made either healthy or comfortable, being very cold in winter and hot in summer.

We gave a separate interview to H. B., a criminal patient, whose case was specially brought to our notice owing to a communication respecting her from the Home Office, and as far as we could judge she is at the present time quiet and harmless, and might be given up to the care of her friends. Nearly all the patients were out of doors, and we learnt that excepting the feeble and aged patients, none are exclusively confined to the airing-courts for exercise.

Attendants. We had two or three complaints of an insane nature, but none calling for remark, and we were pleased with the appearance of the attendants both male and female. Yesterday was the annual fête, and judging by the remarks the patients made to us, they  
much

much enjoyed the races and games, and the prizes distributed, though the complete success of the party was marred by the weather. Appendix (C.)  
Hull Asylum.

Since the last visit 27 men and 29 women have been admitted, and 11 men and 15 women have been discharged, 9 of the former and 11 of the latter had recovered. Thirteen men and 9 women died from causes calling for no remark. The most frequent cause of death was general paralysis. Statistics.

Post-mortem examinations have been made in five instances, but it has been within the last four months only that any place has been found, in which it was possible to make these examinations. Post-mortem examinations.

Two instances of seclusion are all that are recorded, both on the female side, 1 for five hours once, the other on 11 occasions for a total of 96½ hours. Five men and 4 women were in bed, and 14 of each sex are under medical treatment. Nearly half the male patients admitted here are general paralytics, so that the recovery return is on the whole satisfactory. Seclusion.

All the patients who are able do useful work, and we saw many engaged in the garden, kitchen, and offices, and also the women who work in the laundry, and live in the day-room over it. We cannot conclude our report without recording our opinion that much praise is due to Dr. Merson for the zeal and energy he brings to bear in dealing with the structural difficulties of this inconvenient, unsuitable building, and when this is considered, the condition of the patients, and the state of the Asylum in general, is highly creditable to him, and could only be obtained by constant care and attention. Employment.

IPSWICH ASYLUM.

22 November 1881.

THE patients now on the books of this Asylum are 277 in number, 119 being males and 159 females. Their chargeability is as follows :— Ipswich Asylum.  
Statistics.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Borough of Ipswich - - -	38	51	89
King's Lynn - - - -	13	14	27
Yarmouth - - - -	15	23	38
Bury St. Edmunds - - -	10	12	22
Thetford - - - -	2	2	4
Suffolk County Asylum - -	34	46	80
Criminal - - - -	1	-	1
Private - - - -	6	10	16
<b>TOTAL - - -</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>277</b>

- Appendix (C.)  
Ipswich  
Asylum.
- Of these, 3 males and 2 females are at present absent on trial; all the rest we have seen. The present weekly maintenance for borough patients is 11 s. 2 d. The charges for the other patients were stated in the entry made last year, and do not at present vary much from the sums then given.
- Since the last visit of Commissioners, which was on the 10th November 1880, 37 male and 44 female patients were admitted, 23 of each sex were discharged, and 8 males and 7 females died. The causes of death were of the ordinary character. No inquest has been necessary.
- Post-mortem  
examinations.
- In nine instances post-mortem examinations were made. We found the patients quiet and orderly during our inspection, and not discontented with their treatment here. We did not think that any who appealed for discharge were unduly detained in the asylum. Upon the whole we were satisfied with the condition of the patients' clothing, and with their personal state. The bedding is clean and abundant; but we should be glad to see hair substituted for flock in the filling of the mattresses.
- Alterations.
- The wards and dormitories were clean and sweet. In some directions we observed a need for renewed papering and other decoration. On the male side the lavatories have been altered since the last visit, and improved. We should have more fully approved the alteration had the waste pipes been made to discharge in the open air upon trapped gratings, instead of being in direct and close communication with the drains; perhaps by degrees this further improvement may be effected.
- Employment.
- We have inquired as usual into the routine of the treatment. The proportion usefully employed is not large; of the males 55, and of the females 79, are so employed.
- Divine Service.  
Amusements.
- Last Sunday 59 males and 82 females attended Divine Service. There is the customary fortnightly dance or entertainment, at which 160 or 170 of both sexes are present.
- Exercise.
- We are informed that about 92 men and 100 women are wholly confined to their respective airing-courts for exercise; we should be pleased to see these numbers reduced, as they might be, we think, by the formation of a good walk round the asylum estate, upon which many, not perhaps fit to be taken upon the public roads, might have exercise.
- Restraint and  
seclusion.
- Examining the records we find that no restraint has been used, and there is only one entry of seclusion, and that for only half-an-hour. To-day 1 man and 6 women were confined to bed, and no great number are at present under medical treatment; indeed generally the patients appear to be in good health.
- Staff of  
attendants.
- The staff of attendants appears to be adequate, but changes are still somewhat numerous among the males.
- Beside the structural improvements already noticed, we may mention that the greenhouse has been enlarged, and put in good order.
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## LEICESTER BOROUGH ASYLUM.

3 May 1881.

THIS asylum, the inspection of which we have just concluded, has upon its books the names of 408 patients, 207 being on the male side, 201 in the female division. There are no private cases; 275 of the patients are chargeable to the Borough of Leicester and its unions; 76 men and 56 women belong to the Borough of Derby, and are here temporarily under an informal arrangement between the Derby authorities and the Committee; there is besides, one other pauper chargeable elsewhere. The weekly charge for maintenance has been reduced since our Colleagues were here in June of last year from 11s. 8d. to 11s. 1d.; 3s. 6d. extra is charged to the Derby paupers per head.

Leicester  
Borough  
Asylum.

The vacant beds are four for men, 26 for women, and we notice that a sub-committee of the Visitors has been appointed to report to the general body of Visitors as to the expediency of providing additional accommodation for male patients. The sub-committee will doubtless not ignore the presence here of Derby cases for a short period only.

The patients chargeable to the Borough of Nottingham were transferred hence to the new asylum of that borough last summer; they were 59 in number.

The patients admitted here since 10th June 1880, have been 87 men, 49 women; of the aggregate number, 136, 15 had previously been patients here; 32 of the 136 were men from Derby borough, 23 were females from that borough. During that period 69 males and 58 females have been discharged; these included 3 males who exhibited no insanity after admission, and 56 cases which were recovered, and the 59 transferred to Nottingham Borough Asylum, besides 4 women sent to workhouses.

Statistics.

During the year 1880 the admissions were 161 (95 males and 66 females), the recoveries 64 (40 males and 24 females), and the deaths 44 (26 males and 18 females). The average daily number of patients resident throughout the year was 411. The recoveries were thus, as compared with the admissions, 42 per cent. for the males, and 36 per cent. for the females; and the mortality, if calculated upon the average number resident, was 12·3 for the males and 8·6 for the females, or 10·7 per cent. for both sexes. This death rate, which is about the average in county and borough asylums, has also occurred during the 11 months which have elapsed since the last visit of Commissioners.

One aged male died from congestion of the lungs consequent upon accidental partial choking whilst eating his dinner.

An inquest was held in this, but in no other case; all the other deaths have been due to natural and ordinary causes.

Inquests.

Post-mortem examinations were made in all but two of the deaths, and in the excepted cases, friends refused permission. No contagious or infectious disorder has occurred. The detached hospital is now temporarily occupied by 18 female patients as an ordinary ward.

Post-mortem  
examinations.

## Appendix (C.)

Leicester  
Borough  
Asylum.

Seclusion and  
restraint.

The general health of the patients is good, with the qualification that 40 males and 36 females are epileptic, and 8 men and 3 women are general paralytics.

We found 7 men and 4 women only in bed, but no patient of either sex was in seclusion or under mechanical restraint. According to the medical journal, neither of these modes of treatment has been employed since our Colleagues were last here. The patients registered as under medical treatment last week were 8 males and 19 females; of the former 3, of the latter 11, were taking sedatives at night. No one was taking sedatives by day.

Dinners.

While we were in the wards the patients were quiet and orderly, the appeals for discharge were not many; none by any means showing fitness for immediate release; and a few, a very few complaints as to the food, were contradicted by our tasting the food. The soup and the currant pudding for dinner to-day were apparently enjoyed by the patients. The meat, bread, butter, and tea, all which we tasted, were excellent.

We were among the laundry patients when they were at work, and when we visited their accommodation we observed that internal hydrants have there been provided.

Employment.

The returns furnished to us show that 107 men, or 51 per cent. of the males, and 98 women, or 48 per cent. of the females, are engaged in some kind of work. Of the men, 37 are employed on the land, 7 assist the shoemaker, 3 work as tailors, 20 help other artizans and mechanics, 15 are made useful in the kitchen, offices, and wash-house, and 23 are ward cleaners. Of the women, 26 are sempstresses, 24 work in the laundry, 17 in the kitchen and offices, and 31 help in the ward cleaning.

Amusements.

Amusements indoors appear to have been frequent and varied. The pic-nic, customary in former years, was omitted last year, and in its place was given a festival in the asylum grounds. This appears to have given universal satisfaction to the patients, and it included more patients than those who could be taken to the pic-nic. Out-door exercise might, we think, be more frequently given to patients, beyond the airing-courts, and to a considerable number of them with great benefit, even to the least orderly; the courts are kept in very creditable order, but they are too limited for that extended exercise which we regard as most beneficial for the great majority of the insane.

Divine Service.

There is only one Service in the chapel on Sundays, it is in the morning, and there is a Wednesday evening Service. The congregation last Sunday included 114 male, 90 female patients; the attendance on Wednesday last was somewhat smaller. The chaplain visits all the wards on Fridays, and he also sees patients on Wednesdays; the sick whenever occasion requires.

Staff of  
attendants.

With regard to the attendants, we learn that in the male wards there are 13 men for day duty, and two men are up at night; and in the female wards (including laundry and detached hospital) are 15 nurses and three laundrymaids for day-duty, and two are night attendants. Those on duty at night periodically exchange places with those employed by day. One of the night attendants

ants in each division sits with the epileptic and suicidally disposed patients brought together for constant supervision in a special dormitory, which is large enough to receive most of the epileptic and all the actively suicidal. We think that the male staff is not sufficiently strong in number, and we recommend that wards Nos. 6 and 8 should each have an additional day attendant. In No. 6 are 47 patients, 28 of whom we hear are epileptic, and the attendants are only three. In No. 8 are 57 patients; of these, 8 are epileptic, 17 are suicidally disposed, and three attendants only have charge of them.

Appendix (C.)  
 ———  
 Leicester  
 Borough  
 Asylum.

The wards are kept in very good order, look cheerful, and their ventilation to-day secured freedom from any offensive odours. Wards 6 and 7, in the male division, are, however, so crowded, that we must call attention to the necessity for relief in that direction. The day space is insufficient for 45 patients in No. 7, and for 47 in No. 6. We found the bedding everywhere clean and in a proper state. Among the improvements since the last visit of members of our Board has been the completion of the new water-closets and lavatories for Nos. 6 and 7 wards on the male, Nos. 2 and 3 on the female side.

State of wards.

The whole of the sewage is distributed by gravitation and irrigation upon land belonging to the Asylum. The estate is small for the number of patients. Only 11 acres are under spade cultivation, rather less than half the estate is grass or pasture land. We learn that the land immediately adjoining the eastern boundary of the Asylum estate is for sale for building purposes. We think that it would be prudent on the part of the Committee to secure a strip next the boundary, as a protection from being overlooked. We should be glad to see more male patients employed on land. This kind of occupation is most useful in improving bodily health, tranquillising the turbulent, and aiding mental recovery; it also lowers the death rate; we therefore hope that it may be found practicable here, to develop further employment out of doors, and of a kind suited to the limited capacity of many of the borough patients, who have not been accustomed to work on land.

Sewage.

Employment.

The defective arrangements for a constant supply of water at a pressure sufficient to reach the highest part of the Asylum, which were commented upon by the Commissioners last visiting, have not yet been remedied. The matter has, however, received attention from the Committee, and we learn that very soon the Asylum will have the exclusive use of the existing main from Leicester; the neighbouring district, which now interfere with the Asylum supply, being about to be otherwise provided for.

Water supply.

The Asylum continues, in all respects, to be well managed, and the treatment and comfort of the patients are well attended to.

## Appendix (C.)

## CITY OF LONDON ASYLUM.

19 February 1881.

City of London  
Asylum.

Two members of our Board were last here on the 12th May 1880.

Insufficient  
attendance of  
Committee.

According to the entries in this book there have been only quarterly visits by the chairman of the Committee of Visitors, and on three of those occasions only he was accompanied by a Colleague. We desire to call the attention of the Committee to the 61st section of the Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 97, and to the fact that several patients complained to us that they had rarely any opportunity of personally addressing the magistrates with whom rests the decision as to their fitness for discharge.

We as usual gave to every patient full opportunity of complaint, but their alleged grievances referred only to detention, and some spoke gratefully of their general treatment. The men whose names are on the books number 167, the women are 215; 12 of the former are sleeping every night at the hospital, and if any infectious epidemic broke out their accommodation elsewhere in the asylum would be difficult.

It seems that the subject of further accommodation for the insane poor of the City of London requires early attention.

Dr. Jepson was absent to-day; his medical assistant Mr. Perkins has, we hear, sent in his resignation. From the latter we could not ascertain that there is any periodical separate examination of a patient supposed to be a chronic case (an examination which we think would be proper), nor that there is any sufficient check in the Asylum upon the detention here of insane not really chargeable to unions.

Three male patients are absent on leave; a female has escaped since the Commissioners' last visit and has not been re-taken.

Statistics.

Fifty-five cases have been admitted, of which 5 had been here previously; 23 have been discharged of whom 15 had recovered; 12 persons have died. There have been no fatal casualties but two instances of fractures are recorded; one man cleaning the hall fell from a ladder in July, broke his thigh and arm and severely cut his face. Another attempting to escape fell from a window sill to the ground outside, and broke several bones of a foot. The first occurrence was simply an accident for which no one seems to be blameworthy; the latter happened through the neglect of an attendant who left a door unlocked, and who was for that negligence dismissed. Both patients thus injured have made fair recovery.

Dietary.

The dietary is only altered by the limitation of fish dinners to fortnightly in place of weekly. We saw about 150 patients taking their mid-day meal in the hall; the fare was currant pudding with sweet sauce; most had beer, some milk, a few had double stout. Special dinners were provided for 45 of the total number of patients in the asylum, this by medical selection.

We found 2 men and 9 women in bed; no one of either sex secluded. Three males and 9 females are registered as taking  
medicine



medicine. The use of sedatives is always recorded, and blisters are a most rare form of medical treatment here. Appendix (C.)

There has been but one inquest, and the particulars of that proceeding were communicated long since to our office, the verdict being "syncope from exhaustion through mania." City of London  
Asylum.  
Inquest.

We hear that the Roman Catholic patients are 34, and a priest now visits occasionally, and has held one or two services in the asylum. There is no school here. There are two Sunday services in the chapel and a shorter service in the female infirmary on Sunday afternoons, also a full service in the chapel on Wednesdays. The congregations on Sundays in the chapel average 137 in morning, 123 in evening; about 50 patients attend daily prayers. Divine Service.

The wards were quiet during our stay in them, and there was no want of cleanliness or ventilation. The bathing arrangements seem to be satisfactory, and the bedding which we examined was sufficient in quantity, good in quality, and in a proper state.

The night supervision of the epileptics is not perfect; the single room doors opening into their dormitory should have slit panels and gas-light burners should be added in apertures over the doors. Epileptics.

There is no night attendant sitting up with the infirmary patients, and as far as we could ascertain the infirmaries are visited at night not more frequently than once in two hours. There is an attendant sleeping near, but we doubt whether that is of much use, since between the infirmary and the attendant's room is a closet window.

The male attendants by day are 10; the nurses by day are 17; at night there are two men and two women on duty. We are told that only four of the men, and as many women can count more than two years' service, yet the wages are not low, the charge attendants having 30 *l.* yearly and increasing 1 *l.* per annum to 40 *l.*; the 2nd class commencing at 25 *l.*; the nurses being in charge, 18 *l.* and going up to 23 *l.*, the others 15 *l.* to 20 *l.* yearly. For misconduct one male and one female attendant have been dismissed. There are now two vacancies in the female staff; these should be filled up without further delay. Staff of  
attendants.

We are sorry to see that the recommendations made by the Commissioners visiting this asylum last year have not been attended to in regard to the mortuary. One of the rooms is in great disorder, and another has no proper shelves and curtains, and we were pained to hear that the deceased patients are occasionally seen by their friends upon the operating table of the post-mortem examination room. We trust that the mortuary will be speedily put in a proper state, and its space appropriated to the purposes for which it was designed. Mortuary.

Before we conclude our report we should notice that there was an offensive smell at the front of the building when we arrived which appeared to us to arise from sewage.

Mr. Perkins attended us in our inspection of the Asylum, and most of our inquiries he was able to answer; the accidental absence of the medical superintendent we however could not but regret.

## Appendix (C.)

## NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE ASYLUM.

2 March 1881.

Newcastle-  
upon-Tyne  
Asylum.

THERE are but few vacant beds in the main buildings now on the male side, and the females appear to be a few above the estimated number for proper accommodation. More beds, 50 to 60, could be obtained at the farm, but only at the cost of depriving the married attendants of their lodgings there. The borough will, in all probability, be much extended within a few years; the pressure for accommodation at that date should engage the early attention of the Committee, and some plan to meet it should be considered by them. A minor affair, but which also requires attention, is the over-crowded day space in No. 2 ward, where the more violent male patients are associated. Want of day space is a fruitful cause of quarrels and assaults among irritable lunatics.

Statistics.

We saw all the patients. In the male division there are 120; on the female side there are 134; the total number, 254, comprises 7 private cases, all, save one, being women. The admissions have been 54 of men, 41 of women, since our Colleagues were here in February 1880, and 29 discharges of males and 35 of females are recorded. Half of the discharged had recovered. Thirty deaths have occurred, the great majority, 22 of them, on the men's side. General paralysis accounts for 7 deaths, and 2 male patients died of epilepsy, no person being present at their deaths during the night. One was found dead, lying on his back, the other in a kneeling posture. The absence of attendants cannot be affirmed to have been the cause of these patients' deaths, but there is no continuous night-supervision of persons suffering from fits in this Asylum.

Epileptics.

The male epileptics are at present 16, of whom 9 only could be generally associated in a dormitory, the female epileptics generally fit for such association are 7, of the whole number, 9. This class of patients is visited by the general night attendant in each division every two hours, as a rule, and often once hourly. The Visitors are of opinion that they would not be justified in the outlay which would arise from the employment of special night attendants for the epileptics here.

Post-mortem  
examinations

There have been 18 post-mortem examinations, and three inquests, but there has been no death except from natural causes.

Condition of  
patients.

We found but 2 men and 5 women in bed. One of each was so treated for excitement. No patient was in seclusion or under restraint. Men and women were quiet during our inspection, and the only complaints were of improper detention, brought forward by patients manifestly unfit for discharge.

There is a Swede who seems to be well enough for transference to his own country, though he could not be discharged with safety, but hitherto difficulties have not been overcome which prevent the transfer. We recommend now a direct appeal by the Committee to the Local Government Board (if the guardians would

would join) for their assent to the necessary passage-money being paid by the latter for the man's conveyance to his native place, Gottenburgh. Appendix (C.)  
Newcastle-upon-Tyne  
Asylum.

Five female patients wore special strong dresses to-day. Dr. Wickham has introduced for such dresses a new pattern, by no means unsightly; the material is linen.

Bedding was throughout the asylum to-day in excellent order. The wooden dado in the lower wards looks well, it has been completed at the cost of 200*l.* or thereabouts. The papering of the walls in the dormitories is varnished, and wears excellently. The deficiency of the store-rooms is still visible in several directions. The bathing arrangements are satisfactory, but the frost has much interfered with the general supply of water in the lavatories and closets. Curtains on rods would be a boon, in the female general bath-room, to many women, and we think that they should be supplied. State of wards.

There is the same dietary as at the visit of our Colleagues in 1880; the dinner to-day was barley broth, with meat (three ounces cooked for each person) and turnips; it appeared to be generally approved by the patients, the women, however, leaving more on their plates than the men did. Beer is allowed to the greater number of both sexes, and the female workers have tea in the afternoon. All are in bed before 8. Dinners.

Recreations are, as heretofore, reported.

Thirty-five men work on the land, 76 males are more or less usefully employed. Many of them were, before admission here, ironworkers; 10 females assist in the laundry; the average number of women working is returned as 90. Eight men and 20 women are confined to airing-courts. The court used by No. 2 female patients has been enlarged, and there and in all the other courts seats and sheds have been placed, which were much required. There appears to be a good library for the patients, but the books were not, when we visited the wards, visible there, only a single volume of the "Graphic" here and there, and no newspapers were in the patients' reach or in their hands, even on the male side. Employment.

The ordinary day-attendants are 11 men, including a joiner who acts as an attendant, and 10 women. Three of the men and two of the women have not yet seen 12 months' service. The medical superintendent speaks well of the staff, but he has under consideration some changes in their rates of remuneration. At present the men enter at 26*l.* and rise to 40*l.* per annum; the women begin at 16*l.* and go up to 24*l.* The head male attendant has 55*l.* yearly, the head nurse 45*l.* Staff of attendants.

The arrangements for Divine Service are not new. There is a sprinkling of Jews among the patients, there are many Methodists, and not a few Roman Catholics. These last are visited occasionally by a priest, but the bulk are demented. Divine Service.

Seclusion is recorded of 11 men on 81 occasions for a total duration of 643 $\frac{1}{4}$  hours; one man, a violent epileptic, is charged with 50 of these occasions and 472 hours. Three females have been secluded on nine occasions for a total of 60 hours. Seclusion.

Appendix (C).

Newcastle-  
upon-Tyne  
Asylum.  
Restraint.

Two women have worn a camisole on six occasions for a period of 54 hours, to prevent self injury; and one male has been similarly treated nine times for 116½ hours for surgical reasons. The case-books are well kept up, and Dr. Wickham seems to know his patients well.

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## NORWICH CITY AND BOROUGH ASYLUM.

6 June 1881.

Norwich City  
and Borough  
Asylum.

WE have this day gone over the Asylum, and have to express our satisfaction at the various improvements that have been made since the last visit, seven months ago. We think the general condition of the Asylum is highly creditable to the medical superintendent and Mrs. Harris, and the Committee show by the many alterations lately made, that they carefully study the welfare of the patients. With regard to the suggestions made at the last visit, we have to report that the tiling in the corridors has been relayed where found defective. The cords of the window blinds have been removed, the gas pipes have been cut off from the walls, and the light placed in a secure position. Ventilating pipes have been added to every water-closet. The laundry floor now has been altered, and the water runs off readily, and the drying closets are sufficient for the present number of patients. The arrangements for the fire hose have been changed now, and they seemed placed so as to be well adapted for use, and readily able to be run out.

The airing-courts are being laid out, and the walk round the estate has been begun, but as all the out-door work is done by patients' labour, this proceeds but slowly. A clerk and store-keeper has been appointed; a kitchen garden is being marked out, and we saw some of the land now under cultivation, and the cricket ground may perhaps be ready by next year.

Precautions  
against fire.

We may now mention the various matters which in our opinion demand the early attention of the Committee, the first of which, is with regard to the means of extinguishing a fire. There are no external hydrants, there is no fire engine, there is no means of throwing water upon the roof, and there is no fire drill, nor, as yet, have the attendants, male or female, been instructed how to turn on the water, or run out the hose fastened to the pipes in the rooms and corridors.

We were sorry to find that when the relaying the tiles in the corridors was going on, the warming the corridors by artificial heat was not undertaken, as we are of opinion that in the winter the single rooms must be too cold to be occupied by the patients. The half tiled, half wooden floors in the lavatory remain unaltered, there is no foul laundry, nor has a wringing machine been supplied, and no additional engine has been procured. No steps have, as yet, been taken towards building a chapel, though we learn that many patients are kept from the services of the church

church owing to want of space. The locks for the taps in the bath-rooms should, we think, be altered, and spring locks substituted.

Appendix (C.)  
Norwich City  
and Borough  
Asylum.

There is no continuous supervision by night of the epileptic and suicidal patients, who sleep now in rooms opening into a corridor. We see no difficulty in placing a door at the end of the corridor in each division, and knocking down the walls of the various single rooms and small dormitories, and thus forming one large epileptic dormitory.

Epileptic and  
suicidal  
patients.

Another great want in the asylum is workshops; the boots are now repaired in the wards. We think that workshops would prove of great service as a means of giving employment to many patients not fitted for spade labour, and would in the end prove to be a saving of expense.

Employment.

The means of amusements in the wards, and books appeared to us to be too few, though we saw part of the dining-hall fitted up with a stage for a theatrical performance to come off soon, and we heard that this sort of entertainment was much enjoyed by the patients, almost all of whom attended. Perhaps before long the Committee will be able to build a room for the associated gatherings, for should the numbers in the asylum increase from any cause, the space now filled by the stage will be required for the dining tables.

Amusements.

The panes of glass in the windows are large, and when knocked out easily allow a man to pass through the opening; eleven escapes have thus been effected since the last visit; some means should be adopted for securing the safety of the patients, more especially in those single rooms which have no shutters.

The number on the books to-day are 74 males and 107 females, 3 of whom are absent on leave. Since the last visit 18 males and 17 females have been admitted, 3 males and 10 females have been discharged, 1 of the former, and 2 of the latter on recovery, 8 males and 2 females have died. The causes of death call for no remark, but on the body of one male patient an inquest was held, simply because he was a criminal patient. The behaviour of the patients in both divisions was most orderly; we had no complaints calling for notice, and most of the patients expressed themselves grateful for the kindness and attention they receive here.

Statistics.

Restraint by means of wet packing has been employed in the case of 1 man and 1 woman to allay excitement for eight and four hours respectively; 2 women have also been secluded on three occasions for a total duration of nine hours.

Restraint and  
seclusion.

No patient was in bed to-day, 5 males and 4 females are under medical treatment. The state of the wards and dormitories was highly creditable to the attendants, and the rooms have been much improved in appearance by a good supply of pictures on the walls.

The dinner was neatly served and generally liked. With one or two exceptions from either side every patient is able to be present at the meal in the hall.

Dinners.

The attendants seem to be of a respectable class, and are in number the same as at the last visit, except that there is no male

Staff of  
attendants.

Appendix (C.)  
 ———  
 Norwich City  
 and Borough  
 Asylum.

head attendant here as yet, for the late head attendant has recently left. A man with some previous experience at Lancaster and Macclesfield has been engaged to supply his place. Should patients from other asylums be sent here, and we learn that this is likely, the staff will have to be considerably increased, as the patients will not be likely to be of the quiet harmless class, such as are the majority of the present inmates.

Work is provided for a large proportion of the patients, and, as we have already said, the chapel attendances are limited simply by want of room.

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### NOTTINGHAM BOROUGH ASYLUM.

12 November 1881.

Nottingham  
 Borough  
 Asylum.

WE have to-day inspected this asylum, and found it in very good order.

It is unfortunate that the paint or wash, which has been used on the walls, the upper part at least, has not produced a satisfactory surface, for the aspect of the wards and dormitories is a good deal marred by the running down of the oil or other vehicle used. A plain coloured lime wash would have been better.

Some coloured prints have been procured and hung on the walls, but it will of course take a considerable time before the rooms are fully supplied with these and other decorative objects. We feel sure the Committee will support Mr. Powell's efforts to bring the asylum into the very complete state for which it has such capability.

The grounds of the Asylum are fast being brought into order, some more planting has been done since the last visit.

There are of course no structural alterations or additions of any importance to notice.

The provision of taps for hot and cold water in the lavatories and over the slop sinks, though convenient, is not without danger. Two cases of scalding have already occurred, and we have advised Mr. Powell to have the handles of the hot water-taps removed, and a key, to be retained and used only by an attendant, substituted.

We have seen all the patients, who number 278, except two who are at present out on trial.

It will be observed that the Asylum, in which are 284 beds, is practically full, indeed the provision for the pauper lunatics of the borough is already insufficient; for in the county Asylum are boarded a considerable number of patients who should properly be received here.

Statistics.

Since the visit of members of our Board in November last, 51 male and 46 female patients have been admitted; 14 males and 19 females have been discharged, all the males and 16 of the females on recovery, and 31 males and 14 females have died.

No epidemic or infectious complaint has appeared in the asylum; but the above numbers of deaths indicate a very high rate of mortality, especially among the males.

We have examined the assigned causes of death, and find that 15 of the deaths of males resulted from general paralysis. Three women also died from the same disease. Appendix (C.)  
Nottingham  
Borough  
Asylum.

One of the deaths was followed by an inquest, the verdict returned being, that the death resulted from epilepsy and scald. This was one of the two cases of scalding already mentioned; the other occurred within the last few days, and is happily not serious. Inquest.

In the case of every death but one, a post-mortem examination was made. Post-mortem  
examinations.

The patients were to-day very quiet and orderly in behaviour, and we were satisfied with the state of their dress, and their personal neatness.

We can praise, too, the condition of the bedding, which is clean and ample in quantity.

We find a very good proportion of the patients of both sexes usefully employed, 92 male and 97 females are so engaged. Employment.

At service last Sunday were 110 patients of both sexes. There is not a resident chaplain, and week day services are not given except on Wednesday, and on one day (Friday) the chaplain visits the infirmary wards. Divine Service.

There are the usual entertainments and amusements for the patients, including the fortnightly dances in the recreation-hall; 75 men and 50 women walk beyond the Asylum grounds. Amusement.

The supply of books for the wards is not yet adequate. We hope the Committee will make a small annual grant of money to be expended in increasing it.

There has been no instance of the use of restraint since the last visit; 5 men have been secluded on 14 occasions for 69 $\frac{3}{4}$  hours, and 4 women on 4 occasions for 22 hours. Restraint and  
seclusion.

As regards night supervision of epileptic and suicidally disposed patients, we learn that only the worst cases in each class are brought together for supervision. The respective special dormitories and single rooms cannot accommodate all. With respect to suicidal patients, we have recommended Mr. Powell to adopt the plan of giving with each such patient directions in writing as to the care and precautions to be practised, to the charge attendant of the ward in which the patient is placed; such directions to be passed on with the patient if transferred to another ward. Epileptics  
and suicidal  
patients.

An additional male attendant has been engaged since the last visit. In other respects the staff remains as stated in the last entry. The rates of wages paid are liberal; those for male attendants begin at 30*l.* per annum, and those for nurses at 16*l.* The charge attendants on the male side receive a minimum of 32*l.*, on the female side of 20*l.* Uniforms are supplied to each sex. Staff of  
attendants.

In concluding this entry, we desire to express our opinion that the management of this asylum is very satisfactory, and that the superintendent is zealous and intelligent in the discharge of his duties.

## Appendix (C.)

## PORTSMOUTH ASYLUM.

17 February 1881.

Portsmouth  
Asylum.  
Statistics.

Two members of our Board paid the first visit after this asylum was opened on 14th June 1880, at which time the number of patients was 351; 129 males and 212 females. At our visit this day the numbers have risen to 161 in the male division, and 218 on the female side, making 379 in all. This asylum was built for 199 men and 221 women, so that, at this time, there is vacant accommodation for 38 men, but only for 3 women. The patients under treatment here belong as follows:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
To Portsmouth Borough - -	83	121	204
To Southampton Borough - -	37	42	79
To Surrey Unions - - -	32	48	80
To other unions - - -	5	4	9
To the private class - - -	4	3	7

The weekly rate for patients belonging to the borough is 13s. 1d.; for all others, except the private patients, 14s., and for the private patients, from 16s. to 20s. The changes which have occurred since the last visit have been the admission of 40 men and 39 women, and the discharge of 32 patients of both sexes; 7 of the men and 19 of the women who so left the asylum were considered to have recovered. The deaths have been 20 in all, 9 men and 11 women.

Post-mortem  
examinations.

We are glad to notice that in 16 of these deaths post-mortem examinations were made.

Inquests.

The causes of death call for no special remark from us, excepting in two cases; one death of a patient happened in the night, during an epileptic fit, no attendant being present at the time; and the other death was that of a private patient, which occurred, as did the former case, in a single room; the coroner's jury, in this latter case, returned a verdict of "accidental suffocation," and in the other case "died in an epileptic fit." In these two cases only were inquests held.

Seclusion and  
restraint.

No patient has been subjected to mechanical restraint since the opening of the asylum, but since the last visit 9 men and 4 women have been secluded, the former on 23, and the latter on 6 occasions, and for a total of 224 and 52 hours respectively. The patients under medical treatment last week were 8 men and 9 women, and four of each sex were in bed during our inspection, but the general health may be considered good.

Epileptics and  
suicidal  
patients.

There are now in the asylum 39 men and 32 women who are epileptic, 6 men and 1 woman general paralytics, and 2 men and 4 women who are considered actively suicidal. These, for the most part sleep in the epileptic dormitory and the single rooms adjoining,



adjoining, and we have to record that since the death in an epileptic fit above mentioned, another night attendant has been engaged, and now the epileptic dormitory is never left unattended in either division. We are glad to hear that Bailey's electric clock has been ordered, and we were shown the places where it was proposed to have recording stations. We suggested that the night nurses, station should be moved to the other end of the room, and desire to express a hope that no time will be lost in providing safe fireguards in the epileptic wards and dormitories, as we saw, during our visit, the result of the inefficiency of the present screens.

Appendix (C.)  
 ———  
 Portsmouth  
 Asylum.

During our tour through the building we saw every patient on the books, excepting one woman absent on trial, and afforded to each one full opportunity of making their grievances known to us, and, with few exceptions, their complaints were confined to the allegation that they were unduly detained, but we could not advise the immediate discharge of anyone who spoke with us on this subject.

We had also much regret expressed by several that we had not visited this asylum yesterday to see the dinner, which is of soup on that day, and by no means generally approved. We can, of course, express no opinion as to the justice of this complaint, but the dinner we saw to-day was good and ample.

Dinners.

A few called our attention to the want of means of amusements in the wards, and though we make every allowance for the comparative newness, and therefore incompleteness, of this asylum, still we think that, for the better class of women, a piano (second hand) might be procured, a musical-box for the more demented class, bagatelle boards for the men, and a fair supply of papers (illustrated periodicals) for those able to make use of them; and we might add that a small sum spent in cheap pictures, prints, flowers, &c., would add much to the appearance of the wards.

Amusements.

We had complaints from 2 females that they had had cold baths given them against their will. We found on inquiry that these baths had been ordered by the assistant medical officer, and that in one of these cases the head attendant had not been present, and that neither bath was entered in the case book. In our opinion no bath should be given which might be considered as a punishment, that at all baths, especially those given against the patient's will, the head attendant should be present, and that all baths, except those given for cleansing purposes, should be entered in the Case book.

Bathing regulations.

We learn, from returns furnished us, that there were at Chapel last Sunday 96 patients at the morning, and 97 at the evening, Service. About 130 are generally present at the associated entertainments, which take place in the hall. This room is not used, as we think it ought to be, and as our Colleagues advised last year, as a general dining hall also. The various stores and offices were seen by us, and we find that the kitchen and bakehouse which are in close proximity, and were at one time intended to be under one man cook, are divided, and a woman is cook, and a man baker.

Divine Service.

Appendix (C.)  
 ———  
 Portsmouth  
 Asylum.  
 Employment.

As a few patients of each sex are engaged at their work in such propinquity, the utmost caution will have to be used, and careful supervision exercised, as the present arrangement differs entirely from that proposed when the plans were sanctioned. In the kitchen, stores, and offices, 3 men and 10 women are employed, but the total list of those patients who do any useful work is very small. Exclusive of those who help in the wards, but 25 men and 58 women are engaged in any way in the asylum service, and we may here mention that no upholsterers' shop has been set up.

The behaviour of the patients was not altogether satisfactory, there was a good deal of noise and excitement in one or two of the wards in each division, partly due, no doubt, to the unfavourable state of the weather for out-door exercise.

State of  
 airing courts  
 and wards.

The airing-courts, however, are not in a state which would induce any nurse to send patients into them without express orders, and we wish to call the attention of the Committee to the state of the water-closets in the airing-courts, which call for immediate remedy. The wards were not as clean or as well looked after as we could have wished, and the Napier matting is dirty and much worn. Linoleum carefully laid down should be substituted.

Personal  
 condition of  
 patients.  
 Staff of  
 attendants.

The personal condition of the patients of both sexes might be improved, though we were glad to see a reduction in the number of strong dresses since the last visit. The proper condition of the patients, as regards dress and personal cleanliness, as well as the general appearance of the wards, depends much upon the attendants, who number on the male side one head and 10 ordinary, and on the female side one head and 17 ordinary, for day duty; and two night attendants in each division; besides these three male artizans and three laundry maids give occasional assistance. From our own observation of the demeanour of the patients we are satisfied that this staff is numerically insufficient for the proper supervision and control of the patients, and with a view to their due employment and necessary out-door exercise, and we recommend the appointment of at least two additional in each division. We were, moreover, not favourably impressed with the qualification of many of both sexes. The wages given on entry, 20*l.* to a man, and 16*l.* to a woman, with the small advance of 25*l.* to the men, and 18*l.* for the women, must be insufficient to attract suitable persons, and as the successful treatment as well as the comfort of the patients largely depends upon the engagement and retention of a staff of humane, intelligent, and trustworthy attendants, we desire to bring this matter again prominently before the notice of the Committee.

On our arrival at the asylum we noticed a smell of sewer gas in the building, more especially in the central offices, and we found that it was due to the stoppage of a drain leading from the basement of the building to the sea shore. It appears that the obstruction was caused by the silting of the sand at the mouth of the drain. The obstruction has been removed, and we hope means will be taken to prevent a recurrence of this evil, and to secure

secure

secure adequate ventilation of this drain externally to the building. Appendix (C.)  
Among the works carried out since the last visit, we may mention the completion of the laying of the central road and front grounds, the erection of a second lodge, and the sinking of a new well so as to give a second supply of water. Urinals have been fixed in male wards 3 and 4, but we fear that as regards the latter ward, the situation will be found objectionable. We regret to observe that little or nothing has been done in the way of planting trees and shrubs in the airing-courts, or improving the state of the walks. Another matter calling for early attention is a remedy for the smoky chimneys, of which there are many in both divisions. We hope also that a fire brigade will be organised amongst the attendants, and exercised at frequent but uncertain intervals.

Portsmouth  
Asylum.

## Appendix (D.)

## Appendix (D.)

ALTERATIONS in and ADDITIONS to COUNTY and BOROUGH ASYLUMS, approved by the Secretary of State during 1881, the Cost of which was estimated under 600 *l.*

ASYLUM.	Nature of Work.	Estimate.			Date of Approval.
		£.	s.	d.	
					1881 :
Cheshire (Chester) -	Earth closets erected in No. 6 ward.	248	-	-	3 Feb.
Lancashire (Lancaster)	Improvements in temporary female epileptic ward.	130	-	-	29 Sept.
Northampton - -	Cottages for attendants	438	-	-	5 April.
Birmingham - -	New mortuary - -	360	-	-	11 April.
Bristol - - -	Alterations in old chapel and dining hall.	400	-	-	8 Oct.

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Appendix (E.)

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COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

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AVERAGE WEEKLY COST of MAINTENANCE, MEDICINE,  
CLOTHING, and CARE of PATIENTS, during the Year 1881.

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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:									
Beds, Herts, and Hunts - - - - -	4 6 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	- 7 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1 - <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	- - <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	- - <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	- 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	- 7	- 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Berks (Reading and Newbury) - - - - -	3 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	- 4 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	2 4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1 4 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	- 1 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	- - <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	- 3	1 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	- 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Bucks - - - - -	5 11	- 8	2 7 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1 - <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	- - <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	- 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	- 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	- -	- 3 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
Cambridge and Isle of Ely - - - - -	4 4 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	- 7 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	2 9 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	- 1 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	- 1 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	- 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	- 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	- 7 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Carmarthen, Cardigan, Pembroke, and Haverfordwest.	3 11 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	- 7 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1 11	- 8	- - <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	- -	- 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	- 2 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	- 3
Chester (Chester) - - - - -	3 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	- 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	2 - <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	- 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	- - <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	- 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	- 11	- 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	- 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
" (Parkside) - - - - -	4 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	- 9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	2 1 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1 - <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	- - <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	- 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	- 6 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	- 6 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	- 3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Cornwall - - - - -	5 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	- 10 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	2 2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1 - <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	- 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	- - <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	- 8	- 5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	- 2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Cumberland and Westmoreland - - - - -	4 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	- 6	2 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1 - <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	- 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	- 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	- 5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	- 5 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	- 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth	3 3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	- 11	1 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	- 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	- - <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	- - <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	- 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	- 7
Derby - - - - -	4 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	- 11	2 5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1 1	- 1	- 1	- 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	- 3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Devon - - - - -	3 11 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	- 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1 10 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	- 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	- - <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	- - <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	- 5 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	- 5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	- 3
Dorset - - - - -	4 1	- 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	2 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	- 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	- - <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	- - <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	- 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	- -	- 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Durham - - - - -	4 5	- 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	2 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	- 11	- 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	- - <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	- 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	- 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	- 2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
Essex - - - - -	5 - <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	- 8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1 10 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1 - <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	- - <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	- - <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	- 5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	- -	1 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Glamorgan - - - - -	4 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	- 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	- 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	- - <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	- - <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	- 4	- 3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	- 2 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
Gloucester - - - - -	4 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1 - <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	2 - <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1 - <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	- 1	- 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	- 11	- 11	- 2 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
Hants - - - - -	4 5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	- 7	2 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	- 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	- 1	- 2	- 5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	- 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	- 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Hereford (County and City) - - - - -	4 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	- 8 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	2 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	- 8 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	- - <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	- -	- 5 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	- -	- 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
Kent (Barming Heath) - - - - -	4 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	- 10 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	2 6 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	- 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	- - <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub> (c)	- - (d)	- 8	- 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	- 4
" (Chartham) - - - - -	4 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	- 10	2 5 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1 - <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	- 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	- - <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	- 6 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	- 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	- 4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Lancaster (Lancaster) - - - - -	3 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	- 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1 8 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	- 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	- - <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	- - <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	- 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	- 7 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	- 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
" (Rainhill) - - - - -	4 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> (e)	- 10 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	2 4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	- 7 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	- - <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	- - <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	- 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	- - (f)	- 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
" (Prestwich) - - - - -	4 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> (e)	- 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	2 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	- 10	- - <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	- - <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	- 4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	- - (f)	- 1 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
" (Whittingham) - - - - -	3 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	- 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	2 1	1 -	- - <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	- - <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	- 4	- 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	- 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Leicester and Rutland - - - - -	4 10 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	- 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	2 - <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	- 9 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	- - <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	- - <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	- - (g)	- - (g)	- 1 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
Lincoln - - - - -	4 9	- 11	2 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	- 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	- 3	- 1	- 2	- 11	- 3
Middlesex (Banstead) - - - - -	5 5	- 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	2 - <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1 3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	- - <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	- 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	- 6	- -	- 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
" (Colney Hatch) - - - - -	4 7 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	- 5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	2 10	1 - <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	- 1	- 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	- 5	- 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	- 2
" (Hanwell) - - - - -	4 2	- 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	2 9	1 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	- - <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	- - <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	- 3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	- 5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	- 2

(a) Average.

(b) Deducted under the respective heads of expenditure.

(c) Including wines, spirits, and porter.

Appendix (E.)

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

CLOTHING, and CARE of PATIENTS, during the Year 1881.

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 over 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 1¼	8 6¼	8 7½ (a)	14/ and 15/	17/6 and 20/	Ordinary Repairs - - -	Ordinary Repairs - - -	Beds, Herts, and Hunts.
- 9	9 8	11 -	14 -	17 6	Maintenance - - -	Maintenance - - -	Berks (Reading and Newbury).
1 -⅛	9 10⅞	9 4	14 -	14/ to 21/	Building and Repairs - - -	Building, Repairs, and Maintenance	Bucks.
- 3¼	11 1⅜	10 9½	14 -	- - -	- ditto - - - - -	Building and Repairs - - -	Cambridge and Isle of Ely.
- ¼	7 10⅝	7 10½	12 10	14/ to 20/	- ditto - - - - -	- ditto - - - - -	Carmarthen, Cardigan, Pembroke, and Haverfordwest.
- ¼	8 6½	8 9	11/6 and 14/	- - -	Building - - - - -	- - - - -	Chester (Chester).
- (b)	10 2	10 6	14 -	15/ to 20/	- ditto - - - - -	Maintenance - - - - -	" (Parkside).
- 1½	10 10	9 11¼	17 6	10/ to 42/	Fittings, Furniture, &c. - - -	Repairs, Furniture, and Fittings	Cornwall.
- 6½	9 2½	9 11	14 -	- - -	Maintenance - - - - -	- - - - -	Cumberland and Westmoreland.
- 3	8 9½	8 2	14 -	12/6 to 63/	Building and Repairs - - -	Establishment - - - - -	Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, &c.
- 4	10 7¼	10 9	14 -	14/ and 17/	Maintenance - - - - -	Maintenance - - - - -	Derby.
- 3⅞	8 6	8 6	12 -	- - -	Building and Repairs - - -	- - - - -	Devon.
-	8 4¼	8 2	14 -	10/ to 15/	Building - - - - -	Non-pauper Account - - -	Dorset.
- 5⅞	9 3⅞	9 5	14 -	12/ to 17/	Additions, alterations and im- provements.	Additions, Alterations, and Im- provements.	Durham.
- (b)	10 6	10 3	14 -	- - -	Building - - - - -	- - - - -	Essex.
- 7⅞	8 10⅞	9 -	14 -	- - -	Maintenance - - - - -	- - - - -	Glamorgan.
- 4⅞	10 3¼	10 6	12/ and 14/	12/ and 14/	Building - - - - -	Maintenance - - - - -	Gloucester.
- ½	10 -	10 6	14 -	- - -	- ditto - - - - -	- - - - -	Hants.
-	8 10½	8 10	14 -	14 -	Building and Repairs - - -	Maintenance, Excess to Building and Repairs.	Hereford (County and City).
- 1¾	9 11⅞	9 11	14 -	17 -	- ditto - - - - -	Excess to Building and Repairs -	Kent (Barming Heath).
- 5¼	10 -¾	10 6	14 -	16 -	- ditto - - - - -	Building and Repairs - - -	" (Chartham).
- 1	8 3	8 2	14 -	21 -	- ditto - - - - -	- ditto - - - - -	Lancaster (Lancaster).
- (b)	8 11⅞	9 2¼ (a)	14 -	- - -	Maintenance - - - - -	- - - - -	" (Rainhill).
- (b)	8 6⅞	8 2	14 -	- - -	Building - - - - -	- - - - -	" (Prestwich.)
- 4⅞	8 6⅞	8 9	14 -	- - -	Maintenance - - - - -	- - - - -	" (Whittingham).
- 2⅞	8 4¾	8 6	14 -	- - -	- ditto - - - - -	- - - - -	Leicester and Rutland.
- 10½	9 7½	9 9	14 -	- - -	- ditto - - - - -	- - - - -	Lincoln.
- 2	10 2¾	8 10⅞ (a)	14 -	- - -	- ditto - - - - -	- - - - -	Middlesex (Banstead).
- ¾	10 1¼	9 7½	14 -	- - -	General Funds - - - - -	- - - - -	" (Colney Hatch).
- 1	9 9¼	9 7½	14 -	- - -	Maintenance - - - - -	- - - - -	" (Hanwell).

(d) With surgery and dispensary.

(e) Including garden and farm.

(f) With provisions.

(g) Not charged to maintenance.

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.		
							Furniture and Bedding.	Garden and Farm.	Miscellaneous.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Monmouth, Brecon, and Radnor - - - -	3 2	- 7½	1 11¾	- 7¾	- -½	- -	- 27⁄8	- 11½	- 5½
Norfolk - - - - -	5 1¼	- 10¼	1 7	1 -¾	- 1	- -¾	- 2¼	- -	- 3½
Northampton - - - - -	3 11½	1 -	1 117⁄8	- 8¾	- 7⁄8	- 1½	- 5½	- 8¾	- 3¼
Northumberland - - - - -	4 8	1 -½	2 37⁄8	- 10¾	- 7⁄8	- -¼	- 7	- -	- 5½
Nottingham - - - - -	4 11¾	- 6½	2 7½	- 10½	- 1½	- -½	- 5¾	- 4¾	- 2¼
Oxford (Abingdon, Oxford City, and Windsor) - -	5 2½	- 9½	1 117⁄8	- 10¾	- -½	- -½	- 5½	- 4¼	- 3½
Salop and Montgomery (Shrewsbury, Bridgnorth, and Wenlock).	4 3¼	- 9	1 11½	- 10¾	- -¾	- -¾	- 47⁄8	- 2½	- 2½
Somerset - - - - -	4 6¼	- 7½	1 11	- 11½	- -½	- 1	- 5	- 47⁄8	- 3¼
Stafford (Stafford) - - - - -	4 10½ (c)	- 8¾	1 10	1 1¼	- -½	- 1½	- 5¾	- - (d)	- 1½
" (Burntwood) - - - - -	4 -¾	- 8¾	1 11¾	- 10¼	- -¼	- -½	- 7¾	- 8¾	- 1½
Suffolk - - - - -	4 4¾	- 9¾	1 10	- 11½	- 1¼	- 1¾	- 5¾	- 5¾	- 4½
Surrey (Wandsworth) - - - - -	4 6¾	- 9¾	2 7	1 -½	- -½	- 2¾	- 57⁄8	- 11¾	- 4¾
" (Brookwood) - - - - -	3 11¼	- 11	2 6	- 11¾	- 7⁄8	- -¾	- 6¼	- 8	- 3¼
Sussex - - - - -	3 -¾	- 7	2 4½	1 6½	- -¾	- 1	- 27⁄8	1 7¾	- 1
Warwick - - - - -	4 -½	- 7½	2 1	1 2¼	- -½	- -¼	- 4¾	- 5	- 1¾
Wilts - - - - -	3 8¼	- 3¾	1 11¾	- 10	- 1	- 2	- 3½	- 4¾	1 1½
Worcester - - - - -	3 1½	- 6¼	2 -	- 9¼	- 1	- 2	- 2¾	- 10¼	- 3¾
York, N. Riding - - - - -	4 5	- 8	2 6¼	- 11¼	- -½	- 1½	- 6¾	1 1½	- 3¼
" W. Riding (Wakefield) - - - - -	4 97⁄8	1 1¼ (c)	2 -	- 8½	- 1	- 7⁄8	- 2¾	- 37⁄8	- 27⁄8
" " (Wadsley) - - - - -	4 4¾	- 7½	2 1½	- 10¼	- 1½	- -¼	- 6¾	- 6¼	- 17⁄8
" E. Riding - - - - -	4 11 (c)	- 9¾	2 1¾	- 107⁄8	- -½	- -½	- 5½	- - (d)	- 3¼
BOROUGHS :									
Birmingham - - - - -	4 57⁄8	- 8¾	1 6¼	1 -¾	- -¾	- -¼	- 57⁄8	- -	- 1¾
Bristol - - - - -	4 5½	- 6¾	2 5¾	1 -¾	- 1	- -¾	- 2¼	- 4¼	1 -½
Hull - - - - -	4 8¼	1 1½	3 3½	1 -¾	- 1½	- 1¾	- 8¾	1 2	- 5½
Ipswich - - - - -	4 2¾	1 2¼	2 25⁄8	1 3½	- -¾	- -¾	- 5¾	- 3½	- 4½
Leicester - - - - -	5 -¾	- 6¼	2 1½	- 9	- -¾	- -¼	- 95⁄8	1 -¾	- 87⁄8
London (City of) - - - - -	4 7	- -¾	2 9½	1 9	- -¾	- 1¾	- 9½	- 5½	- 11½
Newcastle-on-Tyne - - - - -	4 2¾	1 2½	2 11¾	- 10¾	- -¾	- 1	- 87⁄8	- 5¾	- 4¾
Norwich - - - - -	4 97⁄8	- 6¾	2 7¾	1 7¼	- -¾	- -¼	- 9¼	- 3¼	- 6½
Nottingham - - - - -	4 10¼	1 -¾	2 6¼	1 65⁄8	- -¾	- -	- 3½	- 6¾	- 3½
Portsmouth - - - - -	4 3¼	- 9¼	1 11½	1 5	- -¾	- -¾	- -¾	- 10	2 3¼

(a) Average.

(b) Deducted under the respective heads of expenditure.

(c) Including garden and farm.



Appendix (E.)—COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

CLOTHING, and CARE of PATIENTS, during the Year 1881—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 over 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 11½	8 2	14 -	- -	Maintenance - - - -	- - - - -	Monmouth, Brecon, and Radnor.
- ¼	9 2½	8 9	14 -	14/ and 20/	- ditto - - - -	Maintenance - - - -	Norfolk.
- 6¼	8 9	10 -	13/ and 14/	15/ and 17/6	Building and Repairs - -	Excess to Building and Repairs -	Northampton.
- 5¼	9 7½	10 -¾ (a)	14 -	15/ to 21/	- ditto - - - -	Maintenance - - - -	Northumberland.
- ⅛	10 2½	10 -	12/ and 14/	14 -	Fabric - - - -	- ditto - - - -	Nottingham.
- 1¾	9 10½	10 -	14 -	- -	Repairs - - - -	- - - - -	Oxford.
- 17/8	8 8½	9/4 and 9/-½	14 -	- -	- ditto - - - -	- - - - -	Salop and Montgomery.
- -	9 25/8	9 11	13/1½ and 15/2	13/1½ and 15/2	Building - - - -	Building - - - -	Somerset.
- - (b)	9 3¼	9 4	14 -	- -	Maintenance - - - -	- - - - -	Stafford (Stafford).
- 1¾	9 -½	9 -½	14 -	14 -	Lunacy Rate - - - -	Lunacy Rate - - - -	" (Burntwood).
- 1	9 6½	9 3¼	- -	- -	- - - - -	- - - - -	Suffolk.
- 35/8	10 9	10 10½ (a)	14 -	- -	Maintenance - - - -	- - - - -	Surrey (Wandsworth).
- 1½	9 9½	10 6	14 -	- -	- ditto - - - -	- - - - -	" (Brookwood).
- -	9 7½	9 9	14 -	16 -	- ditto - - - -	Maintenance - - - -	Sussex.
- 1¼	8 10¼	9 -¼	14 -	12/10 and 14/	Half to Building, half to Maintenance.	Excess half to Building and half to Maintenance.	Warwick.
- 1¼	8 9¼	8 9	11/9 and 12/9	- -	First Cost - - - -	- - - - -	Wilts.
- 5¼	7 7½	8 2¾ (a)	14 -	7/9 to 15/	Repairs - - - -	Maintenance. Excess to Repairs	Worcester.
- 9¼	9 11	9 11	15/2 to 15/9	14/7 to 31/6	Additions - - - -	Additions - - - -	York, N. Riding.
- 4¾	9 1½	9 3	14 -	- -	Maintenance - - - -	- - - - -	" W. Riding (Wakefield).
- 2	9 25/8	9 3	14 -	14/ and 20/	Building and Repairs - -	Building and Repairs - -	" (Wadsley).
- 6 (g)	9 -8	9/11 and 10/2½	14/ and 15/	15/ to 30/	Ordinary Repairs and Additions	Excess to ordinary Repairs, Additions, and Maintenance.	" E. Riding.
- 2¼	8 2¼	9 6	15 9	9/6 to 21/	Maintenance - - - -	Maintenance - - - -	BOROUGHES:
- 2½	10 1¼	10 6	14 -	16/ to 20/	Additions and Improvements	- ditto - - - -	Birmingham.
- 7/8	12 1½	12 10	15 -	- -	Maintenance - - - -	- - - - -	Bristol.
- - (b)	10 2	11 2½	15/ to 16/	20/ and 21/	Repayment of original outlay	Repayment of original outlay	Hull.
- 11 3/8	10 1½	11 1	14 7	- -	Building and Repairs - -	- - - - -	Ipswich.
- 1¼	11 6	14 -	14 -	- -	- - - - -	- - - - -	Leicester.
- - (b)	10 11	9 11	14 -	16/ to 21/	Building and Repairs - -	Maintenance - - - -	London (City of).
- -	11 3¼	11 3	14 -	- -	- ditto - - - -	- - - - -	Newcastle-on-Tyne.
- -	11 -¼	12 -	- -	- -	- - - - -	- - - - -	Norwich.
- 1¼	11 6¼	11 8	14 -	16/ and 20/	Maintenance - - - -	Maintenance - - - -	Nottingham.
							Portsmouth.

(d) With provisions.

(e) Including bedding.

(f) Bedding with clothing.

(g) Profit on garden and farm.

## Appendix (F.)

ENTRIES by COMMISSIONERS at HOSPITALS.  
(Abstracted and Condensed).

## MANCHESTER LUNATIC HOSPITAL, CHEADLE.

21 and 24 March, and 11 October 1881.

Manchester  
Hospital.

(March).—Besides the 182 patients, there are 9 boarder ladies and gentlemen, all of whom we saw. We hope that the permission given them to board will be for a definite but short period, so that they may themselves be required to make application to remain, stating that they desire to do so, and also showing that they are aware they are free agents, and not obliged to remain. We do not feel sure that this is sufficiently understood by all of them.

We inspected works in progress on the female side, which, when completed, will form a most valuable adjunct to the present hospital buildings.

One charge of ill-treatment was made by a patient against an attendant, but we learnt it had been investigated by the Committee three days ago, so we did not go into it.

To all the patients now here who have not been seen by our Colleagues at previous visits, we gave more particular attention, and were satisfied in every instance that they, at the present time, need Asylum care. Except in one ward, the patients were quiet and orderly, but in the worst ward on the female side there was a good deal of noise and confusion; 19 patients are in this ward with three attendants, but we found 12 in one room with only one attendant, and we advise that the patients become evenly distributed in the sitting rooms, or that another nurse be put into the large room in which the 12 patients are.

The patients still have a grievance, for which our Colleagues suggested a remedy, namely, that they do not feel sure that their letters ever reach Mr. Mould's hands when they give them to the attendants. We think it a pity that such a simple plan as a post bag in each ward, of which the medical officers alone should have the key, has not been tried.

(October.)—

(October).—The patients whose names are now on the books of the hospital are 203 in number, 88 being males and 115 females. Sixty-nine of the male, and 94 of the female, patients are lodged in the main building and villas, or in the three houses which are considered part of the Hospital, and 19 males and 21 females are “on leave” either in the houses taken for the occupation of patients or at their own homes. We have seen all the patients who are lodged in the hospital or in the houses in the neighbourhood, and have inspected the accommodation provided for them. Of this we can report very favourably. It is good and comfortable. One of us, in August last, visited the two houses at Colwyn, which are hired for the occupation of patients on leave, and found them in excellent order. All the patients then residing at Colwyn were then seen; some have since returned here, and their places have been taken by others. All the patients seen here have had full opportunity of talking with us, and many have availed themselves of it. We find, generally, great contentment, and but few have seriously appealed for discharge. We, as usual, mention in the patients’ book those whom we consider better, or improving. The state of the patients’ dress was generally good, and personal cleanliness appears to be attended to.

Appendix (F.)  
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 Manchester  
 Hospital.

As regards matters of treatment, we find that since the last visit restraint, in the form of wearing locked gloves, has been used with three gentlemen on 40 occasions, 36 being in the case of the same patient, to prevent self injury; and that 14 male, and 10 female patients have, on various occasions, been placed in seclusion, the former for a total duration of 1,002 hours, and the latter for 566 hours. Mr. Mould explains that in these cases of seclusion the patients have had special attendants in charge and constantly seeing them.

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### WONFORD HOUSE, EXETER.

17 May and 14 September 1881.

(May).—We have inspected this hospital, visiting all parts of it, and are much gratified by the improvements which have been effected since we last visited the establishment. Most of the corridors and rooms on the female side have been redecorated in excellent taste, and similar work is in progress in the gentlemen’s division. When this is completed, as it soon will be, the Hospital, as regards its accommodation for patients, will be in a very satisfactory condition. In addition to the re-decoration of walls, &c., new carpets and other articles of furniture have been introduced, and many pictures and other decorative objects, including a large number of pieces of Lambeth ware, generally given by Mr. James Doulton, have been placed in the day-rooms and galleries. Even the gallery occupied by the more violent and

Appendix (F.)  
 Wonford  
 House.

troublesome of the female patients has been thus improved, and we are not surprised to hear, as it accords with our experience of some other asylums, that not the slightest damage has been done by patients to any of the works of art by which they are surrounded; on the contrary, the patients are, we are assured, quieter and more manageable, and appear fully to appreciate the brighter aspect of the rooms in which they live.

The patients now on the books of the Hospital number 42 males and 48 females, total 90. Dr. Philipps informs us that 20 more of each sex might be at once received, and we must again express the hope that it may be possible soon to fill many of these vacancies by the admission of patients unable to pay the higher rates. The financial position of the Hospital is improving. Last year, we are glad to learn, some considerable amount of debt was paid off.

In answer to our inquiries we are informed that in addition to the Sunday Services, daily morning papers are read by the chaplain. We understand, however, that this gentleman does not regularly visit the wards, and we regret this, as it is within our experience that patients appreciate informal interviews and conversation with the chaplain, whom they are disposed to regard as a friend, not responsible for, nor concerned in, their detention. We shall be glad if these remarks shall lead to more frequent intercourse between this officer and the patients. We should mention that Dr. Philipps is now assisted by a second medical officer, Mr. Frank Shapley, who was house surgeon at the London Hospital. This gentleman has, we understand, been very zealous in promoting the amusements of the patients, and during the winter several dramatic entertainments have been given. In addition to these, there have been picnics and excursions to the seaside, and it is the intention of the Committee again to hire a seaside residence for the use of the patients.

This report will show that we entertain a favourable opinion of the present management of this useful institution.

(September).—The staff of attendants appear to do their duty towards the patients, and even the least cleanly among the patients are by proper attention kept clean and tidy. The bedding everywhere was as it should be. A dinner on table which we saw was properly served and good of its kind, consisting of soup, meat, and two vegetables. The chaplain now visits the wards once a week. The garden and airing-courts are kept in excellent order, and we saw many patients walking there. Just as we arrived a party of ladies started for a walk on the Topsham-road. They returned before we left, so we saw every patient in residence.

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## BARNWOOD HOUSE, GLOUCESTER.

12 March and 14 October 1881.

THE management of Barnwood House, Gloucester, continues to be highly creditable to the Committee and the medical superintendent, whose evident desire is "to render the hospital as perfect an institution for the treatment and care of the insane as it is possible to arrive at." (Entry 12 March 1881.)

The building is reported in excellent order, well warmed and ventilated.

The applications for admission are in excess of the accommodation, but enlargements of a judicious character are in progress, which will allow the Committee to increase the number of patients received up to 140.

The means of amusement are liberally supplied, and carriage exercise is given to all who are fit to enjoy it.

## LIVERPOOL LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

1 April 1881.

THE whole building requires renewing throughout. We doubt if there be anywhere an institution for the insane in such a state as this appears to be. The bedding in bad order, no carpets, &c., &c.

In these circumstances we are glad to learn that the building and grounds have been sold to a railway company, and Dr. Gill informs us that he has received directions to admit no more cases.

The medical superintendent could give us no information whether the hospital would be carried on, but we should be unwilling to believe that a much needed institution, and one which with different conditions would be likely to do much useful work, should be allowed to become extinct because the original edifice has been demolished.

*N.B.*—This hospital was soon after closed.

## ROYAL ALBERT ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, LANCASTER.

24 October 1881.

THERE are now on the books of the asylum the names of 451 patients, an increase upon the number at the last visit of members of our Board, of 31. The asylum being calculated for 600, there is still room for 150 cases, for whom the benefits of an institution, such as this, are much needed. We are glad to record

Appendix (F.)  
 Royal Albert  
 Asylum.

the gradual development of the charity which is taking place, but trust that the Committee may be enabled by increased liberality on the part of the public, more rapidly to extend the advantages of the asylum.

The support already accorded to the institution has been most generous, and a further instance of this has occurred since our last visit, in the handsome donation by Mr. Edward Rodgett, of Preston, of 4,000 *l.*, for the erection of a detached hospital for ordinary sick, but which would also serve for the isolation of infectious cases. This building is nearly complete. Other friends have subscribed towards the expense of furnishing this hospital, which will be a very valuable addition to the resources of the asylum.

As regards the financial position of the asylum, we observe that for the year ending the 30th June last the receipts, with the balance in hand at the beginning of the year, just balanced the expenditure, and that the "Sustentation Fund" was increased by the sum of 2,655 *l.* 5 *s.* (arising from donations to the fund, legacies and life interest payments) to 62,233 *l.* 15 *s.* 8 *d.*

The 451 patients now on the books are made up of 228 males of the private and 72 of the pauper class, and 127 females who are private patients, and 24 who are paupers. The pauper cases are those paid for by guardians of unions at charges slightly over those payable in the county lunatic asylums. There are 265 election cases, and 80 private patients for whom varying rates of payments are made.

We are satisfied with the condition in which the patients are kept, and with the progress made in developing whatever of intelligence is found among them. Indeed a very high comparative standard has been reached in some instances, and many, both boys and girls, have been trained to habits of decency, and have been made useful in various ways.

It appears from the returns we have seen that 175 males and 97 females receive industrial training, and that about 214 of the former sex in the advanced classes, and 165 girls and young boys attend school. From 300 to 380 meet together at the entertainments, of which many are provided for their amusement, and about 62 patients attend Public Worship, while from 300 to 340 are present at family prayers.

The condition of the building is on the whole satisfactory. Some painting has been done, but more is needed. The rooms were clean and generally well ventilated, only one or two of the day rooms occupied by children of the more degraded class being offensive.

We learn that the average weekly cost per head of the patients during the year 1880 was 13 *s.* 1 $\frac{3}{4}$  *d.*

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## LINCOLN LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

2 June and 16 November 1881.

(June.) The rooms were in good order and the dormitories clean and comfortably furnished, allowance being made for the necessary confusion arising from spring cleaning. The arrangements for the care of the patients were in every way satisfactory, but we regret to have to report that the baths, plans for which were to have been sanctioned seven months ago have not yet been commenced. There has been no chaplain appointed, and no clergyman attends except to minister to the wants of the dying. We are strongly of opinion that in a cathedral city no difficulty ought to be found in obtaining the services of a clergyman to read the service on Sundays, and visit at least once in every week. We learn that the hospital is not out of debt, but we hope with increased numbers the means of providing various additions to the asylum will be insured, amongst which some efficient mode of rendering the institution less liable to be destroyed, should there be an outbreak of fire, will not, we trust, be overlooked. The staff of attendants seemed numerically sufficient, and up to their duties, and we had no complaint from any patient calling for notice. There is a boarder here who told us that he wished to leave, we explained to him his position, and said to him in Dr. Russell's presence that he was free to leave when he liked, and he said, "I should like to go at once," and so it was decided. We do not think he was a suitable case for a boarder here, as he is evidently weak-minded, and in our opinion certifiable, but he only two days ago asked the Committee for leave to stay another month, and leave in accordance with his request was granted.

Lincoln  
Hospital.

The general health of the patients is good, and we saw nearly all the patients out of doors, the males in the large airing court overlooking the racecourse, and the females in the garden. The amusements continue as before. Yesterday 8 gentlemen attended the militia sports, and associated games of croquet, &c., take place occasionally, but the majority of the patients are too demented to join in active sports. Only a few of the more recently admitted cases showed any improvement mentally, though all were neatly dressed and attended to. We think praise is due to Dr. Russell for the condition of the Hospital. He evidently is very anxious for the prosperity of this charity, and bestows much care and attention on the patients.

(November.) The male division of the hospital, particularly the upper gallery, has been improved in appearance and made bright and cheerful. It is now in better condition.

In the gentlemen's bathroom and lavatory there was to-day a most evil smell arising from an influx of sewer gas through the waste pipes. From our inquiries we gather that this is frequently the case in the bathrooms of each division, and we trust the Committee will at once take steps to remedy the evil, which may be attended with danger to the health of the patients, and have the waste pipes disconnected from the main drain and made to discharge freely on trapped gratings.

Appendix (F.)

## ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.

5 February and 27 July 1881.

St. Luke's  
Hospital.

(February).—OUR inspection to-day of this Hospital enables us to report favourably of its present condition, and of the care of the patients received here. With a few exceptions, the patients seem satisfied with their treatment, and the complaints made to us do not appear to be well founded, and they were preferred by persons whom we thought disposed to find fault unnecessarily.

The bodily health of the patients was good. Six males and 13 females are registered as taking medicine. We found to-day 1 patient, a woman, in seclusion on account of violence; and we find that since the last visit of members of our Board, on 11th August 1880, 3 males have been placed in seclusion on 20 occasions, for a total of 234 hours, and 5 females on 16 occasions for a total duration of 79 hours; while, as regards mechanical restraint, 1 woman has been wet packed on three occasions for four hours in all.

We found the galleries and sleeping-rooms very clean, and the bedding in excellent order.

(July).—A favourable report. We are glad to mention that the dress and the personal condition of the patients is generally satisfactory. There is not much of structural work or improvement to be noticed. We are glad to learn that the question of enlarging the high windows of the single rooms is not wholly lost sight of, and that this very obvious improvement would be effected, if the state of the finances permitted.

## BETHEL HOSPITAL, NORWICH.

13 June and 18 November 1881.

Bethel  
Hospital.

(June).—WE have inspected Bethel Hospital this day, and it is with much pleasure we begin our report by expressing our gratification at the general condition in which we found the asylum, which was throughout clean, and in the best order. The patients were in general quiet and orderly in behaviour, and their dress was neat and suitable. We saw the dinner provided for both males and females, which was good in quality, and properly served. No patient is received here for a higher sum than 1*l.* a week; many pay less, whilst 13 are received gratuitously. We learn that there are now vacancies for 9 inmates, 4 on the male, and 5 on the female side. We feel sure that nothing but want of publicity accounts for this, as there must be many persons looking out for accommodation as good as is provided here at such a low rate.



Two patients, one of each sex, have been restrained; the man was hand fastened in bed to prevent him tearing up his bed clothes, and the woman was restrained for 24 hours by the jacket to keep her in bed. Two men have been secluded twice for 24 hours altogether.

Appendix (F.)  
Bethel  
Hospital.

We had no complaints from any of the patients now in the asylum, who are 71 in number, 26 males and 45 females.

The entry in November is equally favourable.

### ST. ANDREW'S HOSPITAL, NORTHAMPTON.

31 May and 8 November 1881.

(May).—THE gentlemen are 159, and the ladies 158. We afforded to each patient opportunity of speaking with us, and a large number of patients did so. Complaints of alleged undue retention were frequent, but no patients thus complaining were fit for either trial or discharge; in fact the majority of the more hopeful cases are, as we learn, all at the seaside. On other subjects we had no grievance brought to our notice, and we were pleased with the quiet and order that prevailed during our visit to the wards. There was but little noise in either division, and no patient was either aggressive or turbulent. We saw the ladies at Moulton Park for the most part sitting in the garden, watching a cricket match between the officers of the militia, and listening to the band.

St. Andrew's  
Hospital.

The wards and dormitories were alike in good order, and the general condition of this Hospital was creditable to the staff. We have only in conclusion to express our hope that this asylum may be able to extend its charitable work.

(November).—A satisfactory report, concluding with these words "At present the Hospital is quite full on the female side, and has but 7 or 8 vacancies for males."

### NOTTINGHAM LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

1 June and 14 November 1881.

(June).—WE have been over the whole building, and find everything in good order, making allowance for the spring cleaning, which is in progress.

Nottingham  
Hospital.

We were told that it was hoped that the new wings for 40 additional patients might be ready by October, but we think that this hope is too sanguine, and we should judge from present appearances that the buildings will not be fit for occupation for nearly a twelvemonth. When the patients are admitted we feel sure that it will not be possible to allow all the patients to be only in one airing-court in their respective divisions; to say nothing of the space being limited, the disadvantage of placing the quiet and harmless in close companionship with the noisy and

Appendix (F.)  
 Nottingham  
 Hospital.

destructive is obvious. Even to-day we had a complaint from a patient of the annoyance he was receiving from a very troublesome patient, and we urge upon the Committee to at once begin to look for sites where two more airing-courts may be made.

The general health was good, no patient was in bed, and neither seclusion nor restraint has been considered necessary since the last visit. Indeed, the latter mode of treatment has never been used in this Hospital, and the former has not been found to be necessary for very many years. We had no complaints of harsh treatment or rough usage at the hands of attendants, and only a few asked us to promote their discharge. We saw no one, however, who was as yet to leave, and but few whose present condition gave us hopes of their early recovery.

The November entry contains no further particulars of general interest.

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### WARNEFORD HOSPITAL.

25 June and 13 December 1881.

Warneford  
 Hospital.

(June).—WE have inspected the whole of the building occupied at present, or intended hereafter to be occupied, by patients, and found it on the whole in a fairly satisfactory state. The gentlemen's gallery would be improved by a brighter paper, and some of the bed-rooms, not already renovated, might be done up with good effect. The bedding was clean and in proper order. The kitchen did not appear to us to be adequate to modern requirements, and we were glad to learn that some alterations were contemplated in this quarter. The new laundry is in use, and the old building has been converted into a servants' dining-room.

(December).—We visited the kitchen and saw the dinner on table in the female division, which meal was good and well served. In the kitchen we noticed a new cooking range and hot closets for keeping the dinner warm, but no other structural improvements. We think that the male side of the hospital contrasts somewhat unfavourably with the other, and we recommended that the ground floor occupied by the gentlemen should in the spring receive some attention. Painting, papering, vallances to the bed-room windows, and other introductions of colour would give an appearance of more comfort and be also very useful in enlivening that part of the interior.

(June).—We were not satisfied with the appearance of the male attendants' dress, and we think that a uniform, not necessarily a livery, should be provided for them; and we desire to repeat the recommendation of our Colleagues at their last visit on this score. There is a system of taking some of the patients out for a walk once a week beyond the grounds, and others go for drives; but of course only a limited number are fit or able to take exercise in this way, and we think one of the earliest improvements should be enclosing the new ground and laying out a walk round it for more extended exercise.

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## COTON HILL INSTITUTION, STAFFORD.

28 April and 24 November 1881.

IN April the institution had only three or four vacant beds for gentlemen, and the ladies' division was practically full, the numbers being 69 males and 82 females. The reports speak well of the general management, the dietary, and provision for amusements and exercise. The staff of attendants by day seemed strong enough, but the arrangements for night watching were not considered quite satisfactory. Restraint by locked gloves had been used in a few cases for surgical reasons and to prevent self injury. The finances of the hospital show improvement. In November the debt had been reduced to 5,000 *l.*

Coton Hill  
Institution.

## BETHLEM HOSPITAL.

22 April and 23 August 1881.

(April).—The Hospital is practically full on the female side, the vacant beds are 40. The report is uniformly favourable, but concludes thus: "On making inquiry into the drainage of the building, we were much pleased to hear that this most important matter is immediately about to engage the attention of the governors. We trust that the drains will be thoroughly explored, and that the defects, which we fear are of a serious nature, will then be rectified. We are not surprised to hear that the hospital has lately suffered some pecuniary loss from defaults in payment of rent, owing to the depressed state of agriculture; but, judging from the past, we are confident that the governors will be as ready as heretofore to do their utmost to support the medical superintendent of the hospital in his zealous discharge of duties involving much skill and discretion. Dr. Savage lectures twice a week at Guy's Hospital during the summer season, and during last year 50 students belonging to that hospital and 10 from St. Thomas's, attended from time to time at Bethlem for clinical instruction; the number present on any day never exceeding 10."

Bethlem  
Hospital.

(August).—A large number of beds is vacant on the men's side, and as the Committee find that they are unable to fill these with suitable charity cases, they are about to take into consideration the admission of a limited number of paying cases, all of the male sex, and paying very moderately, just sufficient to cover the cost of care and treatment. If this can be achieved we feel sure, from our experience in lunacy, that it will be a great boon to many inadmissible into pauper asylums, and yet unable to meet the demands of establishments where profit must be a consideration. There is, we believe, a large class of insane whose friends are able and willing to contribute 10 *s.* to 1 *l.* a week  
0.80. towards

Appendix (F.)

Bethlem  
Hospital.

towards the outlay upon care and treatment. The atmosphere of the wards was everywhere wholesome during our visit, and we understand that a surgeon has given his attention recently to the drains of the hospital, and that the water-closet fittings have been looked to, and where necessary they have been cleaned. We had no complaints on this subject, and, so far as we could judge, there is now nothing more to be done in the matter.

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### BETHLEM CONVALESCENT ESTABLISHMENT AT WITLEY.

24 August 1881.

Bethlem  
Convalescent  
Hospital at  
Witley.

THE total number of patients who have stayed at this establishment between the 1st January 1880 and the 11th December 1880, at which last date the house was closed for winter, is reported to us as having been 158; of these, 42 were males, 116 were females. We spoke to every patient now resident, and no one expressed anything but satisfaction with the domestic arrangements, and many testified to the advantages they had derived from coming to Witley, in regard to their mental condition, and all appeared exceedingly well cared for. The rooms are comfortably furnished, the means of amusement are liberally supplied, and the dietary is good.

There is one grave defect, in the provision for extinguishing any outbreak of fire in the building. The means are quite insufficient, we think, and there is no drill of a fire brigade upon the spot. We have referred to this defect on a previous occasion, and to-day, after an interview with the engineer, we are confirmed in our previous view, that the necessity of a full consideration of the matter by the Committee is urgent. An efficient brigade could, we think, be organised, having recourse to the boys trained at the hospital school, and to some of the men there employed.

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### THE ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, EARLSWOOD.

3 June 1881.

Earlswood  
Asylum.

IN common with other charities, this Asylum has, we regret to hear, felt the depression of trade in the country, but this, we trust, is only a transient difficulty, and so the Committee of management seem to regard it. Our inspection of the building, and its occupants, satisfies us that the patients are excellently cared for. The names on the books are 561; of this number the males are still greatly in excess of the females, the proportion of the former being 391, to 170 of the latter.

To-day very few patients of either sex were in bed, and the healthy looks of the majority of those in the wards and airing-courts

courts testify to a good dietary, sufficient out-door exercise, and general attention to their bodily condition. The mental treatment and intellectual training are of a high order, and the zeal and ability shown by the medical superintendent and his staff deserve all praise.

Appendix (F.)  
Earlswood  
Asylum.

Several cases were elected as patients by the charity a short time ago, and some were admitted only a few days back. The kindness shown by the attendants to the new comers (who were naturally nervous at the number of their companions, and at the novelty of everything about them), was very striking, and the conduct of most of the children was admirable. Two hundred and eight males and 94 females are usefully employed, many of the former in trades, and 19 on the land. As many as 34 assist in the tailor's shop. The industrial occupation of the girls is, of course, in-doors; none are found fit for laundry work, but they assist the nurses, do domestic work, and a few act as monitors.

We were some hours in the wards, and can speak most favourably of their comfort, cleanliness, and thoroughly good ventilation. The epileptics are numerous, 200 of both sexes, and these continue to have special night supervision.

Entertainments are as heretofore reported. About 150 to 200 in each year go away for a change on leave of absence. The attendance in chapel on Sundays is between 400 and 500 patients; 30 to 40 of the best behaved go to the parish church. There can be no doubt that this Asylum lightens the sorrows of very many parents and children, and has a wide field for its charity.

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### YORK LUNATIC HOSPITAL, BOOTHAM.

8 March and 16 August 1881.

(March).—IN the wards of this Hospital are now 114 private York Hospital, and 53 pauper patients, and they are associated to a considerable extent with each other at meals, in the wards and otherwise. The paupers are all chargeable to York Borough; their presence here is, we must say, discreditable to the Town Council of York, and a standing reproach to the Governors of the Charity. Reviewing the history of the hospital we feel it to be our duty to notice the fact that the hospital was founded by voluntary subscriptions from the county as well as from the borough of York, and that the sole object of the subscriptions was charity; the object was not to afford, directly or indirectly, pecuniary relief to the ratepayers of the borough, but to set up a hospital where the poor lunatics of the county and borough insufficiently cared for by law could have charitable care and treatment. It cannot be affirmed that there is any legal provision now for all the poor lunatics in the county and borough, or that the preference of the chargeable paupers to them is now quite right, or indeed any charity to those paupers; and the presence of those paupers in the hospital is a deterrent to applications for admission on behalf

Appendix (F.)  
 York Hospital.

of many other poor lunatics who are more truly objects of charity, being persons inadmissible to the county and borough Asylums, as paupers, and yet excluded by their poverty from private Asylums. There indeed was a time, not farther back than the year 1861, when the Governors of this Hospital plainly acknowledged it to be their duty to adhere closely to its charitable object, and therefore deliberately refused to admit the paupers chargeable to the borough into the Hospital, upon the express ground that such admission would be detrimental to the Charity; but evil influences ultimately prevailed in their councils. We earnestly hope that to their original sense of duty the Governors will speedily revert. The important borough of York should, like other English boroughs, make the permanent provision for its pauper lunatics which the Statute Law requires, and the borough authorities should no longer be permitted to entangle a charitable institution in arrangements of doubtful and sometimes more than doubtful legality. True it is that the borough has just obtained from the present Home Secretary a reversal (which we must regret) of the decision of his immediate predecessor in office, and so, an extension of time (after 28 years of delay) for the performance of their duty; but surely that extension is no justification to the Governors of the Charity for adherence rather to the letter than to the spirit of the original advertisements for subscription to the charity. The present state of things compels us to regret that the subscribers from York County (a county which has already built four separate Asylums for its pauper lunatics) are not sufficiently represented in the governing body of the Hospital. We, however, have some satisfaction in saying that this is the only Hospital in England, which, founded for charitable purposes, associates with its patients, and at their cost, lunatics chargeable upon the poor rates.

The beds vacant to-day appear to be 15 on the male side, 8 on the female; but Mr. Gill regards that as a very high estimate of the vacant accommodation. The staff consists of 16 attendants and 16 nurses for day duty, and during the night one other man and two other women attend upon the patients. To test the vigilance of the night attendants Mr. Gill hopes to introduce electric apparatus of a novel and inexpensive sort. There has been no very recent rise in the wages of the staff. There is no special night supervision of the epileptic class, it being very small. Several of the attendants are attached to individual patients. We regret to hear no private patient can be received except upon a promise to pay two guineas weekly if required, also that the whole medical charge still falls upon Mr. Gill. He, however, shows himself to be well acquainted with his patients. The complaints were limited to alleged illegal detention, and a female at dinner loudly complained of her own association with paupers, being herself a private patient. It seems that the patients are not, as elsewhere in Hospitals and public Asylums, visited by the Committee or any members of the Committee in the wards, but this duty is delegated to ladies and gentlemen who, having no official responsibility, visit and report to the Committee.

(August) —

(August).—We have gone over all the building, and were much pleased with the improvements which are taking place in the wards, and were glad to learn that it was intended to carry out these alterations throughout the Hospital. Quiet and orderly was the conduct of all the patients, and we had no complaint worthy of notice. We spoke to all the patients on the books, excepting two men who are absent on leave, and we find a few convalescing patients whose names will be found in the patients' book. The majority of the cases now under treatment here do not appear to us to afford much hope of ultimate recovery. Much is done to amuse and interest the patients, who are taken to theatres and other places in the city, and every week parties go for the day to Scarborough, Whitby, or other seaside towns. The entertainments continue as heretofore, and the means of amusement in the wards are not allowed to diminish. The health of the patients is fairly good; four women and one man were in bed. No seclusion or restraint has been needed since the last visit. We saw the dinner provided in the dining-hall, and in many of the wards. It was ample, good, and neatly served. If the water supplied to the patients for drinking were clearer it would be desirable. There has been no change in the superior attendants at the asylum since the last visit, and the staff remains numerically sufficient, and apparently efficient.

Appendix (F.)  
York Hospital.

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### THE RETREAT, YORK.

5 March and 15 August 1881.

THE Friends' Retreat, near York, continues to afford good and homelike accommodation for upwards of 150 insane patients, of the upper and middle classes. Here as in most of the registered hospitals the mental condition, rather than the scale of payment appears to determine the character of the accommodation afforded. For instance at the Lodge, which is the best furnished part of the male division, there were in March last some cases paying only 10 s. a week.

York Retreat.

Arrangements were made for giving nearly 50 of the patients the advantage of a trip to the seaside.

Seclusion had been used in two cases for very short periods; mechanical restraint apparently not at all.

The hospital in August last had but one vacant bed.

Appendix (G<sup>1</sup>.)

TABLE showing the INCOME, from all Sources, of the several REGISTERED and Earlswood Asylum),

NAME OF REGISTERED HOSPITAL.	Donations.			Annual Subscriptions.			Legacies.			Dividends.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital - -	40	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	-	130	-	-
Wonford House, Exeter - - - -	22	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barnwood House, Gloucester - - -	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lincoln Lunatic Hospital - - - -	-	-	-	70	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Luke's Hospital - - - - -	522	2	6	162	3	10	176	8	-	4,538	14	2
Bethel Hospital, Norwich - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	607	5	-
St. Andrew's Hospital, Northampton - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nottingham Lunatic Hospital - - -	-	-	-	225	6	-	-	-	-	493	9	5*
Warneford Asylum, Oxford - - - -	-	-	-	35	13	-	-	-	-	179	8	8
Coton Hill, Stafford - - - - -	21	-	-	66	8	-	-	-	-	45	17	11
York Lunatic Hospital - - - - -	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	114	2	2
Friends' Retreat, York † - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	4	-
TOTAL - - - £.	631	3	6	560	4	10	676	8	-	6,123	1	4

\* Including interest.

† This sum includes 1,993 l. 18 s. received for pauper patients.



Appendix (G<sup>1</sup>.)

HOSPITALS (excluding Bethlehem Royal Hospital, Royal Albert Asylum, during the Year 1881.

Interest.	Payments for Patients.	Sales of Produce, &c.	Other Receipts.	Total Income.	NAME OF REGISTERED HOSPITAL.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
- - -	26,640 5 5	265 5 4	- - -	27,575 10 9	Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital.
43 2 8	11,576 10 11	43 13 5	11 11 -	11,696 19 -	Wonford House, Exeter.
- - -	15,106 9 3	19 16 8	698 18 -	15,830 9 11	Barnwood House, Gloucester.
- - -	4,953 1 6	38 - 7	18 - -	5,079 16 1	Lincoln Lunatic Hospital.
- - -	7,550 16 -	10 17 -	20 - -	12,981 1 6	St. Luke's Hospital.
9 11 10	2,102 13 -	3 3 6	1,197 6 4	3,919 19 8	Bethel Hospital, Norwich.
- - -	37,414 16 6	- - -	113 15 10	37,528 12 4	St. Andrew's Hospital, Northampton.
Included in Dividends.	6,336 9 8	98 1 -	- - -	7,153 6 1	Nottingham Lunatic Hospital.
- - -	3,279 15 6	70 3 1	2,467 18 2	6,032 18 5	Warneford Asylum, Oxford.
- - -	13,883 8 1	268 16 5	265 11 10	14,551 2 3	Coton Hill, Stafford.
69 6 6	11,106 6 11†	308 14 10	691 13 -	12,311 3 5	York Lunatic Hospital.
- - -	15,482 3 8	- - -	272 12 -	15,768 19 8	Friends' Retreat, York.‡
122 1 -	155,432 16 5	1,126 11 10	5,757 6 2	170,429 13 1	TOTAL.

‡ These Accounts are for the financial year ended 31st March 1882.

Appendix (G<sup>2</sup>.) - - - - -

## 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.	2,201 8 9	2,951 11 7	8,856 2 2	1,063 1 10	148 - -	1,105 14 9	1,073 7 10
DEVONSHIRE: Wonford House, Exeter -	865 19 8	1,052 1 3	2,866 13 7½	320 12 6	29 9 1	542 10 4	586 - 3½
GLOUCESTERSHIRE: Barnwood House, Gloucester.	905 - -	1,405 3 8	3,099 17 2	543 15 10	44 10 1	446 1 0	1,395 5 10

Appendix (G<sup>2</sup>.)

HOSPITALS.

on Maintenance, during the Year ending 31st December 1881.

for Building, Repairs, Rates, or Taxes.

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. 4,868 15 10	£. s. d. 60 9 8	£. s. d. 22,207 13 1	Laundry department (cost of labour not included) 106 - - Clothing - { Patients' - - - - 1,605 17 6 { Attendants' - - - - 79 1 - Garden and farm (cost of labour not included) 406 5 9 Carriage of goods and travelling - - 405 3 8 Stationery, postage, and printing - - 80 4 1 Amusements for patients (including newspapers, books, carriage exercise, excursions, &c.) 1,715 10 1 Painting, &c. - - - - - 366 8 7 Sundries - - - - - 104 5 2 TOTAL - - £ 4,863 15 10	200	- (a)	200	£. s. d. 2 2 8
842 19 4	43 13 5	7,062 12 7 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	Laundry department (cost of labour included) 135 15 10 Clothing - { Patients' - - - - 70 13 5 { Attendants' - - - - 97 1 9 Garden and farm (cost of labour included). 221 18 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> Travelling - - - - - 8 6 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> Stationery, postage, and printing - - 104 5 8 Amusements for patients (including newspapers, books, carriage exercise, excursions, &c.) 135 9 10 Fire insurance - - - - - 18 17 - Parish schools - - - - - 4 4 - Incidentals - - - - - 46 7 1 TOTAL - - £ 842 19 4	92	-	92	1 9 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
3,807 5 7	-	11,647 5 8	Laundry department (cost of labour included) 316 6 3 Clothing of patients - - - - 942 16 - Garden and farm (cost of labour included) 1,450 19 - Carriage of goods and travelling - - 12 11 6 Stationery, postage, and printing - - 130 14 1 Amusements for patients (including newspapers, books, carriage exercise, excursions, &c.) 632 19 9 Pension to late Superintendent - - 200 - - Water - - - - - 80 19 - Insurance - - - - - 40 - - TOTAL - - £ 3,807 5 7	113	-	113	1 19 8

(a) Including 11 boarders.

Appendix (G<sup>2</sup>.)—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.	1,488	19	9	1,914	19	1	5,551	12	11	83	2	7	41	2	8	672	6	1	543	1	6		
LINCOLNSHIRE :																							
Lincoln Lunatic Hospital -	325	14	-	768	-	4	1,936	14	2	322	13	3	55	14	1	235	4	10	288	11	2		
MIDDLESEX :																							
St. Luke's Hospital, London.	1,472	9	6	1,415	3	6	4,164	1	8	982	17	0	74	17	5	692	13	4	400	3	3		
	(a)																						

(a) Including Gratuities and Pensions.

during the Year ending 31st December 1881—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.
4,357 18 8	423 16 1	14,229 7 2	Laundry department (cost of labour included)	571 5 9	350	94	444	- 12 4	
			Clothing of patients and attendants -	1,737 9 -					
			Grounds (cost of labour included) -	162 6 7					
			Carriage of goods and travelling -	88 10 8					
			Stationery, postage, and printing -	323 15 2					
			Insurance -	67 13 6					
			Water -	157 17 6					
			Workshops -	171 17 11					
			Crockery -	32 8 8					
			Necessaries -	180 8 3					
			Advertising -	90 10 6					
			Office salaries and wages -	547 3 2					
			Sundries -	226 12 -					
			TOTAL -	£ 4,357 18 8					
244 10 2	- - -	4,177 2 -	Laundry department (cost of labour not included)	53 10 4	57	-	57	1 8 2	
			Garden seeds -	11 16 1					
			Stationery, postage, and printing -	55 17 10					
			Amusements for patients (including newspapers, books, carriage exercise, excursions, &c.)	41 19 2					
			Mops, brooms, and brushes -	30 4 6					
			Straw -	2 10 -					
			Water -	27 3 9					
			Sundries -	21 8 6					
			TOTAL -	£ 244 10 2					
806 9 3	- - -	10,014 15 5	Garden and farm (cost of labour included).	57 8 2	192	-	192	1 - $\frac{3}{4}$	
			Stationery, postage, and printing -	231 12 7					
			Amusements for patients (including newspapers, books, carriage exercise, excursions, &c.)	73 15 4					
			Oilmen's sundries -	104 6 4					
			Soap -	105 - -					
			Crockery and glass -	51 3 1					
			Brooms and brushes -	40 4 -					
			Gratuities to attendants (Sike's Fund) -	45 - -					
			Miscellaneous -	97 19 9					
			TOTAL -	£ 806 9 3					

Appendix (G<sup>2</sup>.)—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	363 - -	282 12 8	1,394 14 2	209 1 0	- - -	160 - 8	79 10 11
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: St. Andrew's Hospital, Northampton.	3,053 1 8	4,083 3 8	9,360 3 7	1,469 3 1	135 13 2	1,625 6 2	1,330 6 2
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE: Nottingham Lunatic Hos- pital, The Coppice, Not- tingham.	720 - -	776 17 11	2,167 3 8	253 12 -	52 8 7	289 0 8	603 4 8

during the Year ending 31st December 1881—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.
435 10 9	9 16 -	2,914 14 11	Laundry department (cost of labour included)	213 17 -	72	1	73	- 15 4½
			Garden and farm (cost of labour included)	66 2 11				
			Stationery, postage, and printing - -	11 18 4				
			Amusements for patients (including newspapers, books, carriage exercise, excursions, &c.)	14 11 9				
			Helps in Hospital - - - - -	58 11 8				
			Baking and shaving - - - - -	14 14 10				
			Earthenware, tins, and brushes - -	27 15 6				
			Table-linen and mats - - - - -	10 6 8				
			Incidentals - - - - -	17 12 1				
			TOTAL - - - £	435 10 9				
4,638 5 11	- - -	25,695 3 5	Laundry department (cost of labour not included)	247 19 1	312	-	312	1 11 8
			Clothing - { Patients' - - - - -	1,829 17 11				
			Attendants' - - - - -	268 11 1				
			Garden and farm (cost of labour not included)	59 19 9				
			Carriage of goods and travelling - -	581 7 9				
			Stationery, postage, and printing - -	233 15 11				
			Amusements for patients (including newspapers, books, carriage exercise, excursions, &c.)	565 8 8				
			Pensions - - - - -	88 8 -				
			Water - - - - -	45 10 1				
			Returns of board - - - - -	154 18 -				
			Eleemosynary subscription - - - -	6 6 -				
			Tours to seaside - - - - -	519 9 9				
			Law expenses - - - - -	36 13 11				
			TOTAL - - - £	4,638 5 11				
615 18 1	186 4 1	5,292 10 6	Laundry department (cost of labour not included)	65 17 11	68	-	68	1 9 11
			Clothing of attendants - - - - -	25 13 -				
			Garden and farm (cost of labour included)	273 2 9				
			Stationery, postage, and printing - -	65 1 5½				
			Amusements for patients (including newspapers, books, carriage exercise, excursions, &c.)	95 8 5				
			Water - - - - -	48 10 9				
			Fire insurance - - - - -	5 3 5				
			Necessary sundries - - - - -	36 11 4½				
			TOTAL - - - £	615 18 1				

Appendix (G<sup>2</sup>.)—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.	430 - -	534 7 9	1,460 6 11	256 9 6	18 14 10	359 13 11	288 4 7
STAFFORDSHIRE: Charitable Institution for the Insane, Coton Hill, near Stafford.	995 5 5	1,693 17 1	4,233 10 2	1,172 5 5	60 3 7	911 9 10	708 6 11
SURREY: Bethlehem Royal Hospital, Lambeth.	6,292 3 10 (b)	- (c)	6,788 8 1	1,477 11 2	178 17 11	1,193 - 8 (d)	1,793 10 9 (e)

(a) Including "amusements for patients, carriage exercise, excursions (part of)."

(b) Including "wages of attendants"



during the Year ending 31st December 1881—continued.

Extras and Miscellaneous (Detailed in Column marked with a 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.
		£.	s. d.	Private.	Pauper.	TOTAL.	£.	s. d.		
£. s. d. 594 13 4	£. s. d. 70 3 1	£. s. d. 3,872 7 9							£. s. d. 1 2 3	
				Laundry department (cost of labour not included)	32 11 5	67	-	67		
				Garden and farm (cost of labour included)	342 1 4					
				Carriage of goods and travelling - -	2 14 2					
				Stationery, postage, and printing - -	56 9 11					
				Amusements for patients (including newspapers, books, carriage exercise, excursions, &c.)	32 17 5					
				Pension - - - - -	50 - -					
				Fire insurance - - - - -	13 8 9					
				Donation and subscriptions - - - - -	31 6 -					
				Choir - - - - -	20 - -					
				Miscellaneous expenses - - - - -	13 4 4					
				TOTAL - - - £	594 13 4					
3,960 9 7	534 8 3	13,200 19 9		Clothing - { Patients' (a) - - - - -	1,665 16 -	150	1	151	1 13 7	
				{ Attendants' - - - - -	94 7 6					
				Garden and farm (cost of labour included)	1,682 9 5					
				Stationery, postage, printing, books, and newspapers	161 5 5					
				Insurance - - - - -	19 10 -					
				Brooms, &c. - - - - -	19 15 -					
				Incidentals (a) - - - - -	122 2 11					
				Interest - - - - -	195 8 4					
				TOTAL - - - £	3,960 9 7					
4,316 6 -	- - -	21,979 18 5		Laundry department (cost of labour included)	1,087 2 4	244	-	244	1 14 7	
				Clothing and bedding - - - - -	1,244 18 3					
				Garden and farm (cost of labour included)	386 18 5					
				Carriage of goods, incidentals, and travelling	146 10 2					
				Stationery, postage, and printing - -	309 7 7					
				Amusements for patients (including newspapers, books, carriage exercise, excursions, &c.)	465 9 8					
				Oil, gas, &c	675 19 7					
				TOTAL - - £	4,316 6 -					

and servants."

(c) Included in "salaries of officers."

(d) Fuel only.

(e) Furniture only.

Appendix (G<sup>2</sup>.)—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 (continued).																					
Earlswood Idiot Asylum -	1,451	1	8	2,936	9	11	10,757	3	6	549	8	11	70	11	5	1,654	7	1	1,345	5	4
YORKSHIRE :																					
York Lunatic Hospital -	811	-	-	1,204	11	4	3,066	15	3	511	1	-	25	4	9	438	11	8	511	7	2
The Friends' Retreat, York (a)	1,422	19	-	2,709	-	1	5,943	-	-	-	-	-	76	7	8	942	13	11	795	18	6

(a) These accounts are for the year ended 31st March 1882.

during the Year ending 31st December 1881—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.	
7,123 14 1	81 2 4	25,806 19 7	Laundry department (cost of labour included)	1,608 4 5	564	-	564	- 17 7	
			Clothing of patients and attendants -	3,026 13 4					
			Carriage of goods and travelling -	128 16 9					
			Stationery, postage, and printing -	667 18 1					
			Office salaries and wages -	1,343 11 6					
			Fees to visiting medical officers -	105 - -					
			Fees to clergy and ministers for Sunday services	55 13 -					
			Miscellaneous office expenses -	187 17 -					
			TOTAL - - £	7,123 14 1					
2,334 11 6	174 13 10	8,728 8 10	Laundry department (cost of labour not included)	71 10 -	54	111	165	1 - 4	
			Clothing of patients - - - -	893 18 7					
			Garden and farm (cost of labour not included)	515 16 6					
			Stationery, postage, and printing -	85 9 4					
			Amusements for patients (including newspapers, books, carriage exercise, excursions, &c.)	476 19 4					
			Water - - - - -	98 4 6					
			Pensions - - - - -	131 - -					
			Brushes, soap, &c. - - - -	61 13 3					
			TOTAL - - £	2,334 11 6					
1,280 18 4	76 8 5	13,004 9 1	Laundry department (cost of labour not included)	141 2 5	153	-	153	1 12 11	
			Garden (cost of labour included) -	491 2 -					
			General charges - - - - -	72 17 11					
			Stables, &c. - - - - -	321 2 4					
			Seaside excursions and amusements	28 8 3					
			Water - - - - -	85 7 4					
			Postage, telegrams, and carriage -	36 11 8					
			Printing, library, and stationery -	104 6 5					
			TOTAL - - £	1,280 18 4					

Appendix (H.)Appendix (H).

## STATE CRIMINAL ASYLUM, BROADMOOR.

2 December 1881.

State Criminal  
Asylum.

WE, the undersigned Commissioners in Lunacy, have this day concluded our official inspection of this asylum, and are glad to be able to report in favourable terms of the condition in which we found the asylum, and the patients.

Patients'  
behaviour.

When we consider the class of persons retained here, the orderly behaviour of the majority of both sexes was remarkable, whilst the management of the asylum continues to reflect credit on Dr. Orange, whose exertions are ably seconded by the assistant medical officers and rest of the staff.

Attendants.

The staff of attendants numbers 91 in all, 66 in the male and 25 in the female division; 49 of the former and 14 of the latter are on duty by day; nine men and three women watch by night; there is a chief attendant in each division, and seven men and three women are away for their holiday or on sick leave. They appeared to us to be as a body intelligent and fitted for their work, but we are sorry to report that since the last visit by two members of our Board changes on both sides have been frequent. Our Colleagues reported, "No male attendants count less than two years, and only six less than five years' service," but we find seven who have not been here a year, and 10 under five years' service; but there are however 40 who have been over 10 years here, and no less than 19 of these have served the asylum for more than 15 years. The duration of service amongst the female attendants does not show so favourably, as 8 out of the 25, or nearly one third, have not yet completed their first year in the asylum, but of the rest 11 have been here over five years. It is however but likely that changes should be more frequent amongst the women than the men, as the latter can (if they obtain leave) marry and still remain on the asylum staff, but the women usually have to retire should they change their condition.

Vacant beds.

At our Colleagues' visit there were 45 beds vacant in the male and 31 in the female division; there were only 35 of the former and 27 in the latter unoccupied this day. The total number of beds is 563, of which 413 are reserved for men and 150 for women.

Statistics.

The following table shows the various changes which have occurred amongst the patients detained here since the last visit on 25th June 1880:—

Classified with reference to the Circumstances under which Detained.

	TOTALS.			Certified to be Insane whilst awaiting Trial or Judgment.			Found Insane 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 25th of June 1880	368	119	487	29	7	36	86	33	119	189	59	248	12	1	13	52	19	71	-	-	-
Since admitted, first time	66	21	87	6	1	7	7	4	11	13	7	20	2	-	2	37	9	46	1	-	1
Re-admitted	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	-	1
Total under treatment	438	140	578	35	8	43	93	37	130	203	66	269	14	1	15	91	28	119	2	-	2
Recovered, and discharged	4	8	12	-	1	1	2	1	3	2	6	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ditto - and removed to prison	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Not recovered, and removed to other asylums on completion of their sentences	40	2	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	2	42	-	-	-
Not recovered, and removed to other asylums whilst still under detention during Her Majesty's pleasure	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Died	15	6	21	-	-	-	6	4	10	8	1	9	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
Total discharged, removed, and died	60	17	77	-	1	1	9	5	14	10	7	17	1	-	1	40	4	44	-	-	-
Remaining under treatment on the 2nd December 1881	378	123	501	35	7	42	84	32	116	193	59	252	13	1	14	51	24	75	2	-	2

Appendix (H.)  
State Criminal  
Asylum.

The daily average number resident between the 25th of June 1880, and the 2nd of December 1881, was :—Males, 371 ; females, 122 ; both sexes, 493.

The total number of patients who have died since the last visit is 21, which is precisely the same number as had died between the two former inspections, but as the interval between the visits has been longer, and the average number resident somewhat larger, the death rate is lower, and is only 2·95 per cent. calculated upon the daily average number. The causes of the deaths according to the verdict of a coroner's jury in every instance, as well as verified by post-mortem examination, show nothing calling for remark, except that only one patient of each sex died from general paralysis, and no death was due to suicide or violence. The asylum has been entirely free from epidemic, and the general health of the patients is fair. The patients entered in the journal as being under medical treatment last week were 38 men and 23 women, and we found, as we passed through the wards, 16 men and 13 women in bed for various ailments. This number does not include those whom we found in bed and also secluded, who will be mentioned hereafter.

The epileptic patients are 23 in all, of whom 19 are men ; and there are also 14 men and 5 women who are suffering from general paralysis, whilst 3 men not included under either of the above heads are returned to us as afflicted with both general paralysis and epilepsy. The general arrangements for their care and supervision by night are the same as recorded at the last visit.

Condition of  
the wards, &c.

The wards, dormitories, beds, and bedding were all in excellent order, warm, and comfortable. The ventilation throughout was good, and the building free from any offensive smells.

We afforded to every one who desired to do so, full opportunity of speaking with us. We had no complaint (except on the score of detention), which when investigated proved to have any other foundation but delusion, and those patients who spoke to us insisting with much vehemence on their sanity were for the most part patients of whose insanity no doubt could be entertained. The patients whose lot appears to us to be the hardest are those who, having been sentenced at some place not in England or Wales, for some offence, are still detained here though the sentence passed upon them has long since expired ; there are 27 of these, all males, 19 of whom were soldiers, and all but two of them had committed offences against military discipline.

Crimes of  
patients  
admitted since  
the last visit.

The following table shows the crimes with which the patients were charged who have been admitted since the last visit under orders of detention during Her Majesty's pleasure :—

CRIME.	Number Admitted.			Appendix (H.) State Criminal Asylum.
	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.	
Murder - - - - -	14	8	22	
Manslaughter - - - - -	1	1	2	
Attempt to murder, maim, &c. - - - - -	13	2	15	
Burglary - - - - -	1	1	2	
TOTAL - - - - -	29	12	41	

It will be seen that no person has been admitted during the foregoing interval whose offence was not of a grave character.

The following table shows the crimes with which the patients were charged, who have been admitted during the same interval and were certified to be insane whilst undergoing sentences of penal servitude:—

CRIME.	Number Admitted.		
	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Manslaughter - - - - -	1	—	1
Attempt to murder, maim, &c. - - - - -	3	—	3
Indecent assault and inflicting grievous bodily harm - - - - -	1	—	1
Rape (carnally knowing a girl 9 years of age) - - - - -	1	—	1
Robbery with violence - - - - -	2	—	2
Assault with intent to steal - - - - -	2	—	2
Burglary and housebreaking - - - - -	7	1	8
Being armed at night with house-breaking implements - - - - -	1	—	1
Unlawfully possessing and uttering counterfeit coin - - - - -	2	—	2
Unlawfully possessing a counterfeit die - - - - -	—	1	1
Larceny - - - - -	15	7	22
Feloniously receiving stolen property - - - - -	1	—	1
Forgery - - - - -	1	—	1
Arson - - - - -	1	—	1
Putting iron on railway to upset engine and train - - - - -	1	—	1
TOTAL - - - - -	39	9	48

Two other men who were certified to be insane whilst undergoing sentences of imprisonment only have also been admitted since  
 o.80. since

Appendix (H.)  
 State Criminal  
 Asylum.

since the last visit; one was convicted of assault upon a police constable, the other of fraudulent enlistment and loss of kit.

We now proceed to give particulars furnished to us of those patients who have been re-admitted.

1,013. M. C., aged 43, watchmaker, widower. Was tried at the Yorkshire Assizes in July 1871, for the wilful murder of his wife. Found not guilty on the ground of insanity, and ordered to be detained during Her Majesty's pleasure. Was admitted into Broadmoor on the 7th of September 1871, from York Castle. Had been intemperate and suffered from delirium tremens. On the 13th of March 1878, he was discharged, conditionally, to the care of his friends. Having relapsed into intemperance the circumstance was reported to the Home Office, and upon the Secretary of State's Warrant, he was re-admitted into Broadmoor upon the 14th of July 1880, having been at large two years and four months.

1,016. D. G., aged 40, stableman. Sentenced at the Surrey Sessions in September 1868 to 12 years penal servitude, for larceny, after previous conviction. First admitted in February 1871, from Millbank Prison; returned to prison in July 1876, having then recovered. Re-admitted from Woking Prison on the 27th of August 1880.

1,034. W. B., aged 32, labourer. Sentenced in January 1874 at the Liverpool Borough Sessions to seven years penal servitude for larceny, after previous conviction. Admitted into Broadmoor on the 31st of December 1880, from Woking Prison. Had previously been an inmate of Broadmoor from February 1871 to December 1872, when he was transferred to a county asylum, upon the expiration of his sentence.

1,058. T. K., aged 40, formerly a soldier. Admitted 21st June 1881, from Portsmouth Borough Asylum, having been certified to be insane whilst undergoing a sentence of six months imprisonment, passed upon him on 14th March 1881, for an assault upon a police constable. Previously admitted into Broadmoor on 16th September 1864, whilst undergoing a sentence of 10 years' penal servitude for an assault upon a superior officer, and returned to Millbank Prison on 7th May 1870, having then recovered.

The following list gives particulars with respect to the patients who have been discharged from the asylum since 25th June 1880.

#### MALES.

942. C. R., a labourer. Admitted 22nd July 1878, from Swansea Prison. Was arraigned at the Glamorgan County Sessions in July 1878, on a charge of stealing an ass, but was found insane on arraignment, and was ordered to be detained during Her Majesty's pleasure. Discharged, conditionally, on 20th December 1880; his age on discharge was 38.

1,006. A. D. Tried at the Central Criminal Court in April 1880, on a charge of arson in a dwelling house. Acquitted  
 insane,



insane, and ordered to be detained during Her Majesty's pleasure. Admitted into Broadmoor on 15th May 1880; leave of absence on trial granted on 1st December 1880, and discharged absolutely on 1st June 1881. His age on discharge was 46.

Appendix H.)  
State Criminal  
Asylum.

1,003. C. F. Tried at the Hertford Assizes in April 1880, on a charge of setting fire to a stack of straw. Acquitted insane, and ordered to be detained during Her Majesty's pleasure. Admitted into Broadmoor 1st May 1880, and discharged, conditionally, to the care of his wife on 1st June 1881. His age on discharge was 38.

811. G. W. Arraigned at the Central Criminal Court, in November 1873, charged with the murder of his son, 10 years of age. Found insane on arraignment, and ordered to be detained during Her Majesty's pleasure. Admitted into Broadmoor Asylum 18th March 1874, and discharged, conditionally, to the care of his wife 5th July 1881. His age on discharge was 61.

#### FEMALES.

247. A. H. Tried at Croydon Assizes, 28th July 1875, on a charge of infanticide. Acquitted on the ground of insanity, and ordered to be detained during Her Majesty's pleasure. Admitted into Broadmoor 20th August 1875. Discharged, conditionally, to the care of her brother-in-law 1st November 1880. Her age on discharge was 25.

219. M. B. Certified to be insane whilst awaiting trial on a charge of infanticide. Admitted into Broadmoor 6th May 1873. Discharged, conditionally, to the care of her brother 15th December 1880. Her age on discharge was 31.

100. R. D. Tried at Leeds 6th August 1864, on a charge of attempting to kill one of her children. Acquitted on the ground of insanity, and ordered to be detained during Her Majesty's pleasure. Admitted into Broadmoor 20th October 1864. Discharged, conditionally, to the care of her brother, 17th December 1880. Her age on discharge was 46.

218. M. M. Tried at Gloucester on 1st April 1873, on a charge of larceny, and acquitted on the ground of insanity, and ordered to be detained during Her Majesty's pleasure. Admitted into Broadmoor 1st May 1873. Discharged, conditionally, to the care of her nephew 1st February 1881. Her age on discharge was 54.

270. E. T. Tried at Manchester 7th July 1877, on a charge of drowning one of her children, aged 12 months. Acquitted on the ground of insanity, and ordered to be detained during Her Majesty's pleasure. Admitted into Broadmoor 8th July 1878. Discharged, conditionally, to the care of her husband 15th June 1881. Her age on discharge was 43.

288. A. O. Tried at Derby 3rd March 1874, on a charge of drowning one of her children, aged five years. Acquitted on the ground of insanity, and ordered to be detained during Her Majesty's pleasure. Admitted into Broadmoor 19th February 1879. Discharged, conditionally, to the care of her husband 8th October 1881. Her age on discharge was 34.

0.80.

274. E. O.

Appendix (H.)  
State Criminal  
Asylum.

274. E. O. Arraigned at the Central Criminal Court 8th April 1878, on a charge of infanticide. Found insane on arraignment, and ordered to be detained during Her Majesty's pleasure. Admitted into Broadmoor 27th April 1878. Discharged, conditionally, to the care of her mother and stepfather 14th October 1881. Her age on discharge was 34.

265. C. K. Tried at the Surrey Assizes 12th March 1877, on a charge of killing one of her children, aged six months. Acquitted on the ground of insanity, and ordered to be detained during Her Majesty's pleasure. Admitted into Broadmoor 28th March 1877. Discharged, conditionally, to the care of her husband 15th November 1881. Her age on discharge was 46.

Patients'  
mental  
condition.

Dr. Orange has supplied us with the following tabular statement, showing what in his opinion is the mental condition of the patients at this time:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
1.—Apparently sane at present -	2	2	4
2.—Apparently sane at present, in the sense of being free from delusions or other indications of active mental disease, but of naturally weak mind -	13	9	22
3.—Rational and free from delusions, but affected with various degrees of mental enfeeblement, as the result of previous attacks of insanity - -	23	14	37
4.—Apparently sane at present, but subject to recurring attacks of mania - - - -	-	1	1
5.—Convalescent - - - -	3	4	7
7.—Unsound - - - -	337	93	430
TOTAL - - - -	378	123	501

Seclusion.

Whilst we were in the wards we found 11 men and 3 women in seclusion; the 3 women were in bed suffering from mania, as also were 2 men; a third man was in bed at his own wish, and another just recovering from epileptic fits; 4 more men were secluded at their own request, and the remaining two were so treated for their own safety or to prevent injury to others. We have inquired into the various occasions on which this mode of treatment has been adopted, and the result of our inquiries we proceed to detail; the various causes of seclusion being (as has been the custom in previous reports) arranged in the three following classes.

Class I. includes all instances of seclusion in which the object to be gained is to prevent the patient from doing injury to others, or to ensure the patient's safe custody.

Class

Class II. comprises those who are under medical treatment in single rooms in bed. Appendix (H.)

Class III. includes only those who occupy their rooms during any portion of the day at their own request, the doors of the room being closed to prevent the access of others. State Criminal Asylum. Seclusion.

The following is a summary of the instances of seclusion from 26th June 1880 to 2nd December 1881 inclusive, viz., 526 days.

MALES.

Patients sentenced to penal servitude.

—	Number of Individuals.	Number of Instances.	Number of Hours.
Class I. - - - - -	9	72	604
„ II. - - - - -	7	74	579
„ III. - - - - -	5	47	413

The actual total number of individuals in the foregoing table is 17, 4 being included in more than one class.

Patients not sentenced to penal servitude.

—	Number of Individuals.	Number of Instances.	Number of Hours.
Class I. - - - - -	22	2,008	8,752
„ II. - - - - -	31	2,377	16,330
„ III. - - - - -	17	3,574	26,481

The actual total number of individuals in the foregoing table is 49, several being included in more than one class.

FEMALES.

Patients sentenced to penal servitude.

—	Number of Individuals.	Number of Instances.	Number of Hours.
Class I. - - - - -	14	123	851
„ II. - - - - -	6	569	2,094
„ III. - - - - -	-	-	-

Appendix (H.) The actual total number of individuals in the foregoing table is 16, four being included in more than one class.

State Criminal  
Asylum.

Seclusion.

Patients not sentenced to penal servitude.

	Number of Individuals.	Number of Instances.	Number of Hours.
Class I. - - - - -	10	182	1,141
„ II. - - - - -	13	1,727	6,659
„ III. - - - - -	-	-	-

The actual total number of individuals in the foregoing table is 19, 4 being included in more than one class.

Continuing the mode of calculation adopted in the preceding report of the Commissioners the following results appear:—

Interval.	Days.	Total Amount of Seclusion. Class I.	Daily Average of Seclusion.	Total Patients at Visits in	Of whom were Convicts.
1875-6	348	33,132 hours	95 hours	1876 - 498	99
1876-7	392	20,163 „	51½ „	1877 - 487	87
1877-8	392	16,893 „	43 „	1878 - 487	73
1878-9	164	3,339 „	20½ „	1879 - 477	68
1879-80	406	5,266 „	13 „	1880 - 487	71
1880-81	525	11,348 „	21½ „	1881 - 501	77

The increase in the amount of seclusion in Class I., for the period 1880-81, was caused mainly by a man, D. S., who was admitted on the 6th of July 1880, for having murdered a fellow inmate in a workhouse. This man remained for more than eight months the subject of actively dangerous delusions. He has now so far recovered that he is able to associate for nearly the whole day with the other patients.

Two other men who are at all times very unsafe, and who suffer from recurrent attacks of mania with dangerous delusions, were, for safety, kept in bed for an extra hour every morning, while the other patients were washing and dressing themselves. The seclusion of these three men accounts for 5,519 hours, or nearly half of the whole 11,348.

Restraint.

Divine Service.

No form of mechanical restraint was used throughout the year. The attendance at the Church of England services in the Chapel on Sundays has averaged 118, 83 men and 35 women; whilst 14 and 13 men usually are present at the Wesleyan and Roman Catholic Services respectively. No women attend either of these services.

The

The amusements which are frequent and varied, are attended by about 160 patients on an average, the greatest number ever present at one entertainment was 181, and the smallest 136.

Appendix (H.)  
State Criminal  
Asylum.

For a considerable number of the patients work is found, and the whole of the clothing worn by patients and attendants is made on the premises.

Amusements.  
Occupations.

The dietary remains as before reported. The food is good, and the allowance sufficient.

Dietary.

There have been no instances of escape, and no serious casualties of any kind.

The only instance of a fractured bone of any kind was the following:—

J. B., an epileptic of violent propensities, sustained a fracture of the first phalanx of the fourth finger of the right hand, in a scuffle with another patient whom he had attacked.

The following list shows all the instances in which any injury was sustained by patients in struggles with attendants:

Injuries  
sustained by  
patients.

W. R., a male patient. Head slightly cut on 7th November 1881, by falling on the ground, in a scuffle with an attendant who had removed him from a window, thinking that he was throwing things out of it. With reference to this case the following note was made, by the superintendent in the ward journal at the time of the occurrence:

“Attendant ———— has been cautioned by me and told that he was wrong to lay hands upon the man. His proper course would have been to report to the principal attendant.”

C. G., female patient, left side of neck scratched and bruise on left forearm and on wrist, 9th July 1880, in a scuffle with attendants, one of whom she had suddenly attacked.

A. M. M., female patient, 25th March 1881, scratched hand caused in an attempt to force her way out of her ward.

E. H., female patient, 17th June 1881, slight bruises on arms caused by struggling with attendants whilst being removed from one room to another.

M. L., female patient, 20th June 1881, bruise on arm caused by a struggle with an attendant whom she had bitten.

We have inspected the workshops which have been reconstructed, and now there are convenient buildings for the tailors, shoemakers, and upholsterers.

Workshops.

Owing to these changes it has been found possible to enlarge the western airing-court of No. 1 block, which is no doubt advantageous, as this court is used by the more violent patients, who, if confined in a too limited space, became excited and noisy, whilst if means of more extended exercise be given, they, as a rule, are quiet and contented. The number of patients in No. 1 block is 52, half occupying the eastern and half the western court when at exercise. There is thus afforded ample space for these patients, and the best has been now done with respect to these airing-courts that the position of the block admits.

Appendix (H.)

State Criminal  
Asylum.Improvements  
effected and in  
contemplation.

Amongst other improvements we have to notice the substitution of water-closets for earth-closets. This, in the previous entry, was stated to have been completed in the female division, and has been proceeded with in the male division; having been carried out in four of the six blocks, namely, in Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 6; leaving two blocks, 4 and 5, in which this alteration has yet to be completed.

Another work carried out during the year, has been the laying of a new water main, with external hydrants, for use in case of fire. The length of the new main is 760 yards, and its diameter is 4 inches. Eighteen fire hydrants, formerly existing, have been replaced by others of an improved pattern, and eight additional hydrants have been fixed. We learn that it is in contemplation to give still further protection against fire, by carrying branches from the main, equal in diameter to the main itself, into every one of the blocks, and by placing a hydrant in a central position inside every ward.

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Appendix (I.)

HOSPITAL FOR LUNATIC SOLDIERS, NETLEY.

16 February 1881.

IN our official capacity as Commissioners in Lunacy, we have this day inspected the lunatic division of the Netley Hospital, and have to make a favourable report of the condition of the patients, and the cleanliness and good order of the day-rooms and dormitories. The general appearance of the patients and the buildings was creditable alike to the medical officer and the staff under him.

Netley Hospital.  
Condition of patients and of the hospital.

It would perhaps not be out of place for us to notice here that the difficulties of management are much increased by the frequent changes in the orderlies who are appointed to act as attendants. It is hardly necessary for us to point out that the due care and supervision of the insane is best secured by retaining the services of men accustomed to deal with persons of unsound mind, and that a knowledge of the disposition and peculiarities of the patients tends much to ameliorate their condition, and indeed may promote their recovery. None of these advantages can be obtained with a constantly changing staff, and we hope that it will be found practicable to employ here the full number of orderlies, who would not be liable to be called away in consequence of the exigencies of the service. The staff consists, at present, of one serjeant major, one serjeant, one corporal, who is the storekeeper, one cook, and 13 orderlies, who perform the ordinary duties of asylum attendants. Two of these are always on duty at night. The proper number of orderlies for the hospital is 14. We were glad to learn that one inconvenience had lately been remedied, viz., that of the withdrawal of the orderlies for periodical parades and kit inspections.

Staff of orderlies acting as attendants : too frequent changes.

Two members of our Board were here on 12th June in last year, when they found in the hospital 41 soldiers. Since that time 107 have been admitted (out of this number not one was a commissioned officer), two patients have returned to duty, having recovered; 84 have been given up to their friends; 8 have been sent to Grove Hall, Bow, and 5 to county asylums; whilst 19 have been transferred to their respective parishes and unions. The stations from which these 107 patients have been received, are as follows:—

Statistics.

Home	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	
Mediterranean	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	
East Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	
West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Nova Scotia	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
TOTAL							- -	107

## Appendix (I.)

Netley  
Hospital.  
Statistics.

No death has occurred here amongst the lunatic soldiers since the last visit, and these changes leave the names of 30 patients upon the books, of whom 12 are shortly going to leave, 9 to friends, 2 to unions, and 1 to his county asylum; but these vacancies will shortly be more than filled up, as 16 fresh cases are notified to be coming this week, and more must be expected to arrive in the Indian troop ships. We have spoken with every patient on the books. The whole of them (excepting one patient in bed, who is much improved mentally) we saw in the airing-courts, and listened to all they had to say to us; but no complaint was made requiring notice or comment from us.

Seclusion and  
restraint.

We have to record an instance of seclusion. A man was so treated once for eight hours, on account of his destructive propensities. This, we are informed, is the first instance in which this treatment has been resorted to since the hospital has been opened. There has been no use of mechanical restraint.

Suicidal  
patients.

There are now in the hospital 12 suicidal patients, and it is with much satisfaction that we have to report that no fatal casualty has occurred, though two patients tried to commit suicide by hanging themselves on the cross braces of the partitions in one of the water-closets. We were glad to find that the space above the bars have been now filled up, a very necessary alteration, as the cross-braces above-mentioned were most suggestive of suicide. No less than 50 suicidal patients were admitted last year.

## Occupations.

Out of the present 30 patients, 19 are usefully employed; 10 on the land, and 9 in the wards and offices.

## Divine Service.

Divine Service is regularly performed by Church of England, Roman Catholic, and Presbyterian ministers to the patients belonging to the several religious denominations.

## Dietary.

The dietary remains unaltered, and is good and ample.

Three men are here now who have been previously under treatment in the hospital, one of them no less than four times; of the whole number of patients admitted last year, 30 had been under treatment either here or at some asylum previously, and we are told that, if the earlier life of many of the young soldiers could be traced, a history of insanity, prior to enlistment, would be the probable result; as the former records of the hospital do not show that large numbers of men become mentally incapacitated during service at Home within a short time of their enlistment. We learn that many of these have been marked, so that with proper care their previous career might have been known; but the matter that more nearly concerns us with respect to these patients is, that there are amongst them a large proportion of violent and aggressive persons, for whom adequate means for classification by day is not made, and we strongly urge the importance of building an additional day-room near the north-west corner of the building, extending into the airing-courts, so that this class of turbulent patients may be separated from those who are orderly.

New day-room  
required.

Another and even perhaps a stronger reason for urging upon the authorities that there be no delay in building a day-room for these violent patients, arises from the fact, that since the passing of



of the Army Discipline Act, 1879, the War Office ordered in August 1880, that the dangerous lunatics should no longer be sent to Grove Hall, but be kept until they can be removed in accordance with the provisions of the Act. This mode of procedure is necessarily a long one, and we should think that it would be difficult for a medical officer to certify that a dangerous lunatic (belonging, for instance, to the north of Scotland or Ireland) was in "such a state of health as not to suffer bodily or mental injury by his removal." This is, however, a condition precedent of the removal to his county asylum of a dangerous lunatic soldier. Much delay also appears to take place owing to the men now having to be discharged the service before removal. Under any circumstances, we consider the suggested new day-room necessary for the reception of occasional violent patients, but we feel that this hospital is, at present, not well adapted for the reception of aggressive dangerous patients, and we deprecate their detention here as likely to affect prejudicially the welfare, comfort, and chance of recovery, of the other patients.

Appendix (L.)  
 Netley  
 Hospital.  
 New day-room  
 required.

The night accommodation provided is for 75 persons, for whom 67 beds are made up in dormitories, and 12 in single rooms; two out of the latter being padded rooms.

The dress of the patients was more tidy than at the last visit, though their trousers were not in as good a condition as they might have been; many were ill-fitting, too small in the waist, and made of poor material.

Clothing.

Amongst matters not already alluded to, we may mention that we suggest; (1.) Bathing rules to be printed and hung up in the general bath-room; (2.) A more liberal supply of papers and illustrated periodicals for the patients' use; (3.) That the urinals be inspected and boards relaid where necessary; (4.) That the corticine floor covering in the upper day-room and corridors, which is worn out and useless, be renewed; (5.) The tank in the east yard should be covered in, as all the drinking water and water for kitchen use is obtained from this source; (6.) In the north-west airing-court, the centres should be re-turfed, the walks re-gravelled, and the shed re-thatched; asphalte on the terrace and in the shed in the front grounds should be renewed; (7.) The gardens require a liberal supply of bedding plants to replace those destroyed by the recent frosts, and the walks want fresh gravel.

Necessary  
 improvements.

We cannot conclude our report without recording our satisfaction at the care and attention these patients receive at the hands of Dr. Mackinnon, who expressed to us his appreciation of the valuable assistance rendered him by Serjeant Major Gould.

## Appendix (K.)

## ROYAL NAVAL LUNATIC HOSPITAL, YARMOUTH.

9 June 1881.

Yarmouth  
Hospital.

WE, two of the Commissioners in Lunacy, have this day made an annual official inspection of this hospital, and desire at the commencement of our report, to express our satisfaction at the condition in which we found the hospital and its inmates, reflecting great credit upon Dr. Hilston, the fleet surgeon in charge, who is ably seconded in his duties by Dr. Browne and the staff in general.

Statistics.

The last visit paid to the hospital was on 21st August 1880, at which time there were 35 officers and 136 men under care and treatment, and we find this day that the officers remain numerically the same, but a diminution of 8 in the total number of the men. The admissions during the above period have been 2 officers and 7 men, 1 officer and 3 men have been discharged on recovery, and 1 officer and 12 men have died.

The assigned causes of the 13 deaths call for no remark but the fact that six are ascribed to general paralysis. In the course of our visit, we went over the whole hospital, and saw every patient and gave to each one of them opportunity of talking with us. We had complaints of undue detention made by obviously insane patients, but only one (J. T.) of those who spoke to us on this subject, seemed to us to afford prospect of early discharge on recovery. The cabins, day-rooms, and dormitories were in excellent order, allowance being made for the spring cleaning which was in progress. We saw the passage on the officers' side in which carpet is to replace the matting formerly in use; we think that if the floor by the side of the carpet were varnished, the effect would be good.

Six officers and 15 men were in bed when we passed through the wards, the majority of them being general paralytics. They are most carefully watched and tended, the result being that bedsores are absolutely unknown, and though many of the patients are of faulty habits, the dormitories were entirely free from offensive smell. The total number of general paralytics in the hospital is 22, there are 11 epileptics, and 23 patients who are suicidally disposed. One of the chief requirements in the hospital now is a steam laundry. Dr. Hilston informing us that nearly all the recent admissions have been of general paralytics, the difficulty of doing the work of the laundry will become more and more, and it will, we fear, soon become impossible to do the hospital washing without steam, or a considerable increase in the laundry staff.

The

The patients who in some way are usefully employed are 70, on an average about 50 attend Divine Service, and 36 walk beyond the grounds, and we saw in their respective airing-courts 14 officers and 50 men. A large number of trees have been planted in the hospital grounds by the sea wall, which will in time, we hope, afford shady walks.

Appendix (K.)  
 ———  
 Yarmouth.  
 Hospital.  
 Employment.

No patient has been secluded since the last visit, nor has restraint, even for surgical purposes, been found to be necessary.

Restraint and  
 seclusion.

The attendants appeared a respectable body of men well acquainted with their duties, and we had no charge of harsh treatment at their hands brought to our notice. They are 29 in all, and we record with satisfaction that of this number no less than 21 have been five years and upwards in the hospital service. Four have not yet been here for six months, but of these three are only engaged temporarily during the illness of the regular attendants. The head attendant was in bed suffering from jaundice, and two others were laid up with other ailments, but there is not now, nor has there been since the last visit, any contagious or infectious disease. The Roman bath which has not been employed lately as a remedial agent, is again to be brought into use.

Staff of  
 attendants.

The means of recreation and amusement afforded the patients is varied, and consists of concerts, theatrical performances, exhibitions of the magic lantern with lime light, &c. In addition parties occasionally attend various places of amusement in the town. Picnic excursions up the river in the cutter are made in summer, and fishing parties of from 35 to 45 go to the South Denes weekly during the season, whilst a carriage is provided during the summer months for the infirm officers.

Amusement.

The usual games are provided in the wards; there is a library containing over 600 volumes, 10 daily papers, and 19 weekly or monthly periodicals are supplied to the reading room for officers and men.

We saw and tasted the dinner provided, which was excellent in quality, and ample in quantity.

Dinners.

The Trafalgar veteran noticed in the last report is still alive, and apparently in excellent health.

## Appendix (L.)

## Appendix (L.)

## ROYAL INDIA ASYLUM, EALING.

15 November 1881.

Royal India  
Asylum.

WE, the undersigned Commissioners in Lunacy, have this day made our annual inspection of this establishment, and have seen all the patients detained therein for care and treatment.

Statistics.

The present number on the books is 104, namely, 26 gentlemen and 6 ladies, and 59 males and 13 females, who are second class patients.

The changes since the last visit by members of our Board in March last year, have been the admission of two officers, and of 1 female patient of the second class, the discharge of one officer on recovery, and the death of one officer, and of 5 males and 1 female of the second class. These changes show a total reduction in number of 5 patients as compared with those seen at the last annual inspection.

The causes of death were all of an ordinary character, 3 being due to senile decay. Post-mortem examinations were made in three of the deaths; no coroner's inquest has been held.

Condition of  
the patients.

We found the patients very quiet and orderly, and generally contented. We had no complaint except on the score of undue detention, but only one patient, a lady (Miss P.), who is much improved, appeared to us as at present fit to leave the asylum. We conferred with Dr. Christie as to this patient, and recommended that she should have an early probationary change into a private family. We are aware that there is no statutory provision for this very proper trial, but the whole subject of the care and treatment here is independent of the Lunacy Acts.

Health.

The general health appears to be good, and we found only one patient in bed.

Restraint and  
seclusion.

No one was under restraint or in seclusion, and, according to the medical records, the former mode of treatment has not been resorted to since the last visit. During the same interval one patient only, a gentleman, has been secluded; he has been thus treated on 17 occasions for a total duration of 184 hours, owing to attacks of maniacal excitement accompanied by very violent tendencies. Seven patients are at present under medical treatment.

Dietary.

The dietary for the second class has been varied and improved by the addition of fish to the soup dinner given once a week, meat being now left in the soup. Poultry is also frequently given to both classes. We saw the dinner to-day, which was well served to officers and men. The knives for second class patients

were

were so much worn by cleaning as to be needlessly sharp and dangerous, and we advised their being called in, and new ones of a suitable kind issued instead. We also suggested improved arrangements for the safe custody of the knives when not in use. The suggestion made by the last visiting Commissioners as to an alteration in the dining arrangements of the male attendants has been carried out, and is a great improvement.

Appendix (L.)  
 ———  
 Royal India  
 Asylum.

An adequate staff of attendants is maintained, and the employment, amusement, and out-door exercise of the patients continue to receive proper attention.

Attendants,  
 employment,  
 and amuse-  
 ments.

We found all the day-rooms and dormitories, the beds and bedding, in excellent order. Many rooms have been painted and re-papered, and the grounds have been improved by re-gravelling the paths.

State of day-  
 rooms, &c.

We recommend that the soil-pipes of the water-closets be ventilated, by carrying up a pipe through and above the roof. We would also suggest that with a view to increase the efficiency of the means for extinction of fire, a couple of hand-pumps with buckets such as are used by the London Fire Brigade be procured, and kept in the wards.

Suggested  
 improvements.



## Appendix (M.)

## Appendix (M.)

## 1. METROPOLITAN DISTRICT ASYLUM, LEAVESDEN.

12 November 1881.

Leavesden  
District  
Asylum.  
Statistics.

THIS asylum, yesterday and to-day inspected by us, has now on its books 1,995 patients; the males are 895, the females are 1,100. The only vacant beds are five, and these are on the male side. The Commissioners last visited on the 28th October 1880; there were then on the books 894 males and 1,096 females; a total of 1,990 patients. Between that date and our inspection, 96 cases have been admitted in the male, 79 in the female department. One hundred and thirty-six deaths have taken place, of which 77 occurred among the men; all the deaths are attributed to natural causes. The death-rate calculated as usual upon the daily average number of patients (*viz.*, 1,993) has been 6.7. Thirty-four patients have been thus discharged:—

11 males, 5 females, on recovery.			
2	„	4	„ to care of friends.
2	„	4	„ at request of guardians.
1	„	2	„ by transfer to county asylum.
1	„	1	„ as not being insane.
1	„	0	„ by escape.

Violent patient.

During our inspection we noticed a patient named J.K., chargeable to Mile End Union, who requires, and has, the exclusive services of an attendant on account of his tendency to injure in sudden paroxysms of maniacal excitement; we think that his case is unsuitable for treatment where the staff of attendants is so limited in number as it is here, and recommend his removal to a county asylum.

No other case (and every patient was, we believe, seen by us) at present shows any symptoms which, in our opinion, necessitate transfer to another asylum.

Documents  
authorising  
detention.

Not a few inmates complained to us of illegal detention, but on that subject we could only refer them to the Committee. Doubtless many are detained here who could be cared for at home by relatives if willing so to do, and a large number seem to be proper subjects for the infirmary of an ordinary workhouse. Those who are detained appear to be held by documents approved by the Local Government Board, but which the Commissioners have more than once commented upon as far from satisfactory evidence of insanity. We gathered from the medical superintendent that he does not give any certificates under the 20th section of the Lunacy Amendment Act of 1862.

We

We are not aware that the man who escaped could have been re-  
taken under any legal authority; he effected his escape through  
a window in a lavatory in the top floor of No. 8 block, by lower-  
ing himself to the ground with towels tied together.

Appendix (M.)  
Leavesden  
District  
Asylum.

This window and all other windows in the building giving  
similar facility of escape will, we trust, be hereafter made  
more secure, as a female had previously contrived to get out in a  
similar way from another ward.

Escape.  
Windows.

The patients conduct and their personal appearance in regard  
to clothing, were in both divisions during our inspection, very  
satisfactory.

Condition of  
patients.

No one was in seclusion, and the only person under mechani-  
cal restraint was a male, one of his hands only being gloved, for  
"surgical reasons."

Seclusion and  
restraint.

The dietary is unaltered, except that the fish dinners have  
been abolished. The dinners we saw were served in a proper  
way, but the tablecloths were so dirty that we would suggest  
that the weekly change is not enough. We tasted some of the  
patients' fare in the wards, and provisions in the stores.  
Everything in this direction was satisfactory except the tea,  
which is very poor, and deserves the many complaints made to  
us about it. The price given, 1s. 3½d. per pound, is probably too  
low for a proper quality.

Dietary.

Our examination of the several blocks enables us to report very  
favourably of the cleanliness, good ventilation and comfort of the  
wards occupied as day-rooms or dormitories, and of the condition  
and quantity of the bedding. The following matters, however,  
suggested themselves to us as possible improvements.

Condition of  
wards.

(1.) An increase in size of the general bath-rooms and dress-  
ing rooms in each division; to provide more baths and space for  
dressing.

Bathing.

(2.) A supply of portable baths on each floor of the infirmaries  
for the sick and bed-ridden, who must now, for proper bathing,  
be carried to the fixed baths.

(3.) A reduction in number of the beds in the epileptic dormi-  
tories in the women's blocks; these dormitories are overcrowded,  
containing 26 beds above their proper complement, and all these  
beds are occupied, while in other wards there is vacant sleeping  
accommodation. To reduce that overcrowding, we recommend  
the taking another dormitory for the accommodation at night of  
female epileptics, and the appointment of a third night attendant  
for the continuous supervision of this class. The female patients  
who are subject to fits are now 235. In the male division there  
are 185 epileptics, and the dormitories are not overcrowded.

Overcrowding.

(4.) The doors upon the stairs for escape in the event of an  
outbreak of fire at night should not, we think, be screwed up,  
but should open by means of a key.

Doors.

(5.) In the doors of single rooms attached to the epileptic  
dormitories, there should be a slit for easy supervision of the  
patients occupying those rooms by the night attendants.

(6.) Any new mattresses made for the beds occupied by  
epileptics should be wider, so as to cover the corners of the low  
iron bedsteads.

Beds.

Appendix (M.) (7.) In the laundry there appears to be a demand for another mangle.

Leavesden  
District  
Asylum.

Laundry.

Drainage.

Exercise,  
occupation,  
amusement, &c.

(8.) The main drain from the female division should, we think, have additional means of ventilation externally to the building, and between it and the cesspool, and all sinks not disconnected from the sewer should be so cut off.

We made our usual inquiries into the exercise, occupation, amusements, and attendance at Divine Service of the patients, and the answers call for no special notice.

According to the medical records, 50 males have been secluded on 103 occasions for an aggregate of 1,089 hours, and 20 women on 28 occasions for 115 hours; the secluded have been epileptics or general paralytics. There has been no restraint beyond gloves, and occasional tying in chairs of restless patients.

New buildings.

The only structural work in progress seems to be the erection of a work-room for the female patients. Since our Colleagues' visit in October 1880, the Committee have, we understand, purchased three to four acres of land adjoining their estate, and upon it have erected four cottages for married male attendants.

## 2. METROPOLITAN DISTRICT ASYLUM, CATERHAM.

3 December 1881.

Caterham  
District  
Asylum.

WE have devoted yesterday and to-day to the annual inspection of this asylum. It contains 2,026 patients, 943 being males and 1,083 females.

Authority for  
detention.

Former reports have dealt fully with the subject of the authority, or rather absence of legal authority, for the detention of these persons; and we do not propose on this occasion to do more than express our concurrence in the remarks of our Colleagues upon the anomaly which permits so great a difference in the safeguards to personal liberty in the two classes of persons of unsound mind; those confined in Lunatic Asylums proper, and those detained in the Metropolitan Asylums for imbeciles, and which two classes practically differ little as regards mental condition. But this anomaly can be effectually removed only by legislation.

From the correspondence with the Local Government Board which followed the last report, and from our personal inquiries at this asylum, we learn that the majority of the suggestions made by our Colleagues in that report, have been carried into effect.

Improvements.

Thus, an additional attendant for each of the blocks for epileptics has been engaged; shelves with divisions have been supplied for patients' clothes:—in the infirmary each bed has by it a small cupboard for this purpose; the female attendants are now instructed in the manner of using the fire hose, and the male attendants are drilled as a fire brigade; no artizan except the



the firemen is now entrusted with a key admitting to the female wards, and different keys are provided for the doors leading on to the roof of the corridors in the male and female divisions; fire-guards have been supplied to the kitchens in the epileptic blocks, and four ventilating pipes have been attached to the drains and carried above the eaves of the building; further, the wooden floors in many of the water-closets, slop-rooms, and urinals, and in some of the lavatories, have been replaced by cement floors, which can be readily washed down, and this work will be continued throughout.

Appendix (M.)  
Caterham  
District  
Asylum.

In connection, however, with this alteration, which is a distinct improvement, we have to regret that the waste pipes, which carry off the water, &c., are joined to the soil pipes of the water-closets, instead of being independent of these, and made to discharge in the open air upon trapped gratings. Additional inlets for sewer gas are created by the plan which has been followed, and we recommend that in the similar alterations yet to be effected, a separate pipe be in all cases supplied, and that, as opportunity offers, the waste pipes already fixed be disconnected from the soil pipes.

Drainage.

In addition to the foregoing works, the general bath-rooms have been improved by fixing glazed tiles to the walls, and by repainting. We suggest that labels, distinguishing the hot and cold water taps of the baths, be supplied, to guard against accident by mistaking one tap for the other.

Bath-rooms.

The means of warming the rooms remain the same. The day of our visit being warm, we were not able to judge of the efficiency of these means, but we are informed that in very cold weather great difficulty is experienced in keeping up an adequate temperature. The subject should not be lost sight of.

Heating.

Generally speaking, we found the asylum in very good order, and it is evident that the well-being and comfort of the inmates are thoughtfully considered.

General  
condition of  
asylum.

Their diet is good and liberal, and the very few complaints of it that reached us were, we thought, unreasonable. The dinners served on both days of our visit were good, and the manner of distribution was not open to objection.

Dietary.

As regards the patients' dress, we can report favourably of that of the women, but not so favourably of that of the male sex, which, even after making very large allowance for the mental state of the majority, might, we think, be tidier and cleaner.

Dress.

We found the bedding in good order, but under-blankets do not appear to be universally supplied, as is the custom now in most, if not all, asylums.

Bedding.

The day-rooms and dormitories were clean and comfortable, but in some blocks repainting and colouring of walls will soon be called for. It is unfortunate that many of the walls are damp, owing, apparently, to the porousness of the bricks used in their construction.

Passing to the statistics of changes since the last visit on 7th August 1880, we learn that 163 males and 136 females have been admitted, 30 males and 32 females discharged, and that 132 males

Statistics.

- Appendix (M.) and 118 females have died ; 10 males and 9 females so discharged had recovered ; 11 of the former, and 14 of the latter sex, were sent to the county asylums ; 3 males escaped, and the rest went either to their friends or to workhouses.
- Caterham District Asylum.
- There are, at present, vacancies for 2 males and 24 females, only.
- The rate of mortality is moderate considering the nature of the cases ; and we are informed that 56 of the 250 patients who died, were over 70 years of age. The causes of the deaths do not call for remark. No fatal casualty has occurred, and few only of a serious character, being fractures of bones resulting from falls. No coroner's inquest has been held.
- Smallpox. In March, a female patient was admitted who soon developed symptoms of smallpox. She was (with a nurse) isolated in the detached infirmary, where she recovered, and the disease did not spread.
- Post-mortem examinations. Post-mortem examinations were made in only 49 instances.
- Health of patients. As to the present general health of the patients, it appears, always having regard to the large proportion of feeble cases, to be good. On the first day of our visit we found only 15 men and 33 women confined to bed, and the latest recorded number under medical treatment was 104 of both sexes. There are now 510 epileptics in the asylum.
- Employment. The patients usefully employed number 316 males and 326 females, perhaps as large a proportion as can reasonably be looked for.
- Divine Service. The numbers who attend chapel, and who meet in the recreation hall, are not very large. In the latter case about 500 of both sexes.
- Entertainments. We are glad to learn that frequent entertainments, theatrical and other, are provided for the amusement of those who can attend ; and that some are also given in the infirmary wards for the patients too feeble to go to the hall. Every block on the female side has now, we believe, a pianoforte. We think that a musical-box for each male ward would afford much pleasure to the inmates.
- Exercise. We learn that about 300 patients of each sex are taken thrice a week, weather permitting, for walks beyond the asylum grounds ; but some 500 of the former, and 800 of the latter sex, do not pass the boundaries. Some of these, however, exercise on the Shrubbery walk, and we should be glad to see this extended, and made available for many who are now confined wholly to the airing-courts.
- Seclusion and restraint. No seclusion has been used since the last visit, and the only form of restraint, if it can be so called, was the placing of patients liable to fall, in chairs with fixed bars in front.
- Attendants. The staff of attendants, which has been increased as before mentioned, appears to be, at present, sufficient, but not more than sufficient for the service of the asylum. There are eight male and 12 female attendants who have been engaged within 12 months.
- Land. We are glad to hear that the asylum estate has been increased by the purchase of a considerable area of adjoining land, a large portion of which can be irrigated with sewage.
- Weekly cost. The weekly cost, including all charges, for the first half of the current year, is stated to have been 7s. 3½d per head. For maintenance and clothing only, it was 5s. 8d. per head.

3. METROPOLITAN DISTRICT SCHOOL AND ASYLUM FOR IMBECILES, DARENTH.

16 December 1881.

THIS day we visited these institutions, and found at the schools that there are now 519 persons, 323 of the male and 196 of the female sex. These figures show an increase of 37 in the former and 18 in the latter sex since our Colleagues last visited the institution nearly a year ago.

Darenth District School and Asylum. Statistics.

The changes have been as follows :—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - - -	66	49	115
Discharged - - - - -	8	16	24
Died - - - - -	21	15	36

The patients discharged were dealt with thus: 7 boys and 6 girls were discharged at the request of the guardians, 9 females being over age were transferred to the adult asylum; 1 boy who had become dangerous to the other patients, was sent to a county asylum, and 1 girl left on recovery.

Considering how large a number of the children under treatment here are epileptic, feeble, and helpless cases, the general health was satisfactory, and we saw during our inspection of the institution 14 boys and 7 girls in bed.

Health of patients.

The majority of the deaths which have occurred since the last visit have been due to disease of the lungs, which proved fatal in 15 cases; epilepsy removed 6, marasmus 7, brain disease 3, diarrhoea 4, and 1 died from disease of the hip and leg.

Deaths.

We saw all the children as well at lessons as at play, and were much pleased with the progress made by several of the children, a few of whom it appeared to us might be sufficiently instructed as to enable them in after years to earn (in part at least) their own living. The energy and care displayed in educating these children is highly creditable to the staff. There are four governesses and four school attendants engaged in tuition, and they are superintended by Miss Wright, who is both matron and schoolmistress. Toys and picture books are provided in sufficient quantity, and some swings have been placed in the wards, which appear to be a source of much pleasure.

Instruction and amusement.

The camp for convalescent small-pox cases was set up some time ago at the back of the adult building, and there it still remains. No patient here has been attacked by the disease. One of the evils that has arisen from the proximity of this camp is that all visiting of relatives has been put a stop to; as a precautionary measure all the children and staff have been re-vaccinated. It may not be out of place with reference to this camp to state that

Small-pox camp.

Appendix (M.) the medical officer of the Woolwich Infirmary wrote to our office very recently, as follows: "The patients mentioned in my return Darenth District School and Asylum. "as not being proper persons to be kept in this infirmary, would "have been sent long ago to one of the Metropolitan District "Asylums had there been accommodation for them. The continued "use of the Darenth Asylum as a smallpox camp, and the great "demand for vacancies at Caterham compel me to keep them here, "to the annoyance of the other patients."

Filling up unused blocks. In consequence of the increasing number of patients (there are 55 more than were here at the last visit), the block hitherto unoccupied, but intended for healthy girls, has been opened and filled with healthy boys, whilst the better class of boys from the helpless ward have been drafted into the block vacated by the healthy boys. All the blocks are now occupied.

Labour. The work of scrubbing and cleaning the asylum is at present done by 36 adult girls who have been trained in the school. We hear it is proposed to send these girls to the adult asylum, and that other adult women from the asylum are to be sent over daily to do the household work. This does not seem to us to be a satisfactory arrangement, and we think that those persons who have had the care and trouble of educating these women have the prior claim on their services. There is very much scrubbing to be done, and 4 girls were at the time of our visit suffering from "housemaid's knee"; if linoleum were laid down in the main corridor, some of this work would be lessened.

Trades. Twenty-five boys were transferred last year to the adult asylum. They had been employed in the tailors' and shoemakers' shops, and these shops were, therefore, necessarily closed for a time, but they are now again open, and some boys are being taught these trades.

Improvements. Amongst the various improvements which have taken place since the last visit, we must notice that the day-rooms and dormitories of the five healthy blocks are heated by steam. There are 12 steam coils in each block, so arranged that should any coil get out of order, the steam can be shut off from that one whilst the other coils remain in use. The hot water boilers have now only to supply heat to the infirmaries, epileptic and helpless blocks. The play grounds are being gas tarred, and on the male side the work is finished with one exception, but on the girls' side it has only just been commenced.

Suggestions. Amongst other subjects, which we hope will receive the notice of the Committee, we desire to call attention to the wood work round the baths. It should be polished, as from the continual friction splinters are occasioned, which must be painful to the children. The sinks in the dormitories are unsightly, and possibly offensive at times, and we should like to see them outside the rooms.

Adult Hospital. At the adult hospital we saw 24 young men and 196 women; Statistics. since the last visit 25 women have been admitted, 1 male and 7 females discharged, and 22 of the latter sex have died from causes common in asylums, and requiring no comment from us. Owing to the smallpox camp, referred to above, there is only room for 5 more

more patients here. The building was in fair order, but something requires to be done to the chimneys in the male dormitory, which were smoking badly. The means of amusements for these patients is scanty. There are no associated gatherings, and no recreation hall. Appendix (M.)  
Darenth  
District School  
and Asylum.

The women are in two blocks of nearly 100 in each, under the care of five nurses to each block. Considering that about 60 patients are epileptics, the staff cannot be considered too strong. There is a night nurse for each block on the female side, but for the males there is only one attendant in all. Attendants.

We had no complaint, except on the score of illegal detention, and the visits of friends having been stopped since last May. We find ourselves in a difficult position, when the patients complain of their detention here, as we cannot discover that there is any legal warrant or authority for depriving the 210 patients here of their liberty. They appeared in fair bodily health, and only 10 were under medical treatment last week. Authority for  
detention.

In conclusion we must express our regret that Dr. Beech has not been allowed an assistant to aid him in the charge of over 500 children, but before he can leave the school he has to communicate with Dr. Dyer, the superintendent of the asylum, and *vice versa*, so that two medical officers having entirely separate and distinct authority, and quite independent of each other, are in the unsatisfactory position of having as it were to ask each other leave to be absent from duty for a single hour. It is right to state that though Dr. Beech shows much energy and care for the children under his charge, we consider that no one man can properly look after 519 children of the class received here. Medical staff.

Appendix (N.)

COUNTY.	UNION OR PARISH WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Kent - - -	Greenwich - - -	11	6	17
	Lewisham - - -	-	-	-
	Maidstone - - -	21	23	44
	Medway - - -	16	29	45
	Woolwich - - -	-	-	-
Lancaster - - -	Ashton-under-Lyne - - -	50	107	157
	Barton-upon-Irwell - - -	17	17	34
	Blackburn - - -	86	81	167
	Bolton - - -	56	110	166
	Burnley - - -	24	18	42
	Bury - - -	94	88	182
	Chorley - - -	23	24	47
	Chorlton - - -	97	119	216
	Clitheroe - - -	10	11	21
	Fylde, The - - -	9	4	13
	Garstang - - -	6	4	10
	Haslingden - - -	33	39	72
	Lancaster - - -	7	8	15
	Leigh - - -	8	10	18
	Liverpool, Brownlow Hill	21	5	26
	„ Dingle Mount	-	85	85
	Lunesdale - - -	2	4	6
	Manchester, Old - - -	-	-	-
	„ New - - -	148	209	357
	Oldham - - -	75	81	156
	Ormskirk - - -	14	14	28
	Prescot - - -	36	41	77
	Preston, Fulwood - - -	-	47	47
„ Ribchester - - -	77	-	77	
Prestwich - - -	19	29	48	
Rochdale - - -	51	61	112	
Salford - - -	75	86	161	
Toxteth Park - - -	26	32	58	
Warrington - - -	16	24	40	
West Derby - - -	58	71	129	
Wigan - - -	46	47	93	
Leicester - - -	Leicester - - -	38	42	80
Middlesex - - -	Bethnal Green - - -	8	15	23
	Brentford - - -	1	3	4
	Chelsea - - -	9	6	15
	Edmonton - - -	21	22	43
	Fulham - - -	3	3	6

COUNTY.	UNION OR PARISH WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Devon—continued -	Stoke Damerel - - -	15	27	42
	Thomas, St. - - -	5	12	17
	Tiverton - - -	2	7	9
	Totnes - - -	11	10	21
Dorset - - -	Beaminster - - -	1	3	4
	Blandford - - -	1	6	7
	Bridport - - -	2	2	4
	Cerne - - -	1	-	1
	Dorchester - - -	-	5	5
	Poole - - -	13	11	24
	Shaftesbury - - -	1	3	4
	Sherborne - - -	3	3	6
	Sturminster - - -	1	-	1
	Wareham and Purbeck -	3	1	4
	Weymouth - - -	8	8	16
Wimborne and Cranborne	1	3	4	
Durham - - -	Auckland - - -	6	4	10
	Darlington - - -	2	2	4
	Durham - - -	4	6	10
	Sedgefield - - -	1	5	6
	South Shields - - -	5	16	21
	Sunderland - - -	47	60	107
	Teesdale - - -	8	6	14
	Weardale - - -	3	5	8
Essex - - -	West Ham - - -	33	31	64
Gloucester - - -	Barton Regis - - -	59	95	154
	Bristol, City - - -	65	112	177
	Stroud - - -	20	15	35
	Tetbury - - -	-	-	-
Hereford - - -	Bromyard - - -	2	2	4
	Dore - - -	4	3	7
	Hereford - - -	5	11	16
	Kington - - -	1	1	2
	Ledbury - - -	1	4	5
	Leominster - - -	6	5	11
	Weobley - - -	3	2	5
Herts - - -	St. Albans - - -	5	8	13
	Hitchin - - -	9	6	15

Appendix (N.) COUNTY.	UNION OR PARISH WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Kent - - -	Greenwich - - -	11	6	17
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	Woolwich - - -	-	-	-
Lancaster - - -	Ashton-under-Lyne - - -	50	107	157
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	Bolton - - -	56	110	166
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	Bury - - -	94	88	182
	Chorley - - -	23	24	47
	Chorlton - - -	97	119	216
	Clitheroe - - -	10	11	21
	Fylde, The - - -	9	4	13
	Garstang - - -	6	4	10
	Haslingden - - -	33	39	72
	Lancaster - - -	7	8	15
	Leigh - - -	8	10	18
	Liverpool, Brownlow Hill	21	5	26
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	Lunesdale - - -	2	4	6
	Manchester, Old - - -	-	-	-
	„ New - - -	148	209	357
	Oldham - - -	75	81	156
	Ormskirk - - -	14	14	28
	Prescot - - -	36	41	77
	Preston, Fulwood - - -	-	47	47
„ Ribchester - - -	77	-	77	
Prestwich - - -	19	29	48	
Rochdale - - -	51	61	112	
Salford - - -	75	86	161	
Toxteth Park - - -	26	32	58	
Warrington - - -	16	24	40	
West Derby - - -	58	71	129	
Wigan - - -	46	47	93	
Leicester - - -	Leicester - - -	38	42	80
Middlesex - - -	Bethnal Green - - -	8	15	23
	Brentford - - -	1	3	4
	Chelsea - - -	9	6	15
	Edmonton - - -	21	22	43
	Fulham - - -	3	3	6



COUNTY.	UNION OR PARISH WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Middlesex—contd. -	St. George-in-the-East -	5	18	23
	St. George's, Mount-street	5	7	12
	St. " Little Chelsea	-	-	-
	St. Giles-in-the-Fields, and St. George, Blooms- bury.	10	12	22
	Hackney - - -	4	7	11
	Hampstead - - -	-	3	3
	Hendon - - -	1	-	1
	Holborn, City-road -	-	7	7
	" Holloway -	3	17	20
	" Gray's Inn-lane	26	19	45
	Islington, St. Mary -	24	39	63
	Kensington - - -	4	10	14
	London City of, Bow -	13	15	28
	" Upper Holloway	-	7	7
	Marylebone, St. -	3	1	4
	Mile End Old Town -	4	4	8
	Paddington - - -	1	7	8
	Pancras, St. - - -	27	27	54
	Poplar - - - -	6	5	11
	Shoreditch, St. Leonard	11	17	28
	Stepney - - - -	2	10	12
Uxbridge - - - -	17	10	27	
Westminster - - -	1	28	29	
Whitechapel - - -	10	13	23	
Norfolk - - -	Depwade - - - -	4	6	10
	St. Faith's - - - -	1	-	1
	Forehoe - - - -	-	10	10
	Mitford and Launditch -	7	9	16
	Norwich - - - -	31	46	77
	Walsingham - - -	6	3	9
	Wayland - - - -	1	2	3
	Yarmouth, Great - - -	21	33	54
Northampton - -	Brixworth - - - -	10	11	21
	Hardingstone - - -	2	5	7
	Northampton - - -	17	30	47
	Oundle - - - -	7	9	16
	Peterborough - - -	6	5	11
	Thrapston - - - -	-	6	6
Northumberland -	Alnwick - - - -	-	3	3
	Belford - - - -	-	1	1
	Berwick-on-Tweed - -	13	14	27

Appendix (N.) COUNTY.	UNION OR PARISH WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Northumberland— <i>continued.</i>	Glendale - - -	6	3	9
	Morpeth - - -	1	—	1
	Newcastle-on-Tyne - - -	39	33	72
	Tynemouth - - -	11	18	29
Nottingham - - -	Nottingham - - -	54	64	118
Salop - - -	Cleobury Mortimer - - -	1	3	4
	Ludlow - - -	3	7	10
	Shiffnal - - -	—	4	4
Somerset - - -	Bath - - -	52	53	105
	Bridgewater - - -	5	10	15
	Chard - - -	6	3	9
	Dulverton - - -	3	2	5
	Frome - - -	18	26	44
	Langport - - -	3	2	5
	Taunton - - -	4	7	11
	Wellington - - -	8	11	19
	Williton - - -	12	8	20
	Wincanton - - -	6	10	16
	Yeovil - - -	5	14	19
Southampton - - -	Alverstoke - - -	11	10	21
	Basingstoke - - -	3	7	10
	Catherington - - -	—	4	4
	Christchurch - - -	2	4	6
	Droxford - - -	5	3	8
	Fareham - - -	3	5	8
	Havant - - -	2	4	6
	Kingsclere - - -	2	—	2
	Portsea Island - - -	39	70	109
	South Stoneham - - -	7	5	12
	Southampton - - -	23	34	57
Isle of Wight - - -	16	18	34	
Stafford - - -	Cannock - - -	9	9	18
	Cheadle - - -	3	8	11
	Dudley - - -	69	60	129
	Leek - - -	6	10	16
	Newcastle-under-Lyme - - -	—	—	—
	Seisdon - - -	—	2	2
	Stafford - - -	10	15	25
	Stoke-upon-Trent - - -	33	31	64
	Stone - - -	4	3	7
	Uttoxeter - - -	8	3	11

COUNTY.	UNION OR PARISH WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Stafford—continued -	West Bromwich - - -	34	52	86
	Wolstanton and Burslem	8	9	17
	Wolverhampton - - -	52	72	124
Suffolk - - -	Blything - - -	7	3	10
	Bosmere and Claydon -	4	6	10
	Bury St. Edmund's -	-	-	-
	Cosford - - -	3	7	10
	Hartismere - - -	8	11	19
	Ipswich - - -	11	16	27
	Plomesgate - - -	1	3	4
	Samford - - -	2	2	4
	Stow - - -	2	5	7
	Thingoe - - -	6	8	14
	Wangford - - -	3	2	5
Woodbridge - - -	4	7	11	
Surrey - - -	Camberwell, St. Giles -	-	-	-
	Lambeth, St. Mary -	7	6	13
	St. Olave's, Bermondsey	15	21	36
	St. Saviour's, Marlboro'- street.	1	-	1
	„ Walworth	3	12	15
	Wandsworth and Clapham	5	11	16
Sussex - - -	Brighton - - -	60	65	125
	Eastbourne - - -	1	4	5
	Hailsham - - -	4	2	6
	Preston, East - - -	3	5	8
	Steyning - - -	10	4	14
Warwick - - -	Aston - - -	26	33	59
	Birmingham - - -	192	169	361
	Shipston-on-Stour - -	6	4	10
Westmoreland -	East Ward - - -	1	2	3
	Kendal, Kendal - - -	15	1	16
	„ Milnthorpe - - -	-	15	15
Wiltshire - - -	Alderbury - - -	11	6	17
	Amesbury - - -	4	3	7
	Chippenham - - -	7	11	18
	Cricklade and Wootton Bassett.	1	7	8

## Appendix (N.)

COUNTY.	UNION OR PARISH WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Wiltshire— <i>continued</i>	Highworth and Swindon	4	4	8
	Malmesbury - - -	3	1	4
	Mere - - -	3	6	9
	Tisbury - - -	5	8	13
	Wilton - - -	8	5	13
Worcester - -	Bromsgrove - - -	7	6	13
	Droitwich - - -	1	6	7
	Evesham - - -	6	4	10
	Kidderminster - - -	2	7	9
	Martley - - -	6	5	11
	Pershore - - -	1	9	10
	Stourbridge - - -	16	80	46
	Tenbury - - -	1	3	4
	Upton-on-Severn - - -	1	7	8
	Worcester - - -	5	2	7
York, East Riding -	Bridlington - - -	3	2	5
	Driffield - - -	3	10	13
	Kingston-upon-Hull - - -	15	17	32
	York (1st visit) - - -	46	77	123
	„ (2nd visit) - - -	48	83	131
York, North Riding	Helmsley Blackmoor - - -	1	3	4
	Kirby Moorside - - -	1	2	3
	Malton - - -	2	2	4
	Pickering - - -	3	6	9
	Scarborough - - -	2	6	8
	Whitby - - -	1	1	2
York, West Riding	Bierley, North - - -	29	34	63
	Bradford - - -	66	106	172
	Ecclesall Bierlow - - -	25	28	53
	Halifax - - -	10	15	25
	Huddersfield, Crossland Moor.	33	17	50
	„ Deanhouse	18	23	41
	Leeds - - -	31	34	65
	Sedbergh - - -	4	2	6
	Settle - - -	1	5	6
	Sheffield - - -	63	67	130
	Skipton - - -	7	3	10
Todmorden - - -	10	14	24	

COUNTY.	UNION OR PARISH WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.			Appendix (N.)
		M.	F.	Total.	
<b>WALES:</b>					
Anglesey	Anglesey	2	2	4	
	Holyhead	3	1	4	
Brecknock	Hay	-	-	-	
Carnarvon	Bangor and Beaumaris	3	7	10	
	Carnarvon	5	8	13	
	Conway	-	3	3	
	Pwllheli	6	6	12	
Denbigh	Asaph, St.	6	10	16	
	Llanrwst	2	3	5	
	Ruthin	6	5	11	
	Wrexham	16	20	36	
Flint	Holywell	3	14	17	
Merioneth	Bala	-	-	-	
	Corwen	2	5	7	
	Dolgelly	4	11	15	
	Festiniog	10	6	16	
Montgomery	Machynlleth	1	6	7	
Radnor	Knighton	2	3	5	
<b>METROPOLITAN DISTRICT ASYLUMS.*</b>					
Herts	Leavesden	895	1,100	1,995	
Kent	Darenth	Adult asylum	24	196	220
		Schools	323	196	519
Surrey	Caterham	943	1,083	2,026	
TOTAL		5,974	7,457	13,431	

Number of Workhouses visited during the Year - 286.

\* Workhouses within the meaning of the Act.

Appendix (O.)Appendix (O.)

## SAINT PANCRAS WORKHOUSE.

## REPORT of a Visit by a COMMISSIONER in LUNACY.

11 January 1881.

St. Pancras.  
Workhouse.

ON my visit to-day, I examined the insane and imbecile inmates of this workhouse, who are classed as being of unsound mind, and I shall report in due course to the Local Government Board as to their condition, and the arrangements for their accommodation and care. The following are proper cases for treatment in the County Asylum, J. B., R. C., T. E., J. M., J. R., C. B., and M. W.; I am informed that all have been medically certified, and that a magistrate made orders yesterday for their removal to the asylum.

(The above remarks were entered in the Visitors' Book).

## FURTHER REPORT.

All the above had been but very recently admitted. Two of the men, T. E. and J. M., were under mechanical restraint, owing to violent propensities. J. B. had two black eyes, and a large bruise on the forehead, but these injuries took place before his admission into the workhouse three days ago.

I was accompanied in my visit by the medical officer Dr. Dunlop, who afforded me valuable information as to many of the cases, whilst he showed that he was well acquainted with the peculiarities of all. The following are under his special observation, and unless they shew very shortly decided indications of improvement, they should have the opportunity of treatment in a county asylum: namely, (1.) D. D., who hears voices threatening him and his wife; (2.) E. B., and (3.) E. L., both suffering from melancholia.

An epileptic named S. M. did not appear to be at present insane, and was in the ward simply to obtain extra care during his fits. He was quite content to remain. A child, aged six, named E. C., who is described as occasionally very vicious, is a  
suitable

suitable case for care and training at Darenth Asylum, and should be sent there as soon as they will receive her. I am told that she has a drunken mother, who neglects her at home.

Appendix (O.)  
St. Pancras  
Workhouse.

The total number of this class of inmates examined by me was 54, 27 of each sex. All were in the lunatic wards; 6 of the men and 10 of the women being confined to bed, the majority owing to the infirmity of old age. With the above numbers both wards are overcrowded as regards dormitory space. Every bedstead is occupied, and 5 men and 3 women are obliged to sleep on beds placed on the floor, between bedsteads already sufficiently near together. Some relief will be obtained by the removal of the 5 men and 2 women, already mentioned, to the county asylums, and by the hoped for removal of several suitable cases of both sexes for care to the district asylums at Leavesden, Caterham, and Darenth.

The female lunatic ward is under the care of two paid attendants, one of whom, usually acting as assistant attendant by day, sits up at night when any troublesome or anxious case renders it necessary. In the male ward there is only one paid attendant. There are sane pauper assistants for the wards respectively, four of each sex by day, and one man and two women at night.

The paid male attendant has leave of absence on two evenings in the week, and for half the day on alternate Sundays. During these times the ward is under the immediate care of pauper inmates only, with occasional supervision by the labour master. This is not a satisfactory arrangement, and I strongly recommend the appointment of a second paid male attendant, who should, as a rule, be on duty at night and during the temporary absences of the other paid attendant.

At an inquest held by Dr. Hardwicke on a patient, W. P., who died on the 2nd instant, it transpired that the man was found dead by the paid attendant on his return to the ward on the night of the Sunday out, the ward having, as usual in his absence, been under the immediate care of one pauper inmate. The patient had been epileptic, and death was believed to have been due to disease of the brain and heart, but no post-mortem examination was made. The necessity for maintaining an adequate paid staff of attendants in these lunatic wards is shown by the large number of persons who pass through them annually, as set forth by the following return for the 11 months which have occurred since this workhouse was last visited by a Commissioner in Lunacy, and which return has been supplied to me at my request from the workhouse records by the master.

RETURN.—Persons classed as of unsound mind who have been in, or passed through, the lunatic wards of the St. Pancras Workhouse since 9th February 1880.

## Appendix (O.)

St. Pancras  
Workhouse.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
In Wards 9th February 1880 -	24	25	49
Admitted since that date - -	164	188	352
<b>TOTAL brought under care -</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>401</b>
Of the above Number:—			
Sent to County Asylums - -	28	54	82
„ to Licensed Houses - -	5	12	17
„ to Metropolitan District Asylums, Leavesden, Cater- ham, and Darenth - -	13	37	50
Discharged to care of friends -	19	28	47
„ to Police - -	5	9	14
„ and sent to body of house - - -	23	35	58
„ to Highgate Infirmary	4	3	7
„ to Cleveland Infirmary	1	0	1
Transferred to other Parishes -	3	0	3
Discharged at own request - -	42	0	42
Died - - - - -	18	8	26
	<b>161</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>347</b>
<b>Remaining in Wards 11th January 1881 - - - - -</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>54</b>

I found the lunatic wards in a clean and orderly state, and the patients suitably clothed and liberally dieted. Since the last visit wash-basins have been fixed in the bath-rooms as suggested by my Colleague, but his other recommendation, in the desirability of which I entirely concur, namely, the fixing of printed rules in the bath-rooms for the guidance of the attendants in bathing the patients, has not yet been attended to. The arrangement of the water-closets in both wards is objectionable, especially on the score of decency, but I was informed that the guardians are reluctant to undertake structural improvements, having under consideration the erection of a new workhouse.

I found on inquiry from Dr. Dunlop that he does not keep a pauper lunatic examination book recommended to be kept in the circular letter of the Poor Law Board, dated 1st August 1870; he does, however, it appears, examine all patients on admission who are reported by the attendants to have bruises. I recommend the provision of the usual book, and that a record be kept as to the presence or absence of injuries in every case admitted, and also in that of every patient on the day of removal to an asylum.

I also suggest that the head paid attendants shall each be required to keep a journal, in which they shall record every instance



instance of restraint or seclusion, all struggles, violences or injuries occurring among the patients, and every epileptic fit. This journal to be laid every day before the medical officer and master, at their visits to the wards.

Appendix (O.)  
St. Pancras  
Workhouse.

Owing to recent changes in the staff, the Visiting Committee book was in arrear, and I was obliged to record my visit in the Visitors' Book. The present master has, I was informed, only come on duty about a week ago.

## Appendix (P.)

LIST of all COUNTY and BOROUGH ASYLUMS, REGISTERED HOSPITALS, and LICENSED HOUSES in England and Wales, with the Names of the Medical Superintendents, Licensees, Clerks to Committees of Visitors, and Clerks to Visitors of Licensed Houses. (Corrected to date of publication, 1882.)

## COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGHES.	WHERE SITUATE.	MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENTS.	CLERKS TO COMMITTEE OF VISITORS.
Beds, Herts, and Hunts - - -	Stotfold, Baldock - - -	E. Swain, L.R.C.P. Ed. - - -	F. G. Butler, St. Neots.
Berks, Reading, and Newbury - - -	Moulsford, Wallingford - - -	R. B. Gilland, M.D. - - -	J. T. Morland, Abingdon.
Bucks - - -	Stone, Aylesbury - - -	John Humphry, M.R.C.S., L.M. - - -	E. R. Baynes, Aylesbury.
Cambridge (County and Borough) and Isle of Ely.	Fulbourn - - -	G. M. Bacon, M.D. - - -	T. M. Francis, Cambridge.
Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke	Carmarthen - - -	G. J. Hearder, M.D. - - -	W. M. Griffiths, Carmarthen.
Chester - - -	Chester - - -	J. H. Davidson, M.D. - - -	J. E. Edwards, The Asylum.
” - - -	Parkside, Macclesfield - - -	P. M. Deas, M.D. - - -	A. C. Procter, The Asylum.
Cornwall - - -	Bodmin - - -	Rd. Adams, L.R.C.P. Ed. - - -	S. Hicks, The Asylum.
Cumberland and Westmorland - - -	Carlisle - - -	J. A. Campbell, M.D. - - -	T. H. Hodgson, Carlisle.
Deubigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth.	Denbigh - - -	L. F. Cox, M.D. - - -	J. Robinson, The Asylum.
Derby - - -	Mickleover, Derby - - -	J. M. Lindsay, M.D. - - -	B. Scott Currey, Derby.
Devon - - -	Exminster - - -	G. J. S. Saunders, M.B. - - -	T. E. Drake, Exeter.
Dorset - - -	Dorchester - - -	J. G. Symes, M.R.C.S. - - -	T. Coombs, South-street, Dorchester.
Durham - - -	Sedgefield, Ferry Hill - - -	R. Smith, M.D. - - -	Alfred Smith, Clerk of the Peace Office, Durham.
Essex - - -	Brentwood - - -	Donald Campbell, M.D. - - -	T. M. Gepp, Chelmsford.
Glamorgan - - -	Bridgend - - -	H. T. Pringle, M.D. - - -	T. T. Lewis, Bridgend.
Gloucester - - -	Gloucester - - -	(Vacant) - - -	B. Shadgett, The Asylum.
Hants - - -	Knowle, Fareham - - -	J. Manley, M.D. - - -	F. W. Ayles, The Asylum.
Hereford (County and City) - - -	Hereford - - -	T. A. Chapman, M.D. - - -	E. Browning, The Asylum.
” - - -	Barming Heath, Maidstone - - -	F. P. Davies, M.B. - - -	Messrs. Beale & Hoar, Maidstone.
Lancaster - - -	Chartham, Canterbury - - -	R. Spencer, L.R.C.P. - - -	Allen Fielding, Canterbury.
” - - -	Lancaster Moor - - -	D. M. Cassidy, M.D. - - -	Wm. T. Sharp, Lancaster.
” - - -	Rainhill, Prescott - - -	T. L. Rogers, M.D. - - -	W. Swift, 71, Lord-street, Liverpool.
” - - -	Prestwich, Manchester - - -	H. R. Ley, M.R.C.S. - - -	H. T. Crofton, 36, Brazenose-street, Manchester.
” - - -	Whittingham, Preston - - -	J. A. Wallis, M.B. - - -	F. Campbell Hulton, 34, Winckley-square, Preston.

County	Asylum	Medical Officer	Surgeon	Inspector	Other Officers	Address
Lancashire						
Middlesex	Colney Hatch	W. J. Seward, M.B., and Marshall, F.R.C.S.	W. G.			J. S. Skaife, 21, Milner-square, Islington.
"	Hanwell	H. Rayner, M.D., and Richards, M.R.C.S.	J. P.			R. W. Partridge, 10, Coningham-road, Uxbridge-road, W.
"	Banstead, Surrey	T. C. Shaw, M.D.				- ditto - ditto.
Monmouth, Brecon, and Radnor	Abergavenny	D. M. McCullough, M.D.				Charles Owen, The Asylum.
Norfolk	Thorpe, Norwich	W. C. Hills, M.D.				P. E. Hansell, The Close, Norwich.
Northampton	Berrywood, Northampton	R. Greene, L.R.C.P., Ed.				H. P. Markham, Northampton.
Northumberland	Cottingham, Morpeth	T. W. McDowall, M.D.				J. I. Archer, Alnwick.
Notts	Nottingham	Alfred Aplin, L.R.C.P.				S. Bunting, The Asylum.
Oxford, Abingdon, Oxford City, and Windsor.	Littlemore, Oxford	R. H. H. Sankey, M.R.C.S.				J. M. Davenport, Oxford.
Salop and Montgomery, Shrewsbury, Bridgnorth, and Wenlock.	Bicton, Shrewsbury	A. Strange, M.D.				G. De Courcy Peele, Shrewsbury.
Somerset and Bath	Wells	A. Law Wade, M.D.				B. Duke, The Asylum.
Stafford	Stafford	W. T. Pater, M.R.C.S.				J. Tilston, The Asylum.
"	Burntwood, Lichfield	J. B. Spence, M.D.				C. R. Middecke, The Asylum.
Suffolk	Melton, Woodbridge	W. Eager, L.R.C.P.				J. Cherry, Bury St. Edmunds.
Surrey	Wandsworth	J. S. Biggs, M.D.				J. Cartledge, Magistrates' Clerk's Office, Richmond.
"	Brookwood, Woking	James E. Barton, L.R.C.P. Ed.				- ditto - ditto.
Sussex	Hayward's Heath	S. W. D. Williams, M.D.				H. Jones, Lewes.
Warwick	Hatton, Warwick	W. H. Parsey, M.D.				R. C. Heath, The Asylum.
Wilts	Devizes	J. I. Bowes, M.R.C.S.				A. G. Meek, Devizes.
Worcester	Powick, Worcester	E. M. Cooke, M.B.				M. Curtler, Sansone-place, Worcester.
York, N. Riding	Clifton, York	J. T. Hingston, M.R.C.S.				John Holtby, York.
" W. Riding	Wakefield	H. C. Major, M.D.				W. V. Dixon, Wakefield.
" "	Wadsley, Sheffield	S. Mitchell, M.D.				A. Thomas, Sheffield.
" E. Riding	Beverley	M. B. Macleod, M.B.				F. Hobson, Beverley.
BOROUGHES.						
Birmingham	Winson Green, Birmingham	E. B. Whitcombe, M.R.C.S.				W. F. Knight, The Asylum.
"	Rubery Hill, Birmingham	T. Lyle, M.D.				- ditto.
Bristol	Stapleton, Bristol	G. Thompson, L.R.C.P.				J. F. Williams, Bristol.
Hull	Hull	J. Merson, M.D.				A. Iveson, Police Court, Hull.
Ipswich	Ipswich	B. Chevallier, M.D.				John Orford, jun., Ipswich.
Leicester	Humberstone, Leicester	J. E. M. Finch, M.D.				John Storey, New-street, Leicester.
London (City of)	Stone, Dartford	O. Jepson, M.D.				H. Youle, Guildhall, E.C.
Newcastle-on-Tyne	Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne	R. H. B. Wickham, F.R.C.S. Ed.				J. Atkinson, Post Office Chambers, Newcastle.
Norwich	Norwich	W. Harris, L.R.C.P.				H. B. Miller, Guildhall, Norwich.
Nottingham	Mapperley Hill	Evan Powell, M.R.C.S.				J. H. Farmer, The Asylum.
Portsmouth	Milton, Portsmouth	W. C. Bland, M.R.C.S.				A. Hellard, Portsmouth.

## H O S P I T A L S.

COUNTY.	HOSPITALS.	MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENTS.
Chester - - -	Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital, Cheadle	G. W. Mould, M.R.C.S.
Devon - - -	Wonford House, Exeter - - -	S. Rees Philipps, M.D.
Gloucester - - -	Barnwood House, Gloucester - - -	F. Needham, M.D.
Lincoln - - -	Lincoln Lunatic Hospital - - -	A. P. Russell, M.B.
Middlesex - - -	St. Luke's Hospital, Old-street, E.C. - - -	G. Mickley, M.B.
Norfolk - - -	Bethel Hospital, Norwich - - -	H. Turner, M.R.C.S.
Northampton - - -	St. Andrew's Hospital, Northampton - - -	J. Bayley, M.R.C.S.
Notts - - -	Nottingham Lunatic Hospital, The Coppice, Nottingham.	W. B. Tate, M.D.
Oxford - - -	Warneford Asylum, Headington Hill, Oxford	J. B. Ward, M.D.
Stafford - - -	Charitable Institution for the Insane, Coton Hill, Stafford.	J. D. Hewson, L.R.C.P.
Surrey - - -	Bethlehem Hospital, Lambeth-road, S.E. - - -	G. H. Savage, M.D.
York - - -	York Lunatic Asylum, Bootham - - -	H. C. Gill, M.R.C.S.
„ - - -	The Retreat, York - - -	R. Baker, M.D.
IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS:		
Lancaster - - -	Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots, Lancaster - - -	G. E. Shuttleworth, M.D.
Surrey - - -	Asylum for Idiots, Earlswood, Reigate - - -	(Vacant).
NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS AND INDIA ASYLUM:		
Hants - - -	Royal Military Hospital, Netley - - -	C. Mackinnon, M.D.
Middlesex - - -	Royal India Lunatic Asylum, Ealing - - -	T. B. Christie, M.D.
Norfolk - - -	Royal Naval Hospital, Yarmouth - - -	W. Macleod, M.D. (Deputy Inspector General).
CRIMINAL ASYLUM:		
Berks - - -	State Criminal Asylum, Broadmoor, Wokingham.	W. Orange, F.R.C.P.

g. Limited to quiet and harmless cases.

TO WHOM LICENSED.

H O U S E S.

Number of Patients for which Licensed.

M. F. -Total.

I. Receiving both Private and Pauper Patients :

(a) Of both sexes:

Bethnal Green, E.	-	Bethnal House, Cambridge-road	-	164	246	410
Camberwell, S.E.	-	Camberwell House	-	159	330	489
Hoxton, N.	-	Hoxton House	-	94	206	300
Peckham, S.E.	-	Peckham House	-	125	250	375

(b) Males only:

Bow, E.	-	Grove Hall, Fairfield-road	-	452	-	452
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II. Receiving Private Patients only :

(a) Of both sexes :

Chiswick	-	Manor House	-	27	17	44
Clapton, Upper, E.	-	Brooke House	-	42	48	90
Finsbury Park, N.	-	Northumberland House	-	45	46	91
Hammersmith, W.	-	Sussex and Brandenburgh Houses	-	42	24	66
Isleworth	-	Wyke House	-	25	20	45
Roehampton, S.W.	-	The Priory	-	35	33	68
Southall	-	Southall Park	-	17	12	29
Sunbury	-	Halliford House	-	16	18	34
Twickenham	-	Twickenham House	-	1	17	18

(b) Males only :

Brook Green, W.	-	Montague House	-	12	-	12
Chelsea, S.W.	-	Blacklands House, King's-road	-	35	-	35
Fulham, S.W.	-	Munster House	-	35	-	35
Hillingdon	-	Moorcroft House	-	48	-	48

John Millar, L.R.C.P.  
J. H. Paul, M.D., and F. Schofield, M.D.  
J. Cremonini, M.R.C.S.  
E. H. Byas, M.R.C.S., A. H. Stocker, M.D., and J. A. Brown, M.R.C.S.

E. H. Byas, M.R.C.S., and W. J. Mickle, M.R.C.P.

T. H. Tuke, M.D., Mrs. Tuke, and C. M. Tuke, M.R.C.S.  
H. Monro, M.D., and J. O. Adams, F.R.C.S.  
A. H. Stocker, M.D., F. J. Wright, M.D., and T. B. Turner, M.R.C.S.

L. S. F. Winslow, M.B., and W. R. Huggard, M.D.  
E. S. Willett, M.D., and F. S. D. Willett.  
W. Wood, M.D., and T. Bigland, M.R.C.S.  
R. Boyd, M.D.  
J. Seaton, M.D., Miss C. J. Seaton, and J. J. J. Seaton, M.R.C.S.  
H. W. Diamond, M.D.

Mrs. H. Roy.  
C. J. Sutherland, H. Sutherland, M.D., A. H. Sutherland, and E. T. Hall, M.R.C.S.  
G. F. Blandford, M.D., and C. F. Williams.  
H. Stilwell, M.D., and D. G. Johnston M.B.

## METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES—continued.

HOUSES.	Number of Patients for which Licensed.			TO WHOM LICENSED.
	Patients for which Licensed.			
	M.	F.	Total.	
<b>II. Receiving Private Patients only—continued.</b>				
<i>(c) Females only:</i>				
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	10	C. Cotes and Mrs. Cotes.
Hauwell, W.	-	10	10	Miss E. Dixon.
Hayes	-	19	19	E. Benbow, M.R.C.S., and H. F. Winslow, M.D.
"	-	19	19	H. Stilwell, M.D., and Mrs. M. E. Rowes.
Hendon, N.W.	-	14	14	H. Hicks, M.D., and Mrs. M. B. Snell.
Leyton	-	15	15	Mrs. C. E. Davey.
Peckham Rye, S.E.	q.	8	8	Mrs. C. Fruin.
Southall	-	8	8	Miss H. J. Rosser.
"	-	12	12	W. O. Chalk, M.R.C.S., and Mrs. Chalk.
Wandsworth	q.	12	12	Miss M. Leech.
<b>III. For Special Cases:</b>				
Brixton, S.W.	-	1	2	Mrs. E. H. Tucker.
Notting Hill, W.	-	2	2	H. C. Smith, M.R.C.S.
Tooting Upper, S.W.	-	-	2	G. C. Dale, M.D.
<b>IV. Receiving Idiots, &amp;c.</b>				
<i>(a) Of both Sexes:</i>				
Hampton Wick	-	-	160	J. L. H. Down, M.D., and Mrs. Down.
<i>(b) Males only:</i>				
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	Bishopstone House, Bedford	W. S. Craig, M.D., and Mrs. Craig	-	6	6	Mark Whyley, Bedford.
"	Springfield House, Bedford	David Bower, M.D., and Miss E. J. Norton.	22	25	47	James Pearse, ditto.
Cornwall	3, Alexandra-terrace, Torpoint	John Phillips	-	2	2	H. S. Stokes, Bodmin.
Derby	Wye House, Buxton	F. K. Dickson, F.R.C.P.	24	20	44	Norman Beunett, 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.B., and J. Aldridge	23	21	44	Thomas Kelly, Yealampton.
Durham	Dinsdale Park, Darlington	J. W. Eastwood, M.D.	26	22	48	H. Dunn, Darlington.
"	Dunston Lodge, Gateshead	W. Garbutt and John Grabham	33	25	58	W. Harle, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Essex	Witham	T. M. Tomkin, M.R.C.S.	15	10	25	John Cook, Witham.
Glamorgan	*Vernon House, Briton Ferry	Chas. Pegge, M.R.C.S.	28	82	110	T. M. Franklen, Bridgend.
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 B. Horsbrugh, M.D.	20	20	40	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	F. M. Smith, M.D.	12	8	20	- ditto - ditto.
Kent	North Grove House, Hawkhurst	W. M. Harmer, M.R.C.P.	18	18	36	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	T. H. Lowry, M.D.	18	14	32	H. D. Wildes, West Malling.

## PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES—continued.

[\*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.	
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	H. Owen, L.R.C.P., R. F. Owen, and J. B. Owen.	26	26	52	R. S. Cleaver, Liverpool.
"	Westdale House, Wavertree, Liverpool.	Stanley A. Gill, L.R.C.P.	-	10	10	W. Swift, Liverpool.
Norfolk	Heigham Hall, Norwich	J. F. 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	W. Hyslop	40	-	40	G. De Courcy Peele, Shrewsbury.
"	Grove House, All Stretton	J. R. McLintock, M.D.	-	40	40	- ditto - ditto.
"	St. Mary's House, Whichurch	S. T. Gwynn, M.D.	-	8	8	- ditto - ditto.
"	Boreatton Park, Baschurch, near Shrewsbury.	W. H. O. Sankey, M.D., and W. A. C. O. Sankey, L.R.C.P.	10	18	28	- ditto - ditto.
Somerset	Brislington House, Bristol	F. K. Fox, M.D., and C. H. Fox, M.D.	56	50	106	G. Greville, Bristol.
"	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.D.	10	20	30	M. F. Blakiston, Stafford.
"	Moat House, Tamworth	J. F. Woody, M.R.C.S.	-	10	10	- ditto - ditto.
"	The Green Hall, Stafford	E. F. Watson, M.R.C.S.	2	-	2	- ditto - ditto.
Suffolk	Glebe House, Aspall, Debenham	Miss Wilson	3	-	3	James Cherry, Ipswich.









