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LUNACY.

COPY

OF THE

THIRTY-THIRD REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY

TO

THE LORD CHANCELLOR.

(Presented pursuant to Act of Parliament.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
6 August 1879.*

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(8 & 9 Vict. Cap. 100.)

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THE THIRTY-THIRD REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY,

31 MARCH 1879.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR.

My Lord,

FROM the returns made to our Office, it appears that the STATISTICS. total number of registered lunatics, idiots, and persons of unsound mind on the 1st of January last was 69,885, an increase of 1,347 upon that of the 1st of January 1878.

The following summary gives the classification and distribution of the registered patients :

WHERE MAINTAINED on 1st January 1879.	PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
In County and Borough Asylums - - -	216	260	476	17,462	20,933	38,395	17,678	21,193	38,871
In Registered Hospitals -	1,422	1,298	2,720	69	48	117	1,491	1,346	2,837
In Licensed Houses :									
Metropolitan - - -	1,058	862	1,920	174	382	556	1,232	1,244	2,476
Provincial - - -	790	825	1,615	238	316	554	1,028	1,141	2,169
In Naval and Military Hospitals, and Royal India Asylum - - -	325	17	342	-	-	-	325	17	342
In Criminal Lunatic Asylum (Broadmoor) - -	184	49	233	190	60	250	374	109	483
In Workhouses :									
Ordinary Workhouses -	-	-	-	5,014	6,683	11,697	5,014	6,683	11,697
Metropolitan District Asylums - - -	-	-	-	1,971	2,337	4,308	1,971	2,337	4,308
Private Single Patients -	192	280	472	-	-	-	192	280	472
Out-door Paupers - -	-	-	-	2,378	3,852	6,230	2,378	3,852	6,230
TOTAL - -	4,187	3,591	7,778	27,496	34,611	62,107	31,683	38,202	69,885

STATISTICS.

Lunatics, so found by inquisition, and residing in the immediate charge of their Committees, are not included in the above figures. These lunatics were, on the 1st of January last, 202 in number.

The definition of the Interpretation Clause of the Act of 1845 has, as usual, been followed in determining the classification. All patients supported "wholly or in part" at the expense of parishes, unions, counties and boroughs, are placed among the "paupers." Those classed as "private patients" comprise, in addition to those maintained entirely by their relatives or friends, the soldiers, sailors, criminal and other lunatics supported wholly or in part from State funds at the Royal India Asylum, the Netley Abbey Military Hospital, at Grove Hall, Bow, the Yarmouth Naval Hospital, and the Broadmoor Criminal Asylum.* Thus distinguished, the total number of 69,885 on the 1st of January last, consisted of 7,778 private patients, and 62,107 paupers: an increase, as compared with the 1st of January 1878, of 86 of the former, and of 1,261 of the latter class. This increase, as respects both the private and the pauper class, is less than that recorded last year, and is also below the average increase of the previous 10 years.†

The following is an analysis of the changes in the numbers and classes under the several heads of distribution as compared with the 1st of January 1878.

The *private patients* have increased in County and Borough Asylums by 13, in Registered Hospitals by 40, and in Licensed Houses by 63, whilst this class has decreased in Naval and Military Hospitals, and the India Asylum, by 18; in the Broadmoor Criminal Asylum by 10; and as "single patients" in private charge, by 2.

The *pauper patients* have increased in County and Borough Asylums by 1,095; in Registered Hospitals by 19; in Licensed Houses by 380; in the Broadmoor Criminal Asylum by 11; and as "out-door paupers" by 16; whereas, on the other hand, the pauper patients have decreased in number in ordinary Workhouses by 162, and in the Metropolitan District Asylums (Leavesden, Caterham, and Darent), by 98.

Male convicts becoming insane whilst undergoing sentences

* The patients thus classed as "private" in these five establishments on the 1st of January 1879 were 957 in number.

† The average annual increase of the previous ten years was 1,753, or 165 private and 1,588 pauper patients.

tences of penal servitude, continue to be treated in one or more of the convict prisons, instead of being sent to Broadmoor Criminal Asylum, as was the case six years ago. We do not visit these convict prisons, and no returns are made to us as to the insane who are treated therein. STATISTICS.

The increase of 380 in the number of paupers maintained in Licensed Houses, as compared with the same date last year, has been due to an insufficiency of public Asylum accommodation, more especially in Essex and Surrey.

The statistical tables, the publication of which commenced 10 years ago, have been continued, with certain variations, believed to be improvements.

Table I., showing the number and distribution of all persons registered as of unsound mind, on the 1st of January in every year since 1859, has been arranged in a somewhat clearer form.

Tables II. and III. are unchanged; from the former it will be seen that the ratio of pauper lunatics to population is still slowly advancing, but that there has been no increase in the proportion of private patients to population during the last four years.

Table III. shows that the per-centage of pauper lunatics to total paupers has somewhat diminished; this is, however, due to the fact that, in 1878, there was an unusual increase in the number of paupers generally.

Tables IV., V., VI., and VII., have been altered. In previous years, the information had been given for every separate year as far back as 1859, but without distinguishing the sexes. This year we have separated the sexes, and limited the tables to the last 10 years. During the latter period only have returns been made to our office of all "transfers." * In Table IV. the "transfers" are now separately shown, and they have been eliminated from the gross admissions, for the purpose of showing with more accuracy the annual incidence of insanity coming under supervision, and the relation of the recoveries to the fresh admissions.

The results obtained by distinguishing the sexes in these tables confirm the opinion already generally entertained that, as compared with population, insanity, congenital and acquired, is somewhat more frequent among males than females.

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

STATISTICS.

females. The extent to which it appears to be more curable among females, and the degree in which it is more fatal among males, are also shown. It will be seen that, although the rate of recovery is higher among females than males, the mortality is so much greater among the latter than the former, that the females largely preponderate over the males in the total number under care. Some of these remarks are of course not applicable to idiots; and as in tabulating facts bearing upon numbers, curability and mortality in insanity, it is desirable to distinguish as far as possible idiots from other persons of unsound mind, we have this year, in Table IV., added a separate column for those under training in the principal idiot establishments, at the same time excluding them from the preceding columns.

Tables VIII. and X. are unchanged. These show the number of pauper lunatics in the several union-counties on the 1st of January last, where they were maintained, and the per-centages which were provided for respectively in Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, in Workhouses, and as out-door paupers.

Table IX. shows the distribution of pauper lunatics in England and Wales on the 1st of January in each year since 1859. It will be seen from this Table that a further advance has been made in the proportion of the total number maintained in Asylums, and that there has been a corresponding decrease in those kept in Workhouses and placed "with relatives and others."

The experience of another year has confirmed the opinion already expressed in previous reports that the Parliamentary grant of 4 s. per head per week made to the Guardians towards the cost of every lunatic maintained in an Asylum has, in many districts, tended to promote the removal of chronic cases from workhouses and from private dwellings into Asylums, and thus, in some counties, it has contributed to render necessary a considerable extension of Asylum accommodation.

Table XI. sets forth the total number of pauper lunatics in the various union-counties, on the 1st of January 1878 and 1879 respectively, with the increase or decrease of numbers at the two periods.

Table XII. gives similar information as regards the 1st of January 1871 and 1st of January 1879, with the total as well as the average annual increase of the numbers in the eight years.

Having

Having received the valuable assistance of the medical STATISTICS. officers of all Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses in keeping the amended annual registers issued early last year, we have been able to resume on this opportunity the publication of tables similar to those which first appeared in our Thirty-first Report. The transfers have been excluded from these tables, and the numbers dealt with are 13,309 of the total admissions of the year 1878.

The tabulated information has reference to occupations or social position, sex, age, and condition as to marriage, and to the proportion which the patients under the several heads bear to the corresponding groups in the general population. The tables also show, with regard to these admissions, the form of mental disorder, the cases of first attack, the number affected with epilepsy, with general paralysis, and labouring under suicidal propensities. The causes of insanity, so far as could be ascertained, are also shown, both as to the aggregate of these admissions, and as to the private and the pauper class respectively. Further, as regards those patients suffering from general paralysis, and having suicidal propensities, special tables are arranged giving the sexes, ages, condition as to marriage, and the causes of insanity. These general summaries are followed by a detailed series of tables containing the materials from which the summaries were compiled, and giving the principal facts as regards individual County and Borough Asylums and certain groups of Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed Houses.

The tables have been so arranged and so fully described in each heading as not to require further special reference here. They are believed to be in some particulars an improvement upon those published two years ago, but many of the facts brought out as regards the admissions of 1878 appear strongly to support those made apparent in the tables relating to 1876.

The collection and tabulation of this information has involved much patient work, but the results obtained will, we trust, be deemed to have justified the labour expended, as well in the various institutions as in our own office, and we take this opportunity of offering our best thanks to the medical officers of the several establishments who have so kindly and ably given us their valuable help.

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

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

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

of Unsound Mind, on the 1st January in each of the Years 1859-1879, 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	-	-	-	Total -
-	-	-	3,435	4,528	7,963	-	-	-	2,498	3,422	5,920	16,756	20,006	36,762	-	-	-	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	Total -
-	-	-	3,546	4,673	8,219	-	-	-	2,546	3,551	6,097	17,332	20,726	38,058	576	720	1,296	Total -
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	66	123	2,909	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	Total -
-	-	-	3,639	4,904	8,543	-	-	-	2,665	3,573	6,238	17,999	21,648	39,647	667	922	1,589	Total -
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67	79	146	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	Total -
-	-	-	3,653	4,950	8,603	-	-	-	2,637	3,666	6,303	18,673	22,456	41,129	674	808	1,482	Total -
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	83	153	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	Total -
-	-	-	3,934	5,274	9,208	-	-	-	2,712	3,846	6,558	19,611	23,507	43,118	938	1,051	1,989	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	Total -
-	95	95	4,123	5,587	9,710	-	-	-	2,859	3,841	6,700	20,418	24,377	44,795	807	870	1,677	Total -
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	Total -
214	95	309	4,093	5,663	9,756	-	-	-	2,796	3,973	6,769	20,876	25,074	45,950	458	697	1,155	Total -
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	Total -
323	98	421	4,236	5,737	9,973	-	-	-	2,819	3,988	6,807	21,684	25,964	47,648	808	890	1,698	Total -
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	Total -
342	98	440	4,407	5,900	10,307	-	-	-	2,828	4,033	6,861	22,367	26,719	49,086	683	755	1,438	Total -
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	Total -
332	94	426	4,627	6,057	10,684	-	-	-	2,969	4,134	7,103	23,327	27,673	51,000	960	954	1,914	Total -

(b) Decrease, 3.

(c) Decrease, 7.

(d) Decrease, 8.

(e) Decrease, 15.

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

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.		
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
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

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

of Unsound Mind, on the 1st January in each of the Years 1859-1879, inclusive—continued.

In Broadmoor Asylum for Criminal Lunatics (opened in 1863).			In Workhouses.						Residing with Relatives or Others.			T O T A L.			Annual Increase.			On 1st January
Males.	Females.	Total.	In ordinary Workhouses.			In Metropolitan District Asylums (opened in 1870.)			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	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	Total -
375	86	461	4,899	6,282	11,181	-	-	-	3,046	4,265	7,311	24,364	28,813	53,177	1,037	1,140	2,177	
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	Total -
376	86	462	4,965	6,393	11,358	-	-	-	3,139	4,303	7,442	25,132	29,581	54,713	768	768	1,536	
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	Total -
378	82	460	4,742	6,114	10,856	593	712	1,305	3,232	4,491	7,723	26,009	30,746	56,755	877	1,165	2,042	
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	Total -
406	83	489	4,483	5,916	10,399	1,395	1,814	3,209	3,239	4,617	7,856	26,818	31,822	58,640	809	1,076	1,885	
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	Total -
406	102	508	4,765	6,215	10,980	1,444	1,919	3,363	3,009	4,484	7,493	27,472	32,824	60,296	654	1,002	1,656	
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	Total -
415	105	520	4,717	6,341	11,058	1,655	2,305	3,960	2,880	4,395	7,275	28,124	33,903	62,027	652	1,079	1,731	
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	Total -
402	106	508	4,799	6,464	11,263	1,745	2,368	4,113	2,905	4,392	7,297	28,991	34,802	63,793	867	899	1,766	
219	61	280	-	-	-	-	-	-	163	276	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	Total -
396	112	508	4,801	6,503	11,304	1,776	2,429	4,205	2,691	4,274	6,965	29,342	35,574	64,916	351	772	1,123	
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	Total -
390	104	494	4,903	6,616	11,519	1,933	2,586	4,519	2,636	4,134	6,770	30,165	36,471	66,636	823	897	1,720	
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	Total -
381	101	482	5,074	6,785	11,859	1,952	2,454	4,406	2,555	4,133	6,688	31,024	37,514	68,538	859	1,043	1,902	
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	Total -
374	109	483	5,014	6,683	11,697	1,971	2,337	4,308	2,570	4,132	6,702	31,683	38,202	69,885	659	688	1,347	

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

YEAR.	POPULATION (estimated for the middle of each Year).			NUMBER OF LUNATICS, &c.,					
	Males.	Females.	Total.	PRIVATE.			PAUPER.		
				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 -	11,093,123	11,689,689	22,782,812	3,575	2,879	6,454	22,434	27,867	50,301
1872 -	11,231,339	11,836,496	23,067,835	3,682	2,960	6,642	23,136	28,862	51,998
1873 -	11,371,273	11,985,141	23,356,414	3,895	3,128	7,023	23,577	29,696	53,273
1874 -	11,512,956	12,135,653	23,648,609	4,023	3,269	7,292	24,101	30,634	54,735
1875 -	11,656,400	12,288,059	23,944,459	4,043	3,347	7,390	24,948	31,455	56,403
1876 -	11,801,633	12,442,377	24,244,010	4,062	3,447	7,509	25,280	32,127	57,407
1877 -	11,948,677	12,598,632	24,547,309	4,087	3,510	7,597	26,078	32,961	59,039
1878 -	12,097,547	12,756,850	24,854,397	4,172	3,520	7,692	26,852	33,994	60,846
1879 -	12,248,279	12,917,057	25,165,336	4,187	3,591	7,778	27,496	34,611	62,107

Persons of Unsound Mind, to the Population on the 1st January
1859-1879, 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	2·5	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	20·22	23·84	22·08	23·44	26·30	24·91	1871
26,818	31,822	58,640	3·28	2·50	2·88	20·60	24·38	22·54	23·88	26·88	25·42	1872
27,472	32,824	60,296	3·43	2·61	3·01	20·73	24·78	22·81	24·16	27·39	25·82	1873
28,124	33,903	62,027	3·49	2·69	3·08	20·93	25·24	23·15	24·42	27·93	26·23	1874
28,991	34,802	63,793	3·47	2·72	3·09	21·40	25·60	23·55	24·87	28·32	26·64	1875
29,342	35,574	64,916	3·44	2·77	3·10	21·42	25·82	23·68	24·86	28·59	26·78	1876
30,165	36,471	66,636	3·42	2·78	3·09	21·82	26·16	24·05	25·24	28·94	27·14	1877
31,024	37,514	68,538	3·45	2·76	3·09	22·19	26·64	24·48	25·64	29·40	27·57	1878
31,683	38,202	69,885	3·42	2·78	3·09	22·45	26·79	24·68	25·87	29·57	27·77	1879

TABLE III.—Showing the Percentage of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and
in each of the Years

YEAR.	TOTAL Number of Paupers of all Classes on 1st January.				TOTAL Number of Pauper Lunatics, &c. 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	234,759	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

Persons of Unsound Mind to Paupers of all Classes on the 1st January
1859–1879, 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
22,782,812	9.23	6.07	.24	4.63	4.76	1871
23,067,835	10.64	6.67	.31	5.30	4.25	1872
23,356,414	11.94	7.39	.34	5.98	3.81	1873
23,648,609	13.09	8.07	.36	6.57	3.51	1874
23,944,459	13.36	8.46	.39	6.89	3.41	1875
24,244,010	14.82	9.29	.39	7.62	3.10	1876
24,547,309	15.50	9.84	.43	8.05	2.98	1877
24,854,397	15.63	10.13	.44	8.13	3.00	1878
25,165,336	14.56	9.95	.41	7.71	3.19	1879

TABLE IV.—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, viz., Royal Albert Asylum and Earlswood Asylum).			Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishment, viz., Normansfield).			Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments, viz., Western Counties Asylum, Essex Hall, and Midland Counties Asylum).			Naval and Military Hospitals and Royal India Asylum. (a)		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1869 -	12,334	14,533	26,867	873	982	1,855	1,232	1,431	2,663	987	1,016	2,003	209	-	209
1870 -	12,930	15,050	27,980	867	1,016	1,883	1,218	1,460	2,678	1,043	1,055	2,098	198	-	198
1871 -	13,325	15,654	28,979	876	988	1,864	1,084	1,407	2,491	1,001	1,057	2,058	339	15	354
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

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

1869 -	3,836	3,815	7,651	323	424	747	402	423	825	461	454	915	196	-	196
1870 -	3,758	3,958	7,716	318	365	683	358	422	780	335	363	698	198	-	198
1871 -	4,135	4,124	8,259	302	337	639	266	377	643	275	296	571	209	-	209
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

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

Hospitals, &c. &c., in each of the Years 1869 to 1878, inclusive.

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

Criminal Asylum (Broadmoor).			Private Single Patients.			TOTAL.			Idiot Establishments : (b) Royal Albert Asylum. Earlswood Asylum. Normansfield. (c) Western Counties Asylum. Essex Hall. Midland Counties Asylum.			GRAND TOTAL.			YEAR.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
375	86	461	138	186	324	16,148	18,234	34,382	409	218	627	16,557	18,452	35,009	1869
376	86	462	144	212	356	16,776	18,879	35,655	396	218	614	17,172	19,097	36,269	1870
378	82	460	160	232	392	17,163	19,435	36,598	439	226	665	17,602	19,661	37,263	1871
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

ADMITTED each Year (excluding those Transferred).

26	6	32	39	67	106	5,283	5,189	10,472	69	33	102	5,352	5,222	10,574	1869
27	4	31	51	62	113	5,045	5,174	10,219	94	41	135	5,139	5,215	10,354	1870
56	17	73	58	76	134	5,301	5,227	10,528	134	42	176	5,435	5,269	10,704	1871
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

(b) The Royal Albert Asylum was opened 14th December 1870.

(c) The Western Counties Asylum was opened 20th October 1875.

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

TRANSFERRED each Year - - - - -

YEAR.	County and Borough Asylums.			Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments, viz., Royal Albert Asylum and Earlswood Asylum).			Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishment, viz., Normansfield).			Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments, viz., Western Counties Asylum, Essex Hall, and Midland Counties Asylum).			Naval and Military Hospitals and Royal India Asylum (a).		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1869 -	238	226	464	18	26	44	18	15	33	16	18	34	2	-	2
1870 -	437	434	871	35	41	76	72	17	89	17	37	54	115	15	130
1871 -	773	760	1,533	22	27	49	88	81	169	28	24	52	5	-	5
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

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

1869 -	16,408	18,574	34,982	1,214	1,432	2,646	1,652	1,869	3,521	1,464	1,488	2,952	407	-	407
1870 -	17,125	19,442	36,567	1,220	1,422	2,642	1,648	1,899	3,547	1,395	1,455	2,850	511	15	526
1871 -	18,233	20,538	38,771	1,200	1,352	2,552	1,438	1,865	3,303	1,404	1,377	2,681	553	15	568
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

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

Hospitals, &c. &c., in each of the Years, 1869 to 1878, inclusive.

- - - - - TRANSFERRED each Year.

Criminal Asylum (Broadmoor).			Private Single Patients.			T O T A L.			Idiot Establishments : (b) Royal Albert Asylum. Earlswood Asylum. Normansfield. (c) Western Counties Asylum. Essex Hall. Midland Counties Asylum.			G R A N D T O T A L.			YEAR.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
-	-	-	14	29	43	306	314	620	-	-	-	306	314	620	1869
-	-	-	18	27	45	694	571	1,265	1	-	1	695	571	1,266	1870
4	-	4	21	33	54	941	925	1,866	3	-	3	944	925	1,869	1871
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

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

401	92	493	191	282	473	21,737	23,737	45,474	478	251	729	22,215	23,988	46,203	1869
403	90	493	213	301	514	22,515	24,624	47,139	491	259	750	23,006	24,883	47,889	1870
438	99	537	239	341	580	23,405	25,587	48,992	576	268	844	23,981	25,855	49,836	1871
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

(b) The Royal Albert Asylum was opened 14th December 1870.

(c) The Western Counties Asylum was opened 20th October 1875.

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

DISCHARGED each Year as RECOVERED - - - - -

YEAR.	County and Borough Asylums.			Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments, viz., Royal Albert Asylum and Earlswood Asylum).			Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishment, viz., Normansfield).			Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments, viz., Western Counties Asylum, Essex Hall, and Midland Counties Asylum).			Naval and Military Hospitals and Royal India Asylum. (a)		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1869 -	1,270	1,629	2,899	123	196	319	97	112	209	142	147	289	63	-	63
1870 -	1,390	1,733	3,123	143	199	342	90	103	193	95	133	228	59	-	59
1871 -	1,462	1,846	3,308	127	183	310	83	139	222	90	119	209	65	-	65
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

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

1869 -	526	510	1,036	119	140	259	192	180	372	161	188	349	123	-	123
1870 -	696	668	1,364	107	178	285	344	270	614	184	165	349	85	-	85
1871 -	1,376	1,306	2,682	115	118	233	226	407	633	226	248	474	75	-	75
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

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

Hospitals, &c. &c., in each of the Years 1869 to 1878, inclusive.

DISCHARGED each Year as RECOVERED.

Criminal Asylum (Broadmoor).			Private Single Patients.			TOTAL.			Idiot Establishments: (b) Royal Albert Asylum. Earlswood Asylum. Normansfield. (c) Western Counties Asylum. Essex Hall. Midland Counties Asylum.			GRAND TOTAL.			YEAR.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
5	1	6	2	13	15	1,702	2,098	3,800	1	-	1	1,703	2,098	3,801	1869
6	4	10	2	11	13	1,785	2,183	3,968	-	-	-	1,785	2,183	3,968	1870
10	7	17	6	13	19	1,843	2,307	4,150	1	-	1	1,844	2,307	4,151	1871
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

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

9	2	11	35	51	86	1,165	1,071	2,236	49	19	68	1,214	1,090	2,304	1869
9	1	10	43	51	94	1,468	1,333	2,801	36	16	52	1,504	1,349	2,853	1870
13	4	17	49	66	115	2,080	2,149	4,229	21	20	41	2,101	2,169	4,270	1871
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	2,280	2,599	4,879	1877
19	3	22	49	71	120	1,775	1,595	3,370	61	33	94	1,836	1,628	3,464	1878

(b) The Royal Albert Asylum was opened 14th December 1870.

(c) The Western Counties Asylum was opened 20th October 1875.

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

DIED each Year - - - - -

YEAR.	County and Borough Asylums.			Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments, viz., Royal Albert Asylum and Earlswood Asylum).			Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishment, viz., Normansfield).			Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments, viz., Western Counties Asylum, Essex Hall, and Midland Counties Asylum.			Naval and Military Hospitals and Royal India Asylum. (a)		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1869 -	1,684	1,383	3,067	105	77	182	144	117	261	118	98	216	23	-	23
1870 -	1,714	1,387	3,101	94	57	151	130	119	249	115	100	215	28	-	28
1871 -	1,762	1,377	3,139	91	56	147	124	110	234	104	86	190	33	-	33
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

DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER RESIDENT each Year - - - - -

1869 -	12,635	14,829	27,464	855	997	1,852	1,220	1,451	2,671	1,030	1,029	2,059	207	-	207
1870 -	13,242	15,431	28,673	852	1,015	1,867	1,163	1,447	2,610	1,033	1,065	2,098	263	5	268
1871 -	13,473	15,826	29,309	859	974	1,833	1,039	1,274	2,313	921	975	1,896	358	15	373
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

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

Hospitals, &c. &c., in each of the Years 1869 to 1878, inclusive.

DIED each Year.

Criminal Asylum (Broadmoor).			Private Single Patients.			TOTAL.			Idiot Establishments: (b) Royal Albert Asylum. Earlswood Asylum. Normansfield. (c) Western Counties Asylum. Essex Hall. Midland Counties Asylum.			GRAND TOTAL.			YEAR.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
11	3	14	10	6	16	2,095	1,684	3,779	32	14	46	2,127	1,698	3,825	1869
10	3	13	8	7	15	2,099	1,673	3,772	16	17	33	2,115	1,690	3,805	1870
9	5	14	16	10	26	2,139	1,644	3,783	29	10	39	2,168	1,654	3,822	1871
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

DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER RESIDENT each Year.

375	87	462	141	199	340	16,463	18,592	35,055	396	218	614	16,859	18,810	35,669	1869
371	81	452	151	222	373	17,075	19,266	36,341	406	222	628	17,481	19,488	36,969	1870
400	83	483	161	237	398	17,211	19,394	36,605	495	225	720	17,706	19,619	37,325	1871
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	238	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	271	443	19,835	22,735	42,570	733	379	1,112	20,568	23,114	43,682	1876
387	106	493	179	283	462	20,162	23,524	43,686	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

(b) The Royal Albert Asylum was opened 14th December 1870.

(c) The Western Counties Asylum was opened 20th October 1875.

TABLE V.—Showing the Proportion of stated Recoveries to the

YEAR.	Number of stated Recoveries to 100 Admissions											
	County and Borough Asylums.			Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments, viz., Royal Albert Asylum and Earlswood Asylum).			Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishment, viz., Normansfield).			Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments, viz., Western Counties Asylum, Essex Hall, and Midland Counties Asylum).		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1869 -	33'10	42'69	37'89	38'08	46'22	42'70	24'12	26'47	25'33	30'80	32'37	31'58
1870 -	36'98	43'78	40'47	44'96	54'52	50'07	25'13	24'40	24'74	28'35	36'63	32'66
1871 -	35'35	44'76	40'05	42'05	54'30	48'51	31'20	36'87	34'52	32'72	40'20	36'60
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
Averages	35'58	44'33	39'98	39'61	51'62	45'99	26'79	32'17	29'71	31'26	37'76	34'64

Admissions (excluding Transfers) in each of the Years 1869 to 1878, inclusive.

Number of stated Recoveries to 100 Admissions.												YEAR.
Naval and Military Hospitals, and Royal India Asylum. (a)			Criminal Asylum, Broadmoor.			Private Single Patients.			TOTAL (Excluding the Six Idiot Establishments).			
Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
32·14	—	32·14	19·23	16·66	18·75	5·12	19·40	14·15	32·21	40·43	36·28	1869
29·79	—	29·79	22·22	100·00	32·25	3·92	17·74	11·50	35·38	42·19	38·82	1870
31·10	—	31·10	17·85	41·17	23·28	10·34	17·10	14·17	34·76	44·13	39·41	1871
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
43·36	—	43·35	23·34	42·07	26·94	12·11	16·00	14·28	34·81	42·84	38·84	Averages.

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

TABLE VI.—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, viz., Royal Albert Asylum and Earlswood Asylum).			Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishment, viz., Normansfield).			Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments, viz., Western Counties Asylum, Essex Hall, and Midland Counties Asylum.)			Naval and Military Hospitals and Royal India Asylum (a).		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1869 -	13'32	9'32	11'16	12'28	7'72	9'82	11'80	8'06	9'77	11'45	9'52	10'49	11'11	-	11'11
1870 -	12'94	8'98	10'81	11'03	5'61	8'08	11'17	8'22	9'54	11'13	9'38	10'24	10'64	-	10'44
1871 -	13'07	8'69	10'71	10'59	5'74	8'01	11'93	8'63	10'11	11'29	8'82	10'02	9'21	-	8'84
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
Averages.	13'00	8'61	10'63	10'73	6'36	8'36	12'55	9'07	10'71	10'79	7'40	8'99	9'38	6'66	9'08

TABLE VII.—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.
1869 -	10'26	7'44	8'76	8'64	5'37	6'87	8'71	6'26	7'41	8'06	6'58	7'31	5'65	-	5'65
1870 -	10'00	7'13	8'48	7'70	4'00	5'71	7'88	6'26	7'02	8'24	6'87	7'54	5'47	-	5'32
1871 -	9'66	6'70	8'09	7'58	4'14	5'76	8'62	5'89	7'08	7'97	6'24	7'08	5'96	-	5'80
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
Averages	9'89	6'78	8'23	7'49	4'49	5'88	8'86	6'30	7'50	7'76	5'27	6'44	5'48	6'2	5'36

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

number Resident in each of the Years 1869 to 1878 inclusive.

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

Criminal Asylum (Broadmoor).			Private Single Patients.			TOTAL.			Idiot Establishments : (b) Royal Albert Asylum. Earlswood Asylum. Normansfield. (c) Western Counties Asylum. Essex Hall. Midland Counties Asylum.			GRAND TOTAL.			YEAR.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
2.93	3.44	3.03	7.09	3.01	4.70	12.72	9.05	10.78	8.08	6.42	7.49	12.61	9.02	10.72	1869
2.69	3.70	2.87	5.29	3.15	4.02	12.29	8.68	10.37	3.94	7.61	5.25	12.09	8.67	10.29	1870
2.25	6.02	2.89	9.93	4.21	6.53	12.42	8.47	10.33	5.85	4.44	5.41	12.24	8.43	10.23	1871
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	6.36	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
2.73	3.30	2.83	7.54	4.93	5.97	12.43	8.40	10.28	5.10	5.16	5.13	12.19	8.35	10.17	Averages.

under Treatment in each of the Years 1869 to 1878, inclusive.

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

2.74	3.26	2.83	5.23	2.12	3.38	9.63	7.09	8.31	6.69	5.57	6.31	9.57	7.07	8.27	1869
2.48	3.33	2.63	3.75	2.32	2.91	9.32	6.79	8.00	3.25	6.56	4.40	9.19	6.79	7.94	1870
2.05	5.05	2.60	6.69	2.93	4.48	9.13	6.42	7.72	5.03	3.73	4.62	9.04	6.39	7.66	1871
1.79	.90	1.6	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
2.50	2.95	2.59	5.45	3.53	4.30	9.33	6.48	7.84	4.36	4.40	4.38	9.19	6.46	7.76	Averages.

(b) The Royal Albert Asylum was opened 14th December 1870.

(c) The Western Counties Asylum was opened 20th October 1875.

TABLE VIII.—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 - - -	14	14	28	-	-	-	4	6	10
Beds - - -	145	152	297	-	-	-	21	37	58
Berks - - -	242	286	528	7	-	7	49	60	109
Brecon - - -	43	66	109	1	-	1	7	7	14
Bucks - - -	141	226	367	-	1	1	26	28	54
Cambridge - - -	156	162	318	-	3	3	34	44	78
Cardigan - - -	48	38	86	-	-	-	8	10	18
Carmarthen - - -	76	78	154	-	-	-	12	19	31
Carnarvon - - -	47	46	93	-	-	-	23	16	39
Chester - - -	380	413	793	3	3	6	102	169	271
Cornwall - - -	213	295	508	3	3	6	31	58	89
Cumberland - - -	174	156	330	2	1	3	51	57	108
Denbigh - - -	33	48	81	1	-	1	20	33	53
Derby - - -	229	217	446	3	-	3	72	81	153
Devon - - -	314	475	789	87	125	212	152	213	365
Dorset - - -	173	211	384	3	4	7	35	51	86
Durham - - -	443	332	775	1	2	3	109	150	259
Essex - - -	362	457	819	18	53	71	95	116	211
Flint - - -	61	46	107	2	-	2	17	32	49
Glamorgan - - -	304	273	577	-	40	40	41	51	92
Gloucester - - -	378	454	832	2	2	4	151	206	357
Hereford - - -	132	138	270	1	-	1	21	40	61
Herts - - -	183	234	417	4	5	9	44	48	92
Hunts - - -	60	57	117	1	-	1	7	8	15
Kent - - -	764	996	1,760	5	4	9	205	298	503
Lancaster - - -	1,694	2,013	3,707	45	21	66	1,189	1,428	2,617
Leicester - - -	292	319	611	1	-	1	94	85	179
Lincoln - - -	276	316	592	1	-	1	72	113	185
Merioneth - - -	25	29	54	-	-	-	13	20	33
Middlesex - - -	2,025	3,194	5,219	84	140	224	1,646	2,057	3,703
Monmouth - - -	219	239	458	3	-	3	32	41	73
Montgomery - - -	56	63	119	-	-	-	26	36	62
Norfolk - - -	289	442	731	5	2	7	106	146	252
Northampton - - -	201	199	400	1	2	3	57	95	152
Northumberland - - -	300	276	576	6	5	11	66	81	147
Notts - - -	238	265	503	2	-	2	80	126	206
Oxford - - -	174	221	395	3	-	3	54	74	128
Pembroke - - -	60	78	138	-	-	-	12	11	23
Radnor - - -	14	22	36	-	-	-	2	6	8
Rutland - - -	25	15	40	1	-	1	3	1	4
Salop - - -	226	274	500	2	-	2	62	126	188
Somerset - - -	349	449	798	15	6	21	143	196	339
Southampton - - -	340	453	793	70	101	171	146	200	346
Stafford - - -	488	466	954	8	3	11	175	226	401
Suffolk - - -	231	275	506	11	30	41	88	89	177
Surrey - - -	776	1,174	1,950	100	147	247	531	654	1,185
Sussex - - -	330	414	744	7	2	9	120	158	278
Warwick - - -	639	701	1,340	2	1	3	191	239	430
Westmoreland - - -	45	51	96	-	-	-	18	17	35
Wilts - - -	242	282	524	5	2	7	67	102	169
Worcester - - -	388	467	855	5	-	5	101	154	255
York (East Riding) - - -	188	172	360	19	33	52	90	121	211
„ (North Riding) - - -	227	211	438	1	-	1	32	40	72
„ (West Riding) - - -	1,052	1,153	2,205	17	4	21	432	540	972
TOTALS - - -	16,524	20,103	36,627	558	745	1,303	6,985	9,020	16,005

Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, in the various Union-Counties of England
1st of January 1879.

by this Table, differs slightly from that given in the Summaries in Appendices B¹ and B². 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.
						In County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.						
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
12	33	45	30	53	83	—	—	—	30	53	83	Anglesey.
44	37	81	210	226	436	4	1	5	214	227	441	Beds.
36	62	98	334	408	742	4	—	4	338	408	746	Berks.
16	29	45	67	102	169	1	—	1	68	102	170	Brecon.
14	32	46	181	287	468	4	3	7	185	290	475	Bucks.
35	57	92	225	266	491	5	1	6	230	267	497	Cambridge.
34	64	98	90	112	202	7	—	7	97	112	209	Cardigan.
63	97	160	151	194	345	3	1	4	154	195	349	Cardigan.
42	78	120	112	140	252	—	—	—	112	140	252	Carmarthen.
41	71	112	526	656	1,182	34	11	45	560	667	1,227	Carnarvon.
23	58	81	270	414	684	1	1	2	271	415	686	Chester.
8	22	30	235	236	471	17	8	25	252	244	496	Cornwall.
5	25	30	59	106	165	2	1	3	61	107	168	Cumberland.
16	31	47	320	329	649	—	1	1	320	330	650	Denbigh.
119	142	261	672	955	1,627	6	6	12	678	961	1,639	Derby.
25	37	62	236	303	539	5	—	5	241	303	544	Devon.
30	65	95	583	549	1,132	36	15	51	619	564	1,183	Dorset.
55	106	161	530	732	1,262	24	15	39	554	747	1,301	Durham.
23	30	53	103	108	211	3	1	4	106	109	215	Essex.
60	99	159	405	463	868	16	5	21	421	468	889	Flint.
130	213	343	661	875	1,536	15	7	22	676	882	1,558	Glamorgan.
33	61	94	187	239	426	1	1	2	188	240	428	Gloucester.
25	36	61	256	323	579	1	1	2	257	324	581	Hereford.
3	8	11	71	73	144	1	—	1	72	73	145	Herts.
45	78	123	1,019	1,376	2,395	27	14	41	1,046	1,390	2,436	Hunts.
85	108	193	3,013	3,570	6,583	279	270	549	3,292	3,840	7,132	Kent.
33	36	69	420	440	860	3	1	4	423	441	864	Lancaster.
47	87	134	396	516	912	17	—	17	413	516	929	Leicester.
22	24	46	60	73	133	1	1	2	61	74	135	Lincoln.
133	172	305	3,888	5,563	9,451	236	349	585	4,124	5,912	10,036	Merioneth.
34	74	108	288	354	642	8	8	16	296	362	658	Middlesex.
13	23	36	95	122	217	3	—	3	98	122	220	Monmouth.
80	136	216	480	726	1,206	8	1	9	488	727	1,215	Montgomery.
38	70	108	297	366	663	5	—	5	302	366	668	Norfolk.
42	38	80	414	400	814	15	7	22	429	407	836	Northampton.
70	96	166	390	487	877	2	—	2	429	407	836	Northumberland
39	52	91	270	347	617	4	1	5	392	487	879	Notts.
45	93	138	117	182	299	2	1	3	274	348	622	Oxford.
9	12	21	25	40	65	—	—	—	119	183	302	Pembroke.
2	5	7	31	21	52	—	—	—	25	40	65	Radnor.
28	39	67	318	439	757	4	3	7	31	21	52	Rutland.
86	140	226	593	791	1,384	4	3	7	322	442	764	Salop.
67	104	171	623	858	1,481	7	1	8	600	792	1,392	Somerset.
36	68	104	707	763	1,470	28	9	37	651	867	1,518	Southampton.
60	99	159	390	493	883	14	8	22	721	771	1,492	Stafford.
59	83	142	1,466	2,058	3,524	1	1	2	391	494	885	Suffolk.
62	98	160	519	672	1,191	56	77	133	1,522	2,135	3,657	Surrey.
99	227	326	931	1,168	2,099	4	2	6	523	674	1,197	Sussex.
5	8	13	68	76	144	14	11	25	945	1,179	2,124	Warwick.
69	111	180	383	497	880	2	1	3	70	77	147	Westmoreland.
52	96	148	546	717	1,263	3	1	4	386	498	884	W. Rid.
9	18	27	306	344	650	6	3	9	552	720	1,272	Wilts.
17	38	55	277	289	566	16	2	18	322	346	668	Worcester.
100	126	226	1,601	1,823	3,424	11	5	16	288	294	582	York, E. Rid.
						44	28	72	1,645	1,851	3,496	„ N. Rid.
												„ W. Rid.
2,378	3,852	6,230	26,445	33,720	60,165	1,010	884	1,894	27,455	34,604	62,059	TOTALS.

TABLE IX.—Showing the Distribution of PAUPER LUNATICS on the 1st of January in each of the Years 1859 to 1879 inclusive.

1ST JANUARY	Total Number of Pauper Lunatics.	Where Maintained.			Proportion per Cent. of 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

TABLE X.—Showing the Per-centage of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Un-sound Mind, maintained in Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, and of those kept in Workhouses, and residing with Relatives and Others, in the several Union-Counties of England and Wales, on the 1st January 1879.

COUNTIES.	Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. 1 Jan. 1879.	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 - - -	83	28	10	45	33·7	12·1	54·2
Beds - - -	441	302	58	81	68·5	13·1	18·4
Berks - - -	746	539	109	98	72·3	14·6	13·1
Brecon - - -	170	111	14	45	65·3	8·2	26·5
Bucks - - -	475	375	54	46	78·9	11·4	9·7
Cambridge - - -	497	327	78	92	65·8	15·7	18·5
Cardigan - - -	209	93	18	98	44·5	8·6	46·9
Carmarthen - - -	349	158	31	160	45·3	8·9	45·8
Carnarvon - - -	252	93	39	120	36·9	15·5	47·6
Chester - - -	1,227	844	271	112	68·8	22·1	9·1
Cornwall - - -	686	516	89	81	75·2	13·0	11·8
Cumberland - - -	496	358	108	30	72·2	21·8	6·0
Denbigh - - -	168	85	53	30	50·6	31·5	17·9
Derby - - -	650	450	153	47	69·2	23·6	7·2
Devon - - -	1,639	1,013	365	261	61·8	22·3	15·9
Dorset - - -	544	396	86	62	72·8	15·8	11·4
Durham - - -	1,183	829	259	95	70·1	21·9	8·0
Essex - - -	1,301	929	211	161	71·4	16·2	12·4
Flint - - -	215	113	49	53	52·6	22·8	24·6
Glamorgan - - -	889	638	92	159	71·8	10·3	17·9
Gloucester - - -	1,558	858	357	343	55·1	22·9	22·0
Hereford - - -	428	273	61	94	63·8	14·2	22·0
Herts - - -	581	428	92	61	73·7	15·8	10·5
Hunts - - -	145	119	15	11	82·1	10·3	7·6
Kent - - -	2,436	1,810	503	123	74·3	20·6	5·1
Lancaster - - -	7,132	4,322	2,617	193	60·6	36·7	2·7
Leicester - - -	864	616	179	69	71·3	20·7	8·0
Lincoln - - -	929	610	185	134	65·7	19·9	14·4
Merioneth - - -	135	56	33	46	41·5	24·4	34·1
Middlesex - - -	10,036	6,028	3,703	305	60·1	36·9	3·0
Monmouth - - -	658	477	73	108	72·5	11·1	16·4
Montgomery - - -	220	122	62	36	55·4	28·2	16·4
Norfolk - - -	1,215	747	252	216	61·5	20·7	17·8
Northampton - - -	668	408	152	108	61·1	22·7	16·2
Northumberland - - -	836	609	147	80	72·8	17·6	9·6
Notts - - -	879	507	206	166	57·7	23·4	18·9
Oxford - - -	622	403	128	91	64·8	20·6	14·6
Pembroke - - -	302	141	23	138	46·7	7·6	45·7
Radnor - - -	65	36	8	21	55·4	12·3	32·3
Rutland - - -	52	41	4	7	78·8	7·7	13·5
Salop - - -	764	509	188	67	66·6	24·6	8·8
Somerset - - -	1,392	827	339	226	59·4	24·4	16·2
Southampton - - -	1,518	1,001	346	171	65·9	22·8	11·3
Stafford - - -	1,492	987	401	104	66·1	26·9	7·0
Suffolk - - -	885	549	177	159	62·0	20·0	18·0
Surrey - - -	3,657	2,339	1,185	142	63·7	32·4	3·9
Sussex - - -	1,197	759	278	160	63·4	23·2	13·4
Warwick - - -	2,124	1,368	430	326	64·4	20·2	15·4
Westmoreland - - -	147	99	35	13	67·4	23·8	8·8
Wilts - - -	884	535	169	180	60·5	19·1	20·4
Worcester - - -	1,272	869	255	148	68·3	20·1	11·6
York (East Riding) - - -	668	430	211	27	64·4	31·6	4·0
„ (North Riding) - - -	582	455	72	55	78·2	12·4	9·4
„ (West Riding) - - -	3,496	2,298	972	226	65·7	27·8	6·5

TABLE XI.—Showing the Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, in the several Union-Counties of England and Wales, on the 1st January 1878 and 1st January 1879; together with the Increase or Decrease in the Numbers on 1st January 1879, as compared with 1st January 1878.

COUNTIES.	Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January 1878.			Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January 1879.			Increase.		Decrease.		Total Increase.	Total Decrease.
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Anglesey - - -	34	50	84	30	53	83	-	3	4	-	-	1
Beds - - -	216	227	443	214	227	441	-	-	2	-	-	2
Berks - - -	336	408	744	338	408	746	2	-	-	-	2	-
Brecon - - -	78	99	177	68	102	170	-	3	10	-	-	7
Bucks - - -	195	293	488	185	290	475	-	-	10	3	-	13
Cambridge - - -	209	263	472	230	267	497	21	4	-	-	25	-
Cardigan - - -	90	94	184	97	112	209	7	18	-	-	25	-
Carmarthen - - -	143	188	331	154	195	349	11	7	-	-	18	-
Carnarvon - - -	119	134	253	112	140	252	-	6	7	-	-	1
Chester - - -	553	665	1,218	560	667	1,227	7	2	-	-	9	-
Cornwall - - -	282	411	693	271	415	686	-	4	11	-	-	7
Cumberland - - -	248	245	493	252	244	496	4	-	-	1	3	-
Denbigh - - -	67	105	172	61	107	168	-	2	6	-	-	4
Derby - - -	308	322	630	320	330	650	12	8	-	-	20	-
Devon - - -	653	942	1,595	678	961	1,639	25	19	-	-	44	-
Dorset - - -	245	300	545	241	303	544	-	3	4	-	-	1
Durham - - -	571	522	1,093	619	564	1,183	48	42	-	-	90	-
Essex - - -	553	724	1,277	554	747	1,301	1	23	-	-	24	-
Flint - - -	107	109	216	106	109	215	-	-	1	-	-	1
Glamorgan - - -	392	462	854	421	468	889	29	6	-	-	35	-
Gloucester - - -	658	884	1,542	676	882	1,558	18	-	-	2	16	-
Hereford - - -	191	237	428	188	240	428	-	3	3	-	-	-
Herts - - -	245	329	574	257	324	581	12	-	-	5	7	-
Hunts - - -	74	72	146	72	73	145	-	1	2	-	-	1
Kent - - -	999	1,377	2,376	1,046	1,390	2,436	47	13	-	-	60	-
Lancaster - - -	3,233	3,770	7,003	3,292	3,840	7,132	59	70	-	-	129	-
Leicester - - -	396	434	830	423	441	864	27	7	-	-	34	-
Lincoln - - -	408	496	904	413	516	929	5	20	-	-	25	-
Merioneth - - -	60	73	133	61	74	135	1	1	-	-	2	-
Middlesex - - -	3,937	5,800	9,737	4,124	5,912	10,036	187	112	-	-	299	-
Monmouth - - -	309	360	669	296	362	658	-	2	13	-	-	11
Montgomery - - -	108	122	230	98	122	220	-	-	10	-	-	10
Norfolk - - -	471	736	1,207	488	727	1,215	17	-	-	9	8	-
Northampton - - -	299	361	660	302	366	668	3	5	-	-	8	-
Northumberland - - -	424	426	850	429	407	836	5	-	-	19	-	14
Notts - - -	374	482	856	392	487	879	18	5	-	-	23	-
Oxford - - -	274	366	640	274	348	622	-	-	-	18	-	18
Pembroke - - -	113	179	292	119	183	302	6	4	-	-	10	-
Radnor - - -	27	37	64	25	40	65	-	3	2	-	1	-
Rutland - - -	37	20	57	31	21	52	-	1	6	-	-	5
Salop - - -	312	450	762	322	442	764	10	-	-	8	2	-
Somerset - - -	597	768	1,365	600	792	1,392	3	24	-	-	27	-
Southampton - - -	692	857	1,549	651	867	1,518	-	10	41	-	-	31
Stafford - - -	732	773	1,505	721	771	1,492	-	-	11	2	-	13
Suffolk - - -	377	485	862	391	494	885	14	9	-	-	23	-
Surrey - - -	1,442	2,056	3,498	1,522	2,135	3,657	80	79	-	-	159	-
Sussex - - -	526	660	1,186	523	674	1,197	-	14	3	-	11	-
Warwick - - -	923	1,128	2,051	945	1,179	2,124	22	51	-	-	73	-
Westmoreland - - -	72	81	153	70	77	147	-	-	2	4	-	6
Wilts - - -	366	488	854	386	498	884	20	10	-	-	30	-
Worcester - - -	514	695	1,239	552	720	1,272	8	25	-	-	33	-
York (East Riding) - - -	308	337	645	322	346	668	14	9	-	-	23	-
York (North Riding) - - -	285	292	577	288	294	582	3	2	-	-	5	-
York (West Riding) - - -	1,618	1,822	3,440	1,645	1,851	3,496	27	29	-	-	56	-

TABLE XII.—Showing the Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, in the several Union-Counties in England and Wales, on the 1st January 1871 and 1st January 1879; together with the Increase in the Numbers on the 1st January 1879, as compared with those on the 1st January 1871; and the Average Annual Increase in the Eight Years.

COUNTIES.	Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January 1871.			Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January 1879.			Increase in the Eight Years.			Average Annual Increase in the Eight Years.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Anglesey - - -	36	55	91	30	53	83	(a)	(b)	(c)	-	-	-
Bedford - - -	168	209	377	214	227	441	46	18	64	6	2	8
Berks - - -	330	383	713	338	408	746	8	25	33	1	3	4
Brecon - - -	65	82	147	68	102	170	3	20	23	-	2	3
Bucks - - -	187	254	441	185	290	475	(d)	36	34	-	4	4
Cambridge - - -	202	244	446	230	267	497	28	23	51	3	3	6
Cardigan - - -	68	90	158	97	112	209	29	22	51	3	3	6
Carmarthen - - -	132	177	309	154	195	349	22	18	40	3	2	5
Carnarvon - - -	113	148	261	112	140	252	(e)	(f)	(g)	-	-	-
Chester - - -	443	516	959	560	667	1,227	117	151	268	15	19	33
Cornwall - - -	243	324	567	271	415	686	28	91	119	3	11	15
Cumberland - - -	245	218	463	252	244	496	7	26	33	1	3	4
Denbigh - - -	69	78	147	61	107	168	(h)	29	21	-	4	3
Derby - - -	304	293	597	320	330	650	16	37	53	2	5	7
Devon - - -	607	831	1,438	678	961	1,639	71	130	201	9	16	25
Dorset - - -	235	254	489	241	303	544	6	49	55	1	6	7
Durham - - -	465	428	893	619	564	1,183	154	136	290	19	17	36
Essex - - -	436	581	1,017	554	747	1,301	118	166	284	15	21	35
Flint - - -	89	113	202	106	109	215	17	(j)	13	2	-	2
Glamorgan - - -	333	352	685	421	468	889	88	116	204	11	14	25
Gloucester - - -	651	841	1,492	676	882	1,558	25	41	66	3	5	8
Hereford - - -	175	239	414	188	240	428	13	1	14	2	-	2
Herts - - -	249	267	516	257	324	581	8	57	65	1	7	8
Hunts - - -	60	74	134	72	73	145	12	(k)	11	1	-	1
Kent - - -	773	1,091	1,864	1,046	1,390	2,436	273	299	572	34	37	71
Lancaster - - -	2,593	2,945	5,538	3,292	3,840	7,132	699	895	1,594	87	112	199
Leicester - - -	388	417	805	423	441	864	35	24	59	4	3	7
Lincoln - - -	388	479	867	413	516	929	25	37	62	3	5	8
Merioneth - - -	52	56	108	61	74	135	9	18	27	1	2	3
Middlesex - - -	2,942	4,370	7,312	4,124	5,912	10,036	1,182	1,542	2,724	148	193	340
Monmouth - - -	240	307	547	296	362	658	56	55	111	7	7	14
Montgomery - - -	94	103	197	98	122	220	4	19	23	-	2	3
Norfolk - - -	476	659	1,135	488	727	1,215	12	68	80	1	8	10
Northampton - - -	290	332	622	302	366	668	12	34	46	1	4	6
Northumberland - - -	391	382	773	429	407	836	38	25	63	5	3	8
Notts - - -	361	425	786	392	487	879	31	62	93	4	8	12
Oxford - - -	261	295	556	274	348	622	13	53	66	2	7	8
Pembroke - - -	107	149	256	119	183	302	12	34	46	1	4	6
Radnor - - -	22	23	45	25	40	65	3	17	20	-	2	2
Rutland - - -	30	21	51	31	21	52	1	-	1	-	-	-
Salop - - -	280	415	695	322	442	764	42	27	69	5	3	9
Somerset - - -	546	726	1,272	600	792	1,392	54	66	120	7	8	15
Southampton - - -	599	713	1,312	651	867	1,518	52	154	206	6	19	26
Stafford - - -	614	650	1,264	721	771	1,492	107	121	228	13	15	28
Suffolk - - -	375	478	853	391	494	885	16	16	32	2	2	4
Surrey - - -	1,091	1,499	2,590	1,522	2,135	3,657	431	636	1,067	54	79	133
Sussex - - -	476	584	1,060	523	674	1,197	47	90	137	6	11	17
Warwick - - -	668	818	1,486	945	1,179	2,124	277	361	638	35	45	80
Westmoreland - - -	68	63	131	70	77	147	2	14	16	-	2	2
Wilts - - -	345	461	806	386	498	884	41	37	78	5	5	10
Worcester - - -	484	604	1,088	552	720	1,272	68	116	184	8	14	23
York (East Riding) - - -	281	304	585	322	346	668	41	42	83	5	5	10
York (North Riding) - - -	204	232	436	288	294	582	84	62	146	10	8	18
York (West Riding) - - -	1,261	1,380	2,641	1,645	1,851	3,496	384	471	855	48	59	107

(a) Decrease, 6.

(b) Decrease, 2.

(c) Decrease, 8.

(d) Decrease, 2.

(e) Decrease, 1.

(f) Decrease, 8.

(g) Decrease, 9.

(h) Decrease, 8.

(j) Decrease, 4.

(k) Decrease, 1.

TABLE XIII.—Showing the OCCUPATIONS or PROFESSIONS, arranged and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, 1878; together with their Relative Proportions to the whole Population at

NOTE.—The “Classes” and “Orders” adopted in this Table are taken, with slight modification,

CLASSES.	* ORDERS.	LUNATICS -		
		Number of Lunatics in each “Order” Admitted during the Year 1878.		
		M.	F.	T.
I.—PROFESSIONAL	1.—Persons engaged in the General or Local Government of the Country - - - - -	75	4	79
	2.—Persons engaged in the Defence of the Country - - - - -	409	-	409
	3.—Persons engaged in the Learned Professions, or in Literature, Art and Science (with their immediate Subordinates) - - - - -	331	192	523
II.—DOMESTIC	4.—Wives and Women engaged generally in Household Work, but assisting in certain cases in the Husband’s business - - - - -	-	2,549	2,549
	5.—Persons engaged in Entertaining, and performing personal offices for man - - - - -	241	1,428	1,669
III.—COMMERCIAL	6.—Persons who Buy or Sell, Keep or Lend Money, Houses, or Goods of various kinds - - - - -	404	67	471
	7.—Persons engaged in the Conveyance of Men, Animals, Goods, and Messages - - - - -	454	23	477
IV.—AGRICULTURAL	8.—Persons possessing or working the Land, and engaged in Growing Grain, Fruits, Grasses, Animals, and other products, and persons engaged about Animals - - - - -	863	52	915
	9. Persons engaged in Art and Mechanic Productions, in which matters of various kinds are used in combination - - - - -	847	50	897
V.—INDUSTRIAL	10.—Persons working and dealing in the Textile Fabrics and in dress - - - - -	597	853	1,450
	11.—Persons working and dealing in Food and Drinks, and in Animal and Vegetable Substances - - - - -	457	54	511
	12.—Persons working and dealing in Minerals - - - - -	753	33	786
VI.—INDEFINITE and NON-PRODUCTIVE	13.—Persons of Rank or Property not engaged in any office or occupation - - - - -	58	249	307
	14.—Scholars, Children and Others of no occupation, and Unknown - - - - -	1,177	1,089	2,266
	TOTAL - - - - -	6,666	6,643	13,309

* Full details of the persons included in these Orders will be found in the Commissioners’ Thirty-first Report, pp. 72-77.

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

in "Classes" and "Orders," of the PATIENTS ADMITTED into County State Asylums, and Licensed Houses in England and Wales during the YEAR the time of the last Census [3rd April 1871].

from the Census of England and Wales, 1871. (See Population Tables, Vol. III., page 35.)

- LUNATICS.			POPULATION.						Proportion (per 10,000) of Lunatics in each "Order," Admitted during 1878, to Persons in each "Order" on 3 April 1871.		
Proportion (per 1,000) to the Total Number of Lunatics Admitted during the Year 1878.			Number of Persons in each "Order," 3 April 1871.			Proportion (per 1,000) to the Total Population, 3 April, 1871.					
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
11.2	.6	5.9	99,892	6,394	106,286	9.0	.5	4.7	7.5	6.2	7.4
61.3	-	30.7	136,491	-	136,491	12.3	-	6.0	29.9	-	29.9
49.6	28.9	39.3	249,735	191,590	441,325	22.6	16.4	19.4	13.2	10.0	11.8
-	383.7	191.5	-	4,271,657	4,271,657	-	366.6	188.1	-	5.9	5.9
36.1	215.0	125.4	244,728	1,388,786	1,633,514	22.1	119.2	71.9	9.8	10.2	10.2
60.6	10.1	35.4	242,338	44,826	287,164	21.9	3.8	12.6	16.6	14.9	16.4
68.1	3.5	35.8	515,849	12,411	528,260	46.6	1.1	23.3	8.8	18.5	9.0
129.5	7.8	68.8	1,470,442	186,696	1,657,138	133.0	16.0	73.0	5.8	2.7	5.5
127.1	7.5	67.4	1,086,723	57,848	1,144,571	98.3	5.0	50.4	7.7	8.6	7.8
89.6	128.4	108.9	852,268	1,298,523	2,150,791	77.1	111.4	94.7	7.0	6.5	6.7
68.6	8.1	38.4	583,659	102,083	685,742	52.8	8.8	30.2	7.8	5.2	7.4
113.0	5.0	59.1	1,093,077	63,544	1,156,621	98.9	5.5	50.9	6.8	5.1	6.7
8.7	37.5	23.1	25,510	143,385	168,895	2.3	12.3	7.4	22.7	17.3	18.1
176.6	163.9	170.3	4,458,222	2,885,589	8,343,811	403.1	333.4	367.4	2.6	2.8	2.7
1,000	1,000	1,000	11,058,934	11,653,332	22,712,266	1,000	1,000	1,000	6.0	5.7	5.8

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

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

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	1,083,964	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 XV.—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 1878. - - - -											
	Under 15.			15—			20—			30—		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single - -	193	113	306	380	318	698	1,109	928	2,037	669	633	1,302
Married - -	-	-	-	2	10	12	217	444	661	885	830	1,715
Widowed - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	22	33	64	99	163
Unknown - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	3	14	17	8	25
TOTAL - -	193	113	306	382	328	710	1,348	1,397	2,745	1,635	1,570	3,205

TABLE XVI.—Showing the Ratio per 10,000 of the PATIENTS ADMITTED into
Asylums, and Licensed Houses, in England and Wales during the Year **1878**, 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	3·5	2·9	3·2	10·4	9·0	9·7	24·9	21·1	22·9
Married - -	-	-	-	3·3	2·8	2·9	3·0	4·6	3·9	8·1	7·3	7·7
Widowed - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	9·0	9·1	9·0	18·2	12·4	14·2
Unknown - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - -	·4	·2	·3	3·5	2·9	3·2	7·5	7·0	7·2	11·7	10·3	11·0

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 1878, 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**.
Table V., of the Census 1871.)

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
1878, with their **CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE**.

- - - - - Ages of all Patients admitted during 1878.

Ages of all Patients admitted during 1878.												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.
321	381	702	141	226	367	95	109	204	22	37	59	2,930	2,745	5,675
904	780	1,684	621	480	1,101	385	258	643	148	68	216	3,162	2,870	6,032
90	188	278	98	244	342	132	243	375	116	204	320	511	1,000	1,511
16	8	24	8	3	11	10	2	12	1	4	5	63	28	91
1,331	1,357	2,688	868	953	1,821	622	612	1,234	287	313	600	6,666	6,643	13,309

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.
26.3	24.1	25.0	19.0	23.1	21.3	21.5	18.0	19.5	10.2	10.6	10.4	4.3	4.0	4.1
9.8	8.7	9.3	9.5	8.3	8.9	10.7	9.2	10.0	10.2	7.6	9.2	8.1	7.2	7.7
16.0	13.5	14.2	12.7	12.9	12.8	13.3	10.8	11.6	9.7	9.0	9.3	12.8	11.3	11.8
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.1	11.4	11.7	10.8	11.0	10.9	12.4	10.8	11.5	10.0	8.9	9.4	6.0	5.7	5.8

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 XVIII.—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 1878.

	Total Number of Patients Admitted during 1878.			Of the Total Number Admitted during 1878.									Proportion per Cent. to the Total Number Admitted.								
	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 stated to be the FIRST.			M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.			
							M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.									
In County and Borough Asylums	5,120	5,313	10,433	280	191	471	3,300	3,329	6,629	1,540	1,793	3,333	5.5	3.6	4.5	64.4	62.7	63.5	30.1	33.7	32.0
In Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums, Metropolitan Licensed Houses (exclusive of Bethnal, Camberwell, Hoxton, and Peckham Houses), and Provincial Licensed Houses (exclusive of Fisherton House)	1,103	761	1,864	167	77	244	671	415	1,086	265	269	534	15.2	10.1	13.1	60.8	54.5	58.3	24.0	35.4	28.6
In Bethnal, Camberwell, Hoxton, and Peckham Houses (Metropolitan), and Fisherton House (Provincial)	443	569	1,012	5	7	12	286	353	639	152	209	361	1.1	1.2	1.2	64.6	62.1	63.1	34.3	36.7	35.7
TOTAL	6,666	6,643	13,309	452	275	727	4,257	4,097	8,354	1,957	2,271	4,228	6.8	4.1	5.5	63.9	61.7	62.8	29.3	34.2	31.7

TABLE XIX.—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 **1878**; arranged according to the CLASS of the Patients.

CLASS.	Total Number of Patients admitted during 1878.			Of the Total Number Admitted during 1878.						Proportion per cent. to the Total Number Admitted.					
	M.	F.	T.	Epileptics.			General Paralytics.			Epileptics.			General Paralytics.		
				M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Private	1,272	1,008	2,280	99	29	128	142	8	150	77	28	5.6	11.1	.8	6.5
Pauper	5,394	5,635	11,029	664	487	1,151	779	212	991	12.3	8.6	10.4	14.4	3.7	9.0
TOTAL	6,666	6,643	13,309	763	516	1,279	921	220	1,141	11.4	7.7	9.6	13.8	3.3	8.6

TABLE XX.--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 1878; arranged according to the CLASS of the Patients.

C L A S S.	Total Number of Patients admitted during 1878.			Of the Total Number Admitted during 1878.			Proportion per Cent. of Number with Suicidal Propensity to the whole Number Admitted.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Private - - - - -	1,272	1,008	2,280	313	297	610	24.6	29.4	26.7
Pauper - - - - -	5,394	5,635	11,029	1,469	1,730	3,199	27.2	30.7	28.9
TOTAL - - - - -	6,666	6,643	13,309	1,782	2,027	3,809	26.7	30.5	28.6

TABLE XXI.—Showing the Assigned CAUSES OF INSANITY in the Patients and Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed Houses

[The Total Number of these Admissions during 1878 was

CAUSES OF INSANITY.	Number		
	As		
	Predisposing Cause.		
	*		
	M.	F.	T.
MORAL :			
Domestic Trouble (including loss of relatives and friends) - - - -	38	65	103
Adverse Circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties)	77	25	102
Mental Anxiety and "Worry" (not included under the above two heads); and			
Overwork - - - - -	58	32	90
Religious Excitement - - - - -	8	7	15
Love Affairs (including Seduction) - - - - -	6	15	21
Fright and Nervous Shock - - - - -	7	16	23
PHYSICAL :			
Intemperance, in Drink - - - - -	137	48	185
" Sexual - - - - -	15	15	30
Venereal Disease - - - - -	39	7	46
Self-abuse (Sexual) - - - - -	18	-	18
Over-exertion - - - - -	12	8	20
Sunstroke - - - - -	62	3	65
Accident or Injury - - - - -	115	20	135
Pregnancy - - - - -	-	18	18
Parturition and the Puerperal State - - - - -	-	40	40
Lactation - - - - -	-	15	15
Uterine and Ovarian Disorders - - - - -	-	25	25
Puberty - - - - -	3	4	7
Change of Life - - - - -	-	84	84
Fevers - - - - -	10	12	22
Privation and Starvation - - - - -	20	14	34
Old Age - - - - -	115	120	235
Other Bodily Diseases, or Disorders - - - - -	135	141	276
Previous attacks - - - - -	644	871	1,515
Hereditary influence ascertained - - - - -	1,091	1,251	2,342
Congenital defect ascertained - - - - -	395	249	644
Other ascertained causes - - - - -	25	9	34
Unknown - - - - -	-	-	-

* 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 totals (including "Unknown") will, of course, exceed the whole number of patients admitted; the

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

admitted into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval
in England and Wales during the Year 1878.

13,309, being 6,666 of the Male, and 6,643 of the Female sex.]

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.
172	475	647	47	114	161	257	654	911	3·8	9·8	6·8
324	171	495	83	23	106	484	219	703	7·2	3·2	5·2
310	242	552	89	63	152	457	337	794	6·8	5·0	5·9
131	124	255	20	33	53	159	164	323	2·3	2·4	2·4
32	150	182	5	36	41	43	201	244	·6	3·0	1·8
63	99	162	15	24	39	85	139	224	1·2	2·0	1·6
980	371	1,351	303	112	415	1,420	531	1,951	21·3	7·9	14·6
46	33	79	33	11	44	94	59	153	1·4	·8	1·1
16	14	30	6	8	14	61	29	90	·9	·4	·6
114	11	125	27	3	30	159	14	173	2·3	·2	1·2
42	40	82	11	10	21	65	58	123	·9	·8	·9
79	9	88	22	2	24	163	14	177	2·4	·2	1·3
145	43	188	79	11	90	339	74	413	5·0	1·1	3·1
-	53	53	-	7	7	-	78	78	-	1·1	·5
-	347	347	-	80	80	-	467	467	-	7·0	3·5
-	101	101	-	14	14	-	130	130	-	1·9	·9
-	122	122	-	42	42	-	189	189	-	2·8	1·4
8	30	38	1	6	7	12	40	52	·1	·6	·3
-	132	132	-	32	32	-	248	248	-	3·7	1·8
27	29	56	17	7	24	54	48	102	·8	·7	·7
59	78	137	21	20	41	100	112	212	1·5	1·6	1·5
40	79	119	81	75	156	236	274	510	3·5	4·1	3·8
264	311	575	267	232	499	666	684	1,350	9·9	10·2	10·1
18	20	38	82	97	179	744	988	1,732	11·1	14·8	13·0
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,091	1,251	2,342	16·3	18·8	17·5
-	-	-	-	-	-	395	249	644	5·9	3·7	4·8
121	20	141	34	17	51	180	46	226	2·7	·6	1·6
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,529	1,506	3,035	22·9	22·6	22·8

understood that no cause is enumerated more than once in the case of any individual patient.
combination with others) were stated to have produced the mental disorder. The aggregate of these
excess is owing to the combinations.

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

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

CAUSES OF INSANITY.	Number of Instances in which		
	PRIVATE.		
	The Total Number Admitted was 2,280. (1,272 Males and 1,008 Females.)		
	M.	F.	T.
MORAL :			
Domestic Trouble (including loss of relatives and friends)	47	120	167
Adverse Circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties)	125	39	164
Mental Anxiety and "Worry" (not included under the above two heads), and Overwork	172	89	261
Religious Excitement - - - - -	39	43	82
Love Affairs (including Seduction) - - - - -	11	52	63
Fright and Nervous Shock - - - - -	12	25	37
PHYSICAL :			
Intemperance, in Drink - - - - -	269	73	342
" Sexual - - - - -	44	2	46
Venereal Disease - - - - -	42	1	43
Self-abuse (Sexual) - - - - -	54	9	63
Over-exertion - - - - -	19	11	30
Sunstroke - - - - -	40	3	43
Accident or Injury - - - - -	51	15	66
Pregnancy - - - - -	—	25	25
Parturition, and the Puerperal State - - - - -	—	69	69
Lactation - - - - -	—	11	11
Uterine and Ovarian Disorders - - - - -	—	35	35
Puberty - - - - -	6	8	14
Change of Life - - - - -	—	42	42
Fevers - - - - -	17	10	27
Privation and Starvation - - - - -	—	—	—
Old Age - - - - -	36	17	53
Other Bodily Diseases or Disorders - - - - -	96	70	166
Previous Attacks - - - - -	113	159	272
Hereditary Influence ascertained - - - - -	214	182	396
Congenital Defect ascertained - - - - -	102	32	134
Other ascertained causes - - - - -	106	13	119
Unknown - - - - -	172	143	315

Patients Admitted into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Houses in England and Wales, during the Year **1878**, arranged

each Cause was Assigned.			Proportion per Cent. to the Total Number of Patients in each Class Admitted during 1878.					
PAUPER. The Total Number Admitted was 11,029. (5,394 Males and 5,635 Females.)			PRIVATE.			PAUPER.		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
210	534	744	3·6	11·9	7·3	3·8	9·4	6·7
359	180	539	9·8	3·8	7·1	6·6	3·1	4·8
285	248	533	13·5	8·8	11·4	5·2	4·4	4·8
120	121	241	3·0	4·2	3·5	2·2	2·1	2·1
32	149	181	·8	5·1	2·7	·5	2·6	1·6
73	114	187	·9	2·4	1·6	1·3	2·0	1·6
1,151	458	1,609	21·1	7·2	15·0	21·3	8·1	14·5
50	57	107	3·4	·2	2·0	·9	1·0	·9
19	28	47	3·3	·1	1·8	·3	·5	·4
105	5	110	4·2	·9	2·7	1·9	·1	1·0
46	47	93	1·4	1·0	1·3	·8	·8	·8
123	11	134	3·1	·3	1·8	2·2	·2	1·2
288	59	347	4·0	1·4	2·8	5·3	1·0	3·1
-	53	53	-	2·4	1·0	-	·9	·4
-	398	398	-	6·8	3·0	-	7·0	3·6
-	119	119	-	1·0	·4	-	2·1	1·0
-	154	154	-	3·4	1·5	-	2·7	1·3
6	32	38	·4	·8	·6	·1	·5	·3
-	206	206	-	4·1	1·8	-	3·6	1·8
37	38	75	1·3	·9	1·1	·6	·6	·6
100	112	212	-	-	-	1·8	1·9	1·9
200	257	457	2·8	1·6	2·3	3·7	4·5	4·1
570	614	1,184	7·5	6·9	7·2	10·5	10·8	10·7
631	829	1,460	8·8	15·7	11·9	11·7	14·7	13·2
877	1,069	1,946	16·8	18·0	17·3	16·2	18·9	17·6
293	217	510	8·0	3·1	5·8	5·4	3·8	4·6
74	33	107	8·3	1·2	5·2	1·3	·6	1·0
1,357	1,363	2,720	13·5	14·1	13·8	25·1	24·2	24·6

TABLE XXIII.—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 **1878**.*

(The Total Number of these Admissions was 1,141, being 921 of the Male, and 220 of the Female Sex.)

CAUSES OF INSANITY.	Number of Instances in which each Cause was Assigned.			Proportion per Cent. to the Total Number of General Paralytics Admitted.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
MORAL:						
Domestic Trouble (including loss of relatives and friends)	28	18	46	3·0	8·1	4·0
Adverse Circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties)	84	7	91	9·1	3·1	7·9
Mental Anxiety: "Worry" and Overwork	76	8	84	8·2	3·6	7·3
Religious Excitement - - - -	3	-	3	·3	-	·2
Love Affairs (including Seduction) - -	2	3	5	·2	1·3	·4
Fright and Nervous Shock - - - -	9	3	12	·9	1·3	1·0
PHYSICAL:						
Intemperance, in Drink - - - -	238	33	271	25·8	15·0	23·7
" Sexual - - - -	45	10	55	4·8	4·5	4·8
Venereal Disease - - - -	13	6	19	1·4	2·7	1·6
Self-Abuse (Sexual) - - - -	5	-	5	·5	-	·4
Over-exertion - - - -	14	-	14	1·5	-	1·2
Sunstroke - - - -	35	-	35	3·8	-	3·0
Accident or Injury - - - -	62	7	69	6·7	3·1	6·0
Pregnancy - - - -	-	1	1	-	·4	·1
Parturition and the Puerperal State - -	-	9	9	-	4·1	·8
Lactation - - - -	-	2	2	-	·9	·2
Uterine and Ovarian Disorders - - - -	-	2	2	-	·9	·2
Puberty - - - -	1	-	1	·1	-	·1
Change of Life - - - -	-	8	8	-	3·6	·7
Fevers - - - -	1	1	2	·1	·4	·2
Privation and Starvation - - - -	4	3	7	·4	1·3	·6
Old Age - - - -	8	1	9	·8	·4	·8
Other Bodily Diseases or Disorders - -	86	21	107	9·3	9·5	9·4
Previous attacks - - - -	43	19	62	4·6	8·6	5·4
Hereditary influence ascertained - - -	97	28	125	10·5	12·7	10·9
Congenital defect ascertained - - -	2	1	3	·2	·4	·2
Other ascertained causes - - - -	12	1	13	1·3	·4	1·1
Unknown - - - -	289	77	366	31·3	35·0	32·0

* This table may be compared with Table XXI., which shows the Causes of Insanity in the cases of *all* the patients admitted during 1878.

TABLE XXIV.—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 **1878***

(The Total Number of these Admissions was 3,809, being 1,782 of the Male, and 2,027 of the Female Sex.)

CAUSES OF INSANITY.	Number of Instances in which each Cause was Assigned.			Proportion per Cent. to the Total Number of Patients Admitted with Suicidal Propensity.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
MORAL :						
Domestic Trouble (including loss of relatives and friends)	107	244	351	6.0	12.0	9.2
Adverse Circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties)	207	93	300	11.6	4.5	7.8
Mental Anxiety: "Worry" and Overwork -	151	131	282	8.4	6.4	7.4
Religious Excitement - - - -	61	58	119	3.4	2.8	3.1
Love Affairs (including Seduction) - -	13	64	77	.7	3.1	2.0
Fright and Nervous Shock - - - -	27	53	80	1.5	2.6	2.1
PHYSICAL :						
Intemperance, in Drink - - - -	413	179	592	23.1	8.8	15.5
" Sexual - - - -	16	18	34	.9	.9	.9
Venereal Disease - - - -	11	6	17	.6	.3	.4
Self-Abuse (Sexual) - - - -	41	5	46	2.3	.2	1.2
Over-Exertion - - - -	15	23	38	.8	1.1	1.0
Sunstroke - - - -	47	5	52	2.6	.2	1.3
Accident or Injury - - - -	88	26	114	4.9	1.2	3.0
Pregnancy - - - -	-	27	27	-	1.3	.7
Parturition and the Puerperal State - -	-	157	157	-	7.7	4.1
Lactation - - - -	-	42	42	-	2.0	1.1
Uterine and Ovarian Disorders - - - -	-	64	64	-	3.1	1.6
Puberty - - - -	2	7	9	.1	.3	.2
Change of Life - - - -	-	101	101	-	5.0	2.6
Fevers - - - -	6	16	22	.3	.8	.6
Privation and Starvation - - - -	29	36	65	1.6	1.7	1.7
Old Age - - - -	60	74	134	3.3	3.6	3.5
Other Bodily Diseases or Disorders - -	170	224	394	9.5	11.0	10.3
Previous attacks - - - -	221	303	524	12.4	14.9	13.7
Hereditary influence ascertained - - -	389	463	852	21.8	22.8	22.3
Congenital defect ascertained - - -	45	40	85	2.5	1.9	2.2
Other ascertained causes - - - -	30	16	46	1.6	.8	1.2
Unknown - - - -	334	347	681	18.7	17.1	17.8

* This table may be compared with Table XXI., which shows the Causes of Insanity in the cases of *all* the patients admitted during 1878.

TABLE XXV.—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 - -	-	-	-	1	-	1	29	2	31	67	19	86
Married - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	11	44	269	52	321
Widowed - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	16	5	21
Unknown - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	5
TOTAL - -	-	-	-	1	-	1	63	14	77	355	78	433

TABLE XXVI.—Showing the PROPORTION PER CENT. of the Number of ADMITTED, into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and during the Year **1878**, 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 - -	-	-	-	·2	-	·1	2·6	·2	1·5	10·0	3·0	6·6
Married - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	15·2	2·4	6·6	30·3	6·2	18·7
Widowed - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	9·0	4·5	6·0	25·0	5·0	12·8
TOTAL - -	-	-	-	·2	-	·1	4·6	1·0	2·8	21·7	4·9	13·5

TABLE XXVII.—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 1878.		
	M.	F.	T.
Mania - - - - -	3,491	3,674	7,165
Melancholia - - - - -	1,224	1,649	2,873
Dementia { Ordinary - - - - -	1,192	697	1,889
{ Senile - - - - -	222	286	508
Congenital Insanity (including Idiocy and other Mental Defects from Birth or Infancy)	452	275	727
Other forms of Insanity - - - - -	85	62	147
TOTAL - - - - -	6,666	6,643	13,309

Admitted into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and during the Year **1878**, with their **CONDITION** as to **MARRIAGE**.

ADMITTED DURING 1878.

40—			50—			60—			70 and upwards.			TOTAL.		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
51	10	61	19	2	21	4	1	5	—	1	1	171	35	206
235	63	298	110	18	128	19	1	20	7	1	8	673	146	819
30	17	47	11	8	19	10	5	15	2	1	3	70	37	107
3	—	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	2	9
319	90	409	141	28	169	33	7	40	9	3	12	921	220	1,141

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

A G E S.

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.
15·8	2·6	8·6	13·4	·8	5·7	4·2	·9	2·4	—	2·7	1·6	5·8	1·2	3·6
25·9	8·0	17·6	17·7	3·7	11·6	4·9	·3	3·1	4·7	1·4	3·7	21·2	5·0	13·5
33·3	9·0	16·9	11·2	3·2	5·5	7·5	2·0	4·0	1·7	·4	·9	13·7	3·7	7·0
23·9	6·6	15·2	16·2	2·9	9·2	5·3	1·1	3·2	3·1	·9	2·0	13·8	3·3	8·6

who were Admitted into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and the Year **1878**, arranged according to their **FORMS OF MENTAL DISORDER**.

Of the Total Number of Patients Admitted during 1878.			Proportion per Cent. of the Number with Suicidal Propensity to the Total Number.		
Number with Suicidal Propensity.					
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
740	847	1,587	21·1	23·0	22·1
757	974	1,731	61·8	59·0	60·2
194	118	312	16·2	16·9	16·5
38	51	89	17·1	17·8	17·5
33	23	56	7·3	8·3	7·7
20	14	34	23·5	22·5	23·1
1,782	2,027	3,809	26·7	30·5	28·6

TABLE XXVIII.—Showing the AGES of the Patients with SUICIDAL PROPEN-
Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed Houses in England and

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 - -	8	11	19	62	79	141	280	264	544	157	187	344
Married - -	-	-	-	1	4	5	61	165	226	254	265	519
Widowed - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	9	11	13	27	40
Unknown - -	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	6	-	6
TOTAL -	8	11	19	63	84	147	343	439	782	430	479	909

TABLE XXIX.—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 - -	4·1	9·7	6·2	16·3	24·8	20·2	25·2	28·4	26·7	23·4	29·5	26·4
Married - -	-	-	-	*	*	*	28·1	37·1	34·2	28·7	31·9	30·2
Widowed - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	*	*	20·3	27·3	24·5
TOTAL -	4·1	9·7	6·2	16·4	25·6	20·7	25·4	31·4	28·4	26·3	30·5	28·3

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

SITY who were Admitted into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Wales during the Year **1878**, with their CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.

PROPENSITY WHO WERE ADMITTED DURING 1878.

PROPENSITY WHO WERE ADMITTED DURING 1878.												TOTAL.		
40—			50—			60—			70 and upwards.					
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
92	112	204	31	63	94	17	24	41	5	8	13	652	748	1,400
273	248	521	224	167	391	145	96	241	37	21	58	995	966	1,961
25	75	100	31	82	113	33	58	91	23	56	79	127	307	434
—	2	2	—	2	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	8	6	14
390	437	827	286	314	600	197	178	375	65	85	150	1,782	2,027	3,809

Patients with SUICIDAL PROPENSITY who were Admitted into County and Licensed Houses in England and Wales during the Year **1878**, 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.
28·6	29·3	29·0	22·0	27·8	25·6	17·8	22·0	20·1	22·7	21·6	22·0	22·2	27·2	24·6
30·1	31·8	30·9	36·0	34·7	35·5	37·6	37·2	37·4	25·0	30·8	26·8	31·4	33·6	32·5
27·7	39·9	35·9	31·6	33·6	33·0	25·0	23·8	24·2	19·8	27·4	24·6	24·8	30·7	28·7
29·3	32·2	30·7	32·9	32·9	32·9	31·6	29·0	30·3	22·6	27·1	25·0	26·7	30·5	28·6

the small number of patients admitted, they are likely to mislead.

TABLE XXX.—Showing the OCCUPATIONS or PROFESSIONS of the Patients Admitted into the several County and Borough in England and Wales,

(NOTE.—The "Classes" and "Orders" adopted in this Table are taken, with slight modification, from the Census of England the Commissioners' Thirty-first

OCCUPATIONS OR PROFESSIONS - - - - -

INSTITUTIONS.	PROFESSIONAL CLASS.									DOMESTIC CLASS.						COMMERCIAL CLASS.						AGRICULTURAL CLASS.					
	Order 1.			Order 2.			Order 3.			Order 4.			Order 5.			Order 6.			Order 7.			Order 8.					
	Persons engaged in the General or Local Government of the Country.			Persons engaged in the Defence of the Country.			Persons engaged in the Learned Professions, or in Literature, Art, and Science (with their immediate Subordinates).			Wives and Women engaged generally in Household Work, but assisting, in certain cases, in the Husband's Business.			Persons engaged in entertaining and performing Personal Offices for Man.			Persons who buy or sell, keep or lend Money, Houses, or Goods of various kinds.			Persons engaged in the Conveyance of Men, Animals, Goods, and Messages.			Persons possessing and working the Land, and engaged in growing Grain, Fruits, Grasses, Animals, and other Products, and Persons engaged about Animals.					
COUNTY ASYLUMS:	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
	Beds, Herts, and Hunts - - -	1	-	1	3	-	3	2	1	3	-	46	46	8	14	22	1	-	1	3	-	3	30	-	30		
Berks (Reading and Newbury) -	1	-	1	5	-	5	1	1	2	-	22	22	1	11	12	-	2	2	-	-	2	7	3	10			
Bucks - - - - -	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	2	2	-	14	14	5	10	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	1	25			
Cambridge and Isle of Ely - -	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	2	-	24	24	2	20	22	-	1	1	-	-	2	24	-	24			
Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke.	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	17	-	12	12	-	-	-	3	-	3	6	1	7			
Chester (Chester) - - - - -	1	-	1	3	-	3	2	2	4	-	31	31	2	13	15	4	1	5	10	-	10	13	-	13			
„ (Parkside) - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	1	3	-	25	25	1	2	3	5	1	6	1	-	1	10	-	10			
Cornwall - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	23	1	10	11	1	2	3	1	-	1	22	-	22			
Cumberland and Westmoreland -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	42	42	4	4	8	4	-	4	5	-	5	3	3	6			
Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	28	28	-	14	14	2	1	3	2	-	2	6	-	6			
Derby - - - - -	-	-	-	5	-	5	2	-	2	-	21	21	3	14	17	2	-	2	4	1	5	13	1	14			
Devon - - - - -	1	-	1	3	-	3	1	-	1	-	8	8	6	26	32	7	1	8	4	1	5	13	1	14			
Dorset - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	19	-	9	9	1	1	8	4	-	4	20	-	20			
Durham - - - - -	2	-	2	1	-	1	3	2	5	-	69	69	3	21	24	5	-	1	-	-	14	1	15				
Essex - - - - -	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	3	4	-	57	57	7	40	47	7	1	8	9	1	9	4	1	5			
Glamorgan - - - - -	1	-	1	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	42	42	-	13	13	4	-	4	13	-	13	16	2	18			
Gloucester - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	43	43	6	18	24	1	5	6	2	-	2	25	-	25			
Hants - - - - -	-	-	-	6	-	6	4	3	7	-	48	48	5	16	21	1	-	1	2	-	2	24	3	27			
Hereford (County and City)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	13	13	2	6	8	1	1	2	-	-	-	20	2	22			
Kent (Barming Heath)	2	-	2	7	-	7	2	-	2	-	72	72	11	33	44	9	3	12	13	-	13	27	3	30			
„ (Chartham) - - - - -	2	-	2	6	-	6	4	3	7	-	33	33	6	23	29	3	-	3	9	-	9	27	-	27			
Lancaster (Lancaster)	1	-	1	-	-	-	4	1	5	-	52	52	3	23	26	9	2	11	8	-	8	11	-	11			
„ (Rainhill) - - - - -	2	-	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	30	30	2	14	16	4	1	5	14	-	14	2	-	2			
„ (Prestwich) - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1	7	1	8	-	92	92	2	32	34	12	3	15	21	1	22	3	-	3			
„ (Whittingham) - - - - -	2	-	2	11	-	11	2	3	5	-	91	91	6	71	77	11	6	17	49	-	49	13	-	13			
Leicester and Rutland - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	33	33	1	10	11	3	-	3	1	-	1	13	-	13			
Lincoln - - - - -	-	-	-	2	-	2	3	2	5	-	50	50	2	27	29	4	-	4	6	-	6	38	-	38			
Middlesex (Banstead)	1	-	1	2	-	2	5	5	10	-	53	53	9	51	60	11	2	13	14	2	16	7	-	7			
„ (Colney Hatch) - - - -	8	-	8	1	-	1	8	13	21	-	28	28	9	125	134	28	10	38	51	14	65	6	3	9			
„ (Hanwell) - - - - -	3	1	4	7	-	7	15	12	27	-	52	52	29	44	73	16	-	16	26	-	26	12	-	12			

Asylums, and into certain Groups of Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed Houses, during the Year 1878.

and Wales, 1871, Population Tables, vol. iii., page 35. Full details of the Persons included in these Orders will be found in Report, pp. 72-77.)

OCCUPATIONS OR PROFESSIONS.

INDUSTRIAL CLASS.												INDEFINITE AND NON-PRODUCTIVE CLASS.						TOTAL.	INSTITUTIONS.																								
Order 9.			Order 10.			Order 11.			Order 12.			Order 13.			Order 14.																												
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.																										
Persons engaged in Art and Mechanic Productions, in which Matters of various kinds are used in combination.												Persons working and dealing in the Textile Fabrics and in Dress.						Persons working and dealing in Food and Drinks, and in Animal and Vegetable Substances.						Persons working and dealing in Minerals.						Persons of Rank or Property not engaged in any Office or Occupation.						Scholars, Children, and others of no Occupation, and Unknown.							
10	-	10	9	24	33	5	-	5	2	-	2	1	-	1	5	6	11	80	91	171	Beds, Herts, and Hunts.																						
7	-	7	1	1	2	3	2	5	1	-	1	-	-	-	10	4	14	39	46	85	Berks (Reading and Newbury).																						
5	-	5	1	13	14	4	-	4	3	1	4	-	-	-	4	4	8	48	45	93	Bucks.																						
6	-	6	2	3	5	2	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	5	7	12	46	56	102	Cambridge and Isle of Ely.																						
4	-	4	6	2	8	1	-	1	4	-	4	-	-	-	4	4	8	30	36	66	Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke.																						
16	-	16	7	1	8	6	1	7	3	-	3	-	-	-	9	9	18	76	58	134	Chester (Chester).																						
12	-	12	15	24	39	4	2	6	6	-	6	-	-	-	5	6	11	62	61	123	„ (Parkside).																						
2	-	2	1	6	7	2	-	2	5	-	5	-	-	-	4	5	9	39	46	85	Cornwall.																						
5	-	5	7	7	14	6	2	8	13	-	13	2	-	2	10	8	18	59	67	126	Cumberland and Westmoreland.																						
4	-	4	1	11	12	5	1	6	16	1	17	-	1	1	4	8	12	41	65	106	Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth.																						
16	1	17	5	6	11	9	-	9	23	8	31	-	1	1	22	12	34	104	65	169	Derby.																						
8	1	9	4	6	10	1	4	5	6	-	6	-	-	-	6	35	41	67	81	148	Devon.																						
5	-	5	2	11	13	2	-	2	3	-	3	-	1	1	2	6	8	30	47	77	Dorset.																						
18	-	18	7	2	9	8	-	8	31	1	32	-	-	-	35	14	49	126	110	236	Durham.																						
13	-	13	7	13	20	7	-	7	5	-	5	-	-	-	55	23	78	129	140	269	Essex.																						
7	-	7	5	4	9	5	-	5	34	-	34	-	-	-	13	5	18	92	64	156	Glamorgan.																						
11	-	11	8	6	14	5	2	7	12	-	12	-	-	-	9	6	15	80	82	162	Gloucester.																						
11	-	11	5	5	10	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	15	13	28	76	88	164	Hants.																						
5	-	5	1	2	3	2	-	2	5	-	5	-	-	-	3	5	8	40	29	69	Hereford (County and City).																						
23	-	23	10	12	22	11	-	11	11	-	11	-	11	11	40	33	73	166	167	333	Kent (Barming Heath).																						
5	-	5	3	1	4	5	-	5	5	-	5	-	-	-	11	12	23	86	72	158	„ (Chartham).																						
20	-	20	32	36	68	7	1	8	21	1	22	-	-	-	41	7	48	157	123	280	Lancaster (Lancaster).																						
11	-	11	5	4	9	3	-	3	23	-	23	-	-	-	9	21	30	77	70	147	„ (Rainhill).																						
30	-	30	27	63	90	7	4	11	39	-	39	-	-	-	6	10	16	155	206	361	„ (Prestwich).																						
29	1	30	13	51	64	11	-	11	22	-	22	-	-	-	27	52	79	196	275	471	„ (Whittingham).																						
5	-	5	6	5	11	3	1	4	7	-	7	-	-	-	6	7	13	46	57	103	Leicester and Rutland.																						
17	-	17	7	3	10	3	-	3	4	-	4	-	-	-	4	15	19	90	97	187	Lincoln.																						
15	-	15	13	58	71	7	-	7	3	-	3	-	-	-	24	33	57	111	204	315	Middlesex (Banstead).																						
69	16	85	34	96	130	43	13	56	21	7	28	-	-	-	78	76	154	356	401	757	„ (Colney Hatch).																						
54	-	54	26	16	42	14	-	14	26	-	26	2	1	3	54	7	61	284	133	417	„ (Hanwell).																						

TABLE XXX.—continued.—Showing the Occupations or Professions of the Patients Admitted into the several County and Borough Asylums, and into

OCCUPATIONS OR PROFESSIONS.

INSTITUTIONS.	PROFESSIONAL CLASS.									DOMESTIC CLASS.						COMMERCIAL CLASS.						AGRICULTURAL CLASS.					
	Order 1.			Order 2.			Order 3.			Order 4.			Order 5.			Order 6.			Order 7.			Order 8.					
	Persons engaged in the General or Local Government of the Country.			Persons engaged in the Defence of the Country.			Persons engaged in the Learned Professions, or in Literature, Art, and Science (with their immediate Subordinates).			Wives and Women engaged generally in Household Work, but assisting, in certain cases, in the Husband's Business.			Persons engaged in entertaining and performing Personal Offices for Man.			Persons who buy or sell, keep or lend Money, Houses, or Goods of various kinds.			Persons engaged in the Conveyance of Men, Animals, Goods, and Messages.			Persons possessing and working the Land, and engaged in growing Grain, Fruits, Grasses, Animals, and other Products, and Persons engaged about Animals.					
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.			
COUNTY ASYLUMS—cont'd.																											
Monmouth, Brecon, and Radnor -	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	2	4	-	33	33	3	8	11	1	2	3	1	-	1	5	1	6			
Norfolk -	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	2	-	62	62	1	7	8	1	-	1	2	-	2	42	-	42			
Northampton -	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	20	20	1	16	17	1	-	1	4	-	4	7	-	7			
Northumberland -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	22	1	6	7	1	-	1	6	-	6	11	5	16			
Nottingham -	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	16	16	-	6	6	4	1	5	-	-	-	17	-	17			
Oxford (Abingdon, Oxford City, and Windsor).	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	21	21	2	10	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	6			
Salop and Montgomery -	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	3	3	-	22	22	4	17	21	2	-	2	5	-	5	23	1	24			
Somerset -	-	-	-	1	-	1	4	4	8	-	36	36	5	34	39	1	1	2	4	-	4	25	-	25			
Stafford (Stafford) -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53	53	3	23	26	-	-	-	4	-	4	18	-	18			
„ (Burntwood) -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	9	9	1	6	7	1	1	2	1	-	1	8	-	8			
Suffolk -	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	2	3	-	35	35	-	24	24	1	-	1	1	-	1	27	1	28			
Surrey (Wandsworth) -	-	-	-	4	-	4	4	1	5	-	75	75	8	46	54	12	1	13	5	-	5	3	1	4			
„ (Brookwood) -	2	-	2	3	-	3	3	2	5	-	51	51	9	38	47	9	2	11	23	-	23	11	1	12			
Sussex -	-	-	-	5	-	5	5	2	7	-	41	41	3	30	33	3	1	4	4	-	4	27	2	29			
Warwick -	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	18	18	2	22	24	2	-	2	1	1	2	11	2	13			
Wilts -	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	23	23	2	13	15	1	-	1	1	-	1	28	5	33			
Worcester -	-	-	-	3	-	3	2	4	6	-	29	29	4	13	17	4	1	5	3	-	3	13	2	15			
York: N. Riding -	-	-	-	5	-	5	-	1	1	-	18	18	3	16	19	5	-	5	1	-	1	19	5	24			
„ W. Riding (Wakefield) -	2	-	2	-	-	-	4	3	7	-	126	126	5	33	38	14	1	15	9	-	9	18	-	18			
„ „ (Wadsley, Sheffield). -	2	-	2	-	-	-	6	-	6	-	91	91	-	46	46	11	1	12	10	1	11	4	-	4			
„ E. Riding -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	12	12	-	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	15			
BOROUGH ASYLUMS:																											
Birmingham -	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	3	5	-	15	15	-	20	20	10	2	12	3	1	4	3	-	3			
Bristol -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	16	16	3	25	28	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	-	1			
Hull -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	24	24	1	6	7	3	-	3	6	-	6	-	-	-			
Ipswich -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	10	10	-	5	5	1	-	1	3	-	3	5	-	5			
Leicester -	2	-	2	3	-	3	2	-	2	-	15	15	-	27	27	6	-	6	1	-	1	1	-	1			
London (City of) -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	8	8	-	8	8	-	1	1	2	-	2	-	-	-			
Newcastle-on-Tyne -	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	-	3	-	21	21	-	5	5	3	1	4	1	-	1	1	-	1			
Norwich -	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	8	8	1	-	1	3	-	3	-	-	-			
TOTAL -	47	2	49	106	-	106	125	92	217	-	2,110	2,110	197	1,252	1,449	254	59	313	390	22	412	794	51	845			

certain Groups of Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed Houses, in England and Wales, during the Year 1878.

OCCUPATIONS OR PROFESSIONS.

INDUSTRIAL CLASS.												INDEFINITE AND NON-PRODUCTIVE CLASS.						TOTAL.			INSTITUTIONS.
Order 9. Persons engaged in Art and Mechanic Productions, in which Matters of various kinds are used in combination.			Order 10. Persons working and dealing in the Textile Fabrics and in Dress.			Order 11. Persons working and dealing in Food and Drinks, and in Animal and Vegetable Substances.			Order 12. Persons working and dealing in Minerals.			Order 13. Persons of Rank or Property not engaged in any Office or Occupation.			Order 14. Scholars, Children, and others of no Occupation, and Unknown.			TOTAL.			
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	COUNTY ASYLUMS—cont ^d .
7	—	7	5	6	11	4	—	4	22	—	22	—	—	—	4	13	17	55	65	120	
9	—	9	4	—	4	4	—	4	1	—	1	—	—	—	8	6	14	74	76	150	Norfolk.
8	—	8	12	10	22	2	—	2	4	—	4	—	1	1	11	11	22	52	58	110	Northampton.
7	—	7	3	1	4	1	1	2	11	—	11	—	—	—	8	7	15	50	42	92	Northumberland.
2	—	2	10	9	19	2	—	2	5	—	5	—	—	—	3	4	7	45	36	81	Nottingham.
4	1	5	4	1	5	4	1	5	1	—	1	—	—	—	15	18	33	37	53	90	Oxford (Abingdon, Oxford City, and Windsor).
6	—	6	3	5	8	4	—	4	7	2	9	—	—	—	16	12	28	71	62	133	Salop and Montgomery.
10	—	10	10	9	19	2	—	2	12	—	12	—	—	—	6	18	24	80	102	182	Somerset.
19	5	24	5	2	7	6	2	8	41	2	43	—	—	—	25	16	41	121	103	224	Stafford (Stafford).
5	—	5	3	3	6	3	—	3	22	—	22	—	—	—	10	30	40	56	49	105	„ (Burntwood).
3	—	3	5	3	8	7	—	7	9	—	9	—	—	—	2	5	7	58	70	128	Suffolk.
18	3	21	10	16	26	12	1	13	8	—	8	—	—	—	43	33	76	127	177	304	Surrey (Wandsworth).
23	1	24	12	10	22	14	1	15	11	—	11	—	—	—	27	27	54	147	133	280	„ (Brookwood).
14	—	14	8	11	19	8	1	9	4	—	4	—	—	—	23	19	42	104	107	211	Sussex.
10	1	11	7	8	15	2	—	2	9	—	9	—	—	—	7	13	20	54	65	119	Warwick.
4	1	5	4	10	14	1	—	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	6	10	16	51	62	113	Wilts.
8	1	9	7	9	16	8	—	8	13	1	14	—	2	2	6	8	14	71	70	141	Worcester.
8	—	8	3	—	3	2	—	2	7	—	7	—	2	2	12	8	20	65	50	115	York: N. Riding.
29	1	30	54	48	102	8	—	8	44	—	44	—	—	—	33	8	41	220	220	440	„ W. Riding (Wakefield).
28	—	28	26	35	61	9	—	9	40	—	40	—	—	—	40	11	51	176	185	361	„ „ (Wadsley, Sheffield).
—	—	—	2	2	4	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	4	4	8	24	27	51	„ E. Riding.
BOROUGH ASYLUMS:																					
29	6	35	7	10	17	11	2	13	32	7	39	—	—	—	23	68	91	122	134	256	Birmingham.
8	2	10	5	6	11	8	—	8	10	—	10	—	—	—	8	19	27	47	69	116	Bristol.
6	—	6	2	2	4	4	3	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	5	19	37	40	77	Hull.
3	—	3	5	3	8	3	—	3	2	—	2	1	2	3	3	1	4	27	23	50	Ipswich.
10	—	10	24	24	48	5	—	5	11	—	11	—	—	—	17	9	26	82	75	157	Leicester.
2	1	3	3	3	6	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	2	9	19	24	43	London (City of).
9	1	10	4	—	4	5	—	5	8	—	8	—	—	—	9	2	11	44	30	74	Newcastle-on-Tyne.
5	—	5	5	4	9	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	16	24	40	Norwich.
737	43	780	522	742	1,264	337	46	383	692	31	723	8	22	30	911	841	1,752	5,120	5,313	10,433	TOTAL.

TABLE XXX.—continued.—Showing the Occupations or Professions of the Patients Admitted into the several County and Borough Asylums, and into

OCCUPATIONS OR PROFESSIONS.

INSTITUTIONS.	PROFESSIONAL CLASS.									DOMESTIC CLASS.						COMMERCIAL CLASS.						AGRICULTURAL CLASS.		
	Order 1.			Order 2.			Order 3.			Order 4.			Order 5.			Order 6.			Order 7.			Order 8.		
	Persons engaged in the General or Local Government of the Country.			Persons engaged in the Defence of the Country.			Persons engaged in the Learned Professions, or in Literature, Art, and Science (with their immediate Subordinates.)			Wives and Women engaged generally in Household Work, but assisting in certain cases in the Husband's Business.			Persons engaged in entertaining and performing Personal Offices for Man.			Persons who buy or sell, keep or lend Money, Houses, or Goods of various kinds.			Persons engaged in the Conveyance of Men, Animals, Goods, and Messages.			Persons possessing and working the Land, and engaged in growing Grain, Fruits, Grasses, Animals, and other Products, and Persons engaged about Animals.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
REGISTERED HOSPITALS :																								
Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots, Lancaster	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Earlswood Idiot Asylum, Reigate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Luke's Hospital, London	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Andrew's Hospital, Northampton	2	-	2	2	-	2	64	59	123	-	91	91	4	37	41	15	1	16	5	-	5	10	-	10
Bethlehem Royal Hospital, London	2	-	2	4	-	4	28	11	39	-	38	38	8	11	19	27	1	28	4	-	4	15	-	15
The remaining 11 Registered Hospitals	2	-	2	4	-	4	28	11	39	-	38	38	8	11	19	27	1	28	4	-	4	15	-	15
TOTAL - - -	4	-	4	6	-	6	92	70	162	-	129	129	12	48	60	42	2	44	9	-	9	25	-	25
STATE ASYLUMS :																								
Royal Military Hospital, Netley	2	-	2	219	-	219	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Royal Naval Hospital, Yarmouth	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	2	-	11	11	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	2
Royal India Asylum, Ealing	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	2	-	11	11	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	2
Criminal Asylum, Broadmoor	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	2	-	11	11	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	2
TOTAL - - -	2	-	2	220	-	220	2	-	2	-	11	11	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	2	
METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES :																								
Bethnal House	13	-	13	4	-	4	28	20	48	-	156	156	23	94	117	40	3	43	37	1	38	7	1	8
Camberwell House	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hoxton House	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peckham House	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grove Hall	-	-	-	44	-	44	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
The remaining 32 Metropolitan Licensed Houses	6	-	6	6	-	6	39	3	42	-	39	39	-	-	-	20	-	20	-	-	-	5	-	5
TOTAL - - -	19	-	19	54	-	54	68	23	91	-	195	195	23	94	117	60	3	63	38	1	39	12	1	13
PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES :																								
Fisherton House	2	-	2	11	-	11	1	3	4	-	33	33	4	24	28	8	2	10	8	-	8	6	-	6
The remaining 58 Provincial Licensed Houses	1	2	3	12	-	12	43	4	47	-	71	71	5	9	14	39	1	40	9	-	9	24	-	24
TOTAL - - -	3	2	5	23	-	23	44	7	51	-	104	104	9	33	42	47	3	50	17	-	17	30	-	30

A Summary of these results will be found in Table XIII.

certain Groups of Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed Houses, in England and Wales, during the Year 1878.

OCCUPATIONS OR PROFESSIONS.

INDUSTRIAL CLASS.												INDEFINITE AND NON-PRODUCTIVE CLASS.						TOTAL.	INSTITUTIONS.		
Order 9.			Order 10.			Order 11.			Order 12.			Order 13.			Order 14.						
Persons engaged in Art and Mechanic Productions, in which Matters of various kinds are used in combination.			Persons working and dealing in the Textile Fabrics and in Dress.			Persons working and dealing in Food and Drinks, and in Animal and Vegetable Substances.			Persons working and dealing in Minerals.			Persons of Rank or Property not engaged in any Office or Occupation.			Scholars, Children, and others of no Occupation, and Unknown.						
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	109	51	160	109	51	160	REGISTERED HOSPITALS: Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots, Lancaster. Earlswood Idiot Asylum, Reigate. St. Luke's Hospital, London. St. Andrew's Hospital, Northampton. Bethlehem Royal Hospital, London. The remaining 11 Registered Hospitals.
9	-	9	12	12	24	14	-	14	6	-	6	3	10	13	6	16	22	152	226	378	
10	-	10	5	3	8	21	1	22	7	-	7	6	62	68	12	23	35	149	150	299	
19	-	19	17	15	32	35	1	36	13	-	13	9	72	81	127	90	217	410	427	837	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	221	-	221	STATE ASYLUMS: Royal Military Hospital, Netley. Royal Naval Hospital, Yarmouth. Royal India Asylum, Ealing. Criminal Asylum, Broadmoor.
3	-	3	2	2	4	3	-	3	5	-	5	-	-	-	5	-	5	24	14	38	
3	-	3	2	2	4	3	-	3	5	-	5	-	-	-	5	-	5	245	14	259	
57	6	63	30	75	105	37	5	42	18	2	20	7	26	33	35	68	103	336	457	793	METROP. LICENSED HOUSES: Bethnal House. Camberwell House. Hoxton House. Peckham House. Grove Hall. The remaining 32 Metropolitan Licensed Houses.
1	-	1	1	-	1	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	53	-	53	
3	-	3	11	-	11	10	-	10	-	-	-	18	55	73	17	10	27	135	107	242	
61	6	67	42	75	117	50	5	55	18	2	20	25	81	106	54	78	132	524	564	1,088	TOTAL.
14	-	14	4	13	17	12	1	13	9	-	9	1	7	8	27	29	56	107	112	219	PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES: Fisherton House. The remaining 58 Provincial Licensed Houses.
13	1	14	10	6	16	20	1	21	16	-	16	15	67	82	53	51	104	260	213	473	
27	1	28	14	19	33	32	2	34	25	-	25	16	74	90	80	80	160	367	325	692	

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

CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.	AGES OF ALL PATIENTS											
	Under 15.			15—			20—			30—		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single - -	85	51	136	267	266	533	769	741	1,510	496	485	981
Married - -	-	-	-	2	9	11	180	358	538	722	692	1,414
Widowed - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	20	27	57	87	144
Unknown - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	1	11	15	7	22
TOTAL - -	85	51	136	269	275	544	966	1,120	2,086	1,290	1,271	2,561

TABLE XXXII.—Showing the AGES of the PATIENTS ADMITTED into REGISTERED (exclusive of Bethnal, Camberwell, Hoxton, and Peckham Houses) and PROVINCIAL their CONDITION

CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.	AGES OF ALL PATIENTS											
	Under 15.			15—			20—			30—		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single - -	103	57	160	84	35	119	264	108	372	130	92	222
Married - -	-	-	-	-	1	1	24	51	75	107	77	184
Widowed - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	4	6	6	12
Unknown - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
TOTAL - -	103	57	160	84	36	120	291	160	451	244	175	419

TABLE XXXIII.—Showing the AGES of the PATIENTS ADMITTED into BETHNAL, FISHERTON House (Provincial), during the

CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.	AGES OF ALL PATIENTS											
	Under 15.			15—			20—			30—		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single - -	5	5	10	29	17	46	76	79	155	43	56	99
Married - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	35	48	56	61	117
Widowed - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	6	7
Unknown - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	1	1	2
TOTAL - -	5	5	10	29	17	46	91	117	208	101	124	225

COUNTY and BOROUGH ASYLUMS during the Year **1878**, with as to MARRIAGE.

ADMITTED DURING 1878.												TOTAL.		
40—			50—			60—			70 and upwards.					
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
258	283	541	109	173	282	75	79	154	18	28	46	2,077	2,106	4,183
719	641	1,360	499	395	894	307	212	519	123	61	184	2,552	2,368	4,920
72	147	219	85	190	275	117	195	312	96	176	272	434	815	1,249
15	8	23	7	2	9	9	2	11	1	4	5	57	24	81
1,064	1,079	2,143	700	760	1,460	508	488	996	238	269	507	5,120	5,313	10,433

HOSPITALS, STATE ASYLUMS, METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES LICENSED HOUSES (exclusive of Fisherton House) during the Year **1878**, with as to MARRIAGE.

ADMITTED DURING 1878.												TOTAL.		
40—			50—			60—			70 and upwards.					
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
46	62	108	22	33	55	10	16	26	4	5	9	663	408	1,071
120	75	195	77	40	117	48	27	75	13	3	16	389	274	663
15	13	28	8	28	36	9	20	29	9	11	20	50	79	129
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
181	150	331	107	101	208	67	63	130	26	19	45	1,103	761	1,864

CAMBERWELL, HOXTON, and PECKHAM Houses (Metropolitan), and Year **1878**, with their CONDITION as to MARRIAGE.

ADMITTED DURING 1878.												TOTAL.		
40—			50—			60—			70 and upwards.					
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
17	36	53	10	20	30	10	14	24	—	4	4	190	231	421
65	64	129	45	45	90	30	19	49	12	4	16	221	228	449
3	28	31	5	26	31	6	28	34	11	17	28	27	106	133
1	—	1	1	1	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	5	4	9
86	128	214	61	92	153	47	61	108	23	25	48	443	569	1,012

TABLE XXXIV.—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 Patients Admitted was 171. (80 Males and 91 Females.)			The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 85. (39 Males and 46 Females.)		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
MORAL:						
Domestic Trouble (including loss of relatives and friends)	2	6	8	-	1	1
Adverse circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties)	4	2	6	1	1	2
Mental Anxiety and "Worry" (not included under the above two heads), and Overwork	2	8	10	2	-	2
Religious Excitement - - - -	2	1	3	-	1	1
Love Affairs (including Seduction) - -	2	-	2	-	1	1
Fright and Nervous Shock - - - -	2	-	2	-	-	-
PHYSICAL:						
Intemperance, in Drink - - - -	20	4	24	9	5	14
" Sexual - - - -	2	1	3	2	1	3
Venereal Disease - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Self-abuse (Sexual) - - - -	7	1	8	1	-	1
Over-exertion - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sunstroke - - - -	2	-	2	3	-	3
Accident or Injury - - - -	5	1	6	3	-	3
Pregnancy - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-
Parturition and the Puerperal State - -	-	5	5	-	3	3
Lactation - - - -	-	5	5	-	1	1
Uterine and Ovarian Disorders - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puberty - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Change of Life - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fevers - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Privation and Starvation - - - -	1	-	1	1	-	1
Old Age - - - -	4	14	18	-	-	-
Other Bodily Diseases or Disorders - -	7	24	31	5	4	9
Previous Attacks - - - -	4	6	10	7	18	25
Hereditary Influence ascertained - - -	16	32	48	10	16	26
Congenital Defect ascertained - - - -	4	5	9	3	2	5
Other ascertained causes - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unknown - - - -	20	8	28	9	10	19

Patients Admitted into the several County and Borough Asylums, and into Asylums, and Licensed Houses in England and Wales during the Year 1878.

will be found in Table XXI.]

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

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

BUCKS. The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 93. (48 Males and 45 Females.)			CAMBRIDGE. The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 102. (46 Males and 56 Females.)			CARMARTHEN, CARDIGAN, AND PEMBROKE. The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 66. (30 Males and 36 Females.)			CHESTER (CHESTER). The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 134. (76 Males and 58 Females.)		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
3	6	9	2	5	7	2	4	6	2	9	11
4	1	5	2	2	4	2	1	3	1	-	1
3	2	5	4	4	8	-	-	-	2	1	3
2	1	3	-	1	1	-	1	1	3	-	3
-	1	1	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	2	2
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	4	5
7	3	10	4	4	8	12	2	14	25	11	36
-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	2	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	1	-	1
1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	3
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	3	-	3
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	2
-	1	1	-	4	4	-	2	2	-	4	4
-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	1	1
8	8	16	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	4	4
9	4	13	1	3	4	7	11	18	14	5	19
7	11	18	8	12	20	3	5	8	20	8	28
10	9	19	2	4	6	8	8	16	2	5	7
2	-	2	3	4	7	1	6	7	7	3	10
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	5	8	20	17	37	1	-	1	9	7	16

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

CAUSES OF INSANITY.	CHESTER (Parkside, near Macclesfield). The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 123. (62 Males and 61 Females.)			CORNWALL. The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 85. (39 Males and 46 Females.)		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
	MORAL :					
Domestic Trouble (including loss of relatives and friends)	1	7	8	-	4	4
Adverse Circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties)	7	4	11	5	5	10
Mental Anxiety and "Worry" (not included under the above two heads), and Overwork	6	8	14	4	8	12
Religious Excitement - - - -	2	4	6	-	3	3
Love Affairs (including Seduction) - -	-	2	2	1	-	1
Fright and Nervous Shock - - - -	1	1	2	-	2	2
PHYSICAL :						
Intemperance, in Drink - - - -	20	7	27	3	-	3
„ Sexual - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-
Venereal Disease - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-
Self-abuse (Sexual) - - - -	1	1	2	-	-	-
Over-exertion - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-
Sunstroke - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1
Accident or Injury - - - -	4	-	4	1	-	1
Pregnancy - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Parturition, and the Puerperal State - -	-	6	6	-	-	-
Lactation - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-
Uterine and Ovarian Disorders - - - -	-	2	2	-	-	-
Puberty - - - -	-	2	2	-	-	-
Change of Life - - - -	-	-	-	-	2	2
Fevers - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-
Privation and Starvation - - - -	1	1	2	-	-	-
Old Age - - - -	6	-	6	2	-	2
Other Bodily Diseases or Disorders - -	8	10	18	5	4	9
Previous Attacks - - - -	12	15	27	9	4	13
Hereditary Influence ascertained - -	2	7	9	8	14	22
Congenital Defect ascertained - - - -	6	4	10	-	-	-
Other ascertained causes - - - -	9	2	11	-	-	-
Unknown - - - -	3	3	6	13	12	25

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS -- continued.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND. The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 126. (59 Males and 67 Females.)			DENBIGH, ANGLESEA, CARNARVON, FLINT, AND MERIONETH. The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 106. (41 Males and 65 Females.)			DERBY. The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 169. (104 Males and 65 Females.)			DEVON. The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 148. (67 Males and 81 Females.)		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
2	5	7	-	6	6	9	10	19	4	8	12
5	2	7	2	1	3	12	3	15	1	5	6
3	2	5	-	3	3	5	3	8	8	1	9
1	1	2	-	-	-	6	4	10	1	4	5
-	2	2	1	4	5	1	2	3	2	3	5
-	-	-	4	4	8	1	1	2	-	1	1
18	7	25	7	2	9	21	6	27	10	3	13
3	3	6	-	2	2	3	1	4	1	2	3
-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
9	-	9	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	2
1	-	1	1	-	1	3	-	3	3	-	3
4	-	4	3	-	3	13	3	16	5	-	5
-	3	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	9	9	-	3	3	-	9	9	-	1	1
-	5	5	-	3	3	-	3	3	-	1	1
-	7	7	-	1	1	-	3	3	-	3	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
-	7	7	-	1	1	-	6	6	-	4	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	3	4
2	4	6	-	3	3	7	-	7	5	3	8
7	4	11	-	2	2	6	3	9	4	10	14
11	11	22	4	11	15	14	6	20	7	6	13
7	14	21	10	16	26	23	10	33	3	11	14
19	25	44	15	22	37	22	25	47	8	14	22
1	5	6	6	4	10	5	5	10	5	3	8
-	-	-	2	2	4	3	2	5	1	-	1
5	2	7	6	4	10	9	6	15	6	9	15

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

CAUSES OF INSANITY.	DORSET.			DURHAM.		
	The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 77. (30 Males and 47 Females.)			The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 236. (126 Males and 110 Females.)		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
MORAL :						
Domestic Trouble (including loss of relatives and friends)	3	7	10	4	15	19
Adverse Circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties)	4	4	8	21	10	31
Mental Anxiety and "Worry" (not included under the above two heads), and Overwork	1	4	5	11	12	23
Religious Excitement - - - -	5	2	7	2	1	3
Love Affairs (including Seduction) - -	1	2	3	1	7	8
Fright and Nervous Shock - - - -	1	1	2	3	6	9
PHYSICAL :						
Intemperance, in Drink - - - -	7	4	11	52	17	69
„ Sexual - - - -	-	-	—	2	7	9
Venereal Disease - - - -	-	-	—	-	4	4
Self-abuse (Sexual) - - - -	2	-	2	1	-	1
Over-exertion - - - -	-	-	—	2	-	2
Sunstroke - - - -	1	-	1	5	-	5
Accident or Injury - - - -	-	1	1	24	8	32
Pregnancy - - - -	-	1	1	-	1	1
Parturition and the Puerperal State - -	-	1	1	-	10	10
Lactation - - - -	-	2	2	-	5	5
Uterine and Ovarian Disorders - - - -	-	-	—	-	3	3
Puberty - - - -	-	-	—	1	1	2
Change of Life - - - -	-	1	1	-	5	5
Fevers - - - -	-	1	1	3	-	3
Privation and Starvation - - - -	-	2	2	-	4	4
Old Age - - - -	2	2	4	-	1	1
Other Bodily Diseases or Disorders - -	1	7	8	10	12	22
Previous Attacks - - - -	6	12	18	4	10	14
Hereditary Influence ascertained - - -	7	7	14	30	32	62
Congenital Defect ascertained - - - -	1	1	2	3	3	6
Other ascertained causes - - - -	2	1	3	1	2	3
Unknown - - - -	3	5	8	15	15	30

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

ESSEX.			GLAMORGAN.			GLOUCESTER.			HANTS.		
The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 269. (129 Males and 140 Females.)			The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 156. (92 Males and 64 Females.)			The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 162. (80 Males and 82 Females.)			The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 164. (76 Males and 88 Females.)		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
6	8	14	5	12	17	1	6	7	4	13	17
9	2	11	4	-	4	11	7	18	4	5	9
3	6	9	2	-	2	1	5	6	6	2	8
4	4	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3
-	2	2	-	7	7	2	4	6	-	4	4
-	4	4	3	-	3	-	4	4	2	4	6
28	11	39	28	7	35	21	5	26	11	3	14
2	1	3	-	3	3	-	2	2	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	1	1
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3
1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	1	2	-	2	4	-	4	3	-	3
5	-	5	3	-	3	5	-	5	5	1	6
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	12	12	-	6	6	-	7	7	-	2	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	6	6
-	5	5	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	2	2
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	3	3
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	6	6	-	3	3
-	-	-	2	1	3	-	3	3	-	2	2
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	5	5	-	-	-
5	10	15	1	-	1	1	9	10	4	6	10
21	17	38	1	4	5	1	3	4	3	4	7
11	13	24	-	-	-	17	1	18	6	16	22
8	10	18	3	-	3	25	28	53	23	32	55
9	8	17	4	2	6	-	-	-	13	8	21
2	1	3	2	-	2	8	-	8	5	8	13
24	33	57	31	23	54	14	10	24	9	10	19

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

CAUSES OF INSANITY.	HEREFORD. (County and City.)			KENT. (Barming Heath.)		
	The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 69.			The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 333.		
	(40 Males and 29 Females.)			(166 Males and 167 Females.)		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
MORAL:						
Domestic Trouble (including loss of relatives and friends)	—	1	1	10	26	36
Adverse Circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties)	—	1	1	14	4	18
Mental Anxiety and "Worry" (not included under the above two heads), and Overwork	—	1	1	10	2	12
Religious Excitement - - - - -	—	—	—	4	11	15
Love Affairs (including Seduction) - -	—	2	2	—	3	3
Fright and Nervous Shock - - - - -	—	—	—	1	2	3
PHYSICAL:						
Intemperance, in Drink - - - - -	15	3	18	24	10	34
„ Sexual - - - - -	—	—	—	1	2	3
Veneral Disease - - - - -	—	—	—	2	2	4
Self-abuse (Sexual) - - - - -	—	—	—	3	—	3
Over-exertion - - - - -	—	1	1	2	3	5
Sunstroke - - - - -	—	—	—	10	—	10
Accident or Injury - - - - -	5	1	6	9	1	10
Pregnancy - - - - -	—	—	—	—	1	1
Parturition and the Puerperal State - -	—	1	1	—	15	15
Lactation - - - - -	—	1	1	—	5	5
Uterine and Ovarian Disorders - - - -	—	—	—	—	1	1
Puberty - - - - -	—	—	—	—	2	2
Change of Life - - - - -	—	2	2	—	11	11
Fevers - - - - -	—	—	—	3	2	5
Privation and Starvation - - - - -	2	—	2	6	1	7
Old Age - - - - -	3	4	7	9	17	26
Other Bodily Diseases or Disorders - -	2	3	5	14	9	23
Previous Attacks - - - - -	7	6	13	31	38	69
Hereditary Influence ascertained - -	3	2	5	26	31	57
Congenital Defect ascertained - - - -	3	7	10	15	4	19
Other ascertained causes - - - - -	—	—	—	5	1	6
Unknown - - - - -	12	3	15	26	19	45

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS--continued.

KENT. (Chartham.) The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 158. (86 Males and 72 Females.)			LANCASTER. (Lancaster.) The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 280. (157 Males and 123 Females.)			LANCASTER. (Rainhill.) The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 147. (77 Males and 70 Females.)			LANCASTER. (Prestwich.) The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 361. (155 Males and 206 Females.)		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
5	7	12	6	28	34	2	3	5	8	48	56
10	2	12	6	8	14	3	1	4	20	22	42
1	1	2	8	6	14	-	-	-	7	18	25
3	3	6	-	2	2	2	2	4	4	2	6
1	1	2	2	6	8	-	1	1	1	4	5
2	1	3	1	3	4	3	-	3	-	-	-
19	7	26	22	8	30	24	13	37	64	39	103
-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
1	1	2	2	-	2	1	-	1	1	6	7
3	-	3	8	1	9	-	-	-	1	-	1
1	-	1	1	8	9	-	-	-	-	1	1
4	1	5	-	-	-	3	-	3	1	-	1
3	-	3	8	2	10	4	1	5	4	1	5
-	2	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	8	8
-	1	1	-	5	5	-	9	9	-	28	28
-	-	-	-	2	2	-	3	3	-	11	11
-	8	8	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	33	33
1	-	1	1	1	2	1	-	1	1	3	4
-	-	-	2	2	4	1	3	4	-	17	17
4	4	8	10	1	11	2	4	6	-	18	18
2	7	9	14	14	28	15	7	22	7	133	140
-	-	-	25	25	50	14	16	30	42	63	105
14	19	33	12	47	59	2	-	2	29	53	82
7	6	13	16	10	26	1	1	2	-	10	10
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
22	15	37	52	17	69	10	11	21	37	3	40

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

CAUSES OF INSANITY.	LANCASTER (Whittingham.)			LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.		
	The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 471.			The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 103.		
	(196 Males and 275 Females.)			(46 Males and 57 Females.)		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
MORAL :						
Domestic Trouble (including loss of relatives and friends)	5	11	16	-	5	5
Adverse Circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties)	2	1	3	-	1	1
Mental Anxiety and "Worry" (not included under the above two heads), and Overwork	12	18	30	7	8	15
Religious Excitement - - - -	-	1	1	1	1	2
Love Affairs (including Seduction) - -	-	4	4	-	1	1
Fright and Nervous Shock - - - -	3	10	13	-	-	-
PHYSICAL :						
Intemperance, in Drink - - - -	55	42	97	10	8	18
„ Sexual - - - -	3	1	4	-	-	-
Venereal Disease - - - -	-	2	2	-	-	-
Self-abuse (Sexual) - - - -	10	-	10	-	-	-
Over-exertion - - - -	1	1	2	3	1	4
Sunstroke - - - -	3	1	4	4	1	5
Accident or Injury - - - -	11	3	14	1	-	1
Pregnancy - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-
Parturition and the Puerperal State - -	-	21	21	-	6	6
Lactation - - - -	-	3	3	-	2	2
Uterine and Ovarian Disorders - - - -	-	6	6	-	2	2
Puberty - - - -	-	1	1	-	1	1
Change of Life - - - -	-	8	8	-	6	6
Fevers - - - -	3	4	7	-	1	1
Privation and Starvation - - - -	10	5	15	7	11	18
Old Age - - - -	1	9	10	6	4	10
Other Bodily Diseases or Disorders - -	16	13	29	10	9	19
Previous Attacks - - - -	36	48	84	11	20	31
Hereditary Influence ascertained - -	33	55	88	4	14	18
Congenital Defect ascertained - - - -	14	13	27	6	1	7
Other ascertained causes - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-
Unknown - - - -	33	66	99	1	-	1

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

LINCOLN. The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 187. (90 Males and 97 Females.)			MIDDLESEX. (Banstead.) The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 315. (111 Males and 204 Females.)			MIDDLESEX. (Colney Hatch.) The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 757. (356 Males and 401 Females.)			MIDDLESEX. (Hanwell.) The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 417. (284 Males and 133 Females.)		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
7	4	11	1	2	3	12	16	28	8	16	24
6	6	12	2	—	2	24	1	25	17	7	24
2	2	4	4	3	7	13	3	16	17	13	30
3	4	7	—	1	1	8	8	16	1	3	4
1	3	4	—	3	3	1	9	10	—	4	4
1	—	1	1	—	1	3	6	9	1	2	3
18	3	21	—	7	7	55	16	71	51	17	68
1	—	1	—	1	1	1	3	4	3	—	3
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
1	—	1	—	—	—	5	—	5	4	—	4
7	2	9	—	—	—	—	3	3	11	2	13
4	1	5	5	1	6	4	—	4	5	—	5
3	—	3	1	—	1	10	5	15	13	1	14
—	3	3	—	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	—
—	2	2	—	1	1	—	25	25	—	7	7
—	3	3	—	2	2	—	8	8	—	3	3
—	9	9	—	2	2	—	1	1	—	2	2
1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
3	—	3	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	1	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
5	7	12	—	3	3	—	—	—	10	4	14
8	17	25	2	5	7	—	2	2	55	3	58
10	17	27	—	—	—	—	4	4	32	40	72
24	32	56	2	3	5	30	16	46	50	20	70
8	5	13	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	—	4
3	1	4	3	—	3	—	1	1	3	—	3
12	12	24	91	171	262	206	274	480	77	33	110

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

CAUSES OF INSANITY.	MONMOUTH, BRECON, AND RADNOR.			NORFOLK.		
	The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 120.			The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 150.		
	(55 Males and 65 Females.)			(74 Males and 76 Females.)		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
MORAL:						
Domestic Trouble (including loss of relatives and friends)	-	1	1	2	5	7
Adverse Circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties)	1	-	1	5	3	8
Mental Anxiety and "Worry" (not in- cluded under the above two heads), and Overwork	-	-	—	2	3	5
Religious Excitement - - - -	-	-	—	1	-	1
Love Affairs (including Seduction) - -	-	-	—	-	1	1
Fright and Nervous Shock - - - -	-	1	1	-	1	1
PHYSICAL:						
Intemperance, in Drink - - - -	9	-	9	7	2	9
„ Sexual - - - -	-	-	—	1	-	1
Venereal Disease - - - -	-	-	—	-	1	1
Self-abuse (Sexual) - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	—
Over-exertion - - - -	-	-	—	1	1	2
Sunstroke - - - -	-	-	—	7	-	7
Accident or Injury - - - -	3	-	3	2	-	2
Pregnancy - - - -	-	-	—	-	-	—
Parturition and the Puerperal State - -	-	2	2	-	2	2
Lactation - - - -	-	5	5	-	1	1
Uterine and Ovarian Disorders - - - -	-	-	—	-	-	—
Puberty - - - -	-	2	2	-	-	—
Change of Life - - - -	-	6	6	-	-	—
Fevers - - - -	-	-	—	-	-	—
Privation and Starvation - - - -	-	-	—	-	-	—
Old Age - - - -	1	4	5	8	13	21
Other Bodily Diseases or Disorders - -	14	10	24	12	5	17
Previous Attacks - - - -	11	11	22	10	27	37
Hereditary Influence ascertained - -	4	8	12	15	27	42
Congenital Defect ascertained - - - -	4	1	5	10	4	14
Other ascertained causes - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	—
Unknown - - - -	12	18	30	9	13	22

- COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

NORTHAMPTON. The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 110. (52 Males and 58 Females.)			NORTHUMBERLAND. The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 92. (50 Males and 42 Females.)			NOTTINGHAM. The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 81. (45 Males and 36 Females.)			OXFORD. (Abingdon, Oxford City, and Windsor.) The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 90. (37 Males and 53 Females.)		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1	3	4	2	3	5	1	1	2	1	1	2
1	1	2	3	-	3	3	6	9	1	-	1
4	1	5	1	2	3	-	1	1	-	-	-
4	4	8	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	-	-
-	-	-	2	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	-
4	-	4	14	1	15	18	6	24	3	2	5
-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
-	-	-	6	-	6	5	2	7	1	2	3
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
-	-	-	-	2	2	-	3	3	-	3	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	1	-	1
10	10	20	3	2	5	1	1	2	2	3	5
-	-	-	7	10	17	11	3	14	-	-	-
5	4	9	8	5	13	6	15	21	3	4	7
-	1	1	3	-	3	4	-	4	4	5	9
2	-	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	32	55	13	18	31	2	4	6	20	32	52

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

CAUSES OF INSANITY.	SALOP AND MONTGOMERY.			SOMERSET.		
	The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 133.			The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 182.		
	(71 Males and 62 Females.)			(80 Males and 102 Females.)		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
MORAL :						
Domestic Trouble (including loss of relatives and friends)	1	7	8	—	4	4
Adverse Circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties)	1	3	4	3	3	6
Mental Anxiety and "Worry" (not included under the above two heads), and Overwork	—	1	1	1	3	4
Religious Excitement - - - -	2	1	3	11	5	16
Love Affairs (including Seduction) - -	1	1	2	—	—	—
Fright and Nervous Shock - - - -	—	—	—	2	2	4
PHYSICAL :						
Intemperance, in Drink - - - -	17	4	21	19	12	31
„ Sexual - - - -	—	1	1	1	2	3
Venereal Disease - - - -	—	—	—	1	1	2
Self-abuse (Sexual) - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over-exertion - - - -	1	—	1	—	3	3
Sunstroke - - - -	4	—	4	3	1	4
Accident or Injury - - - -	—	—	—	6	3	9
Pregnancy - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parturition and the Puerperal State - -	—	3	3	—	7	7
Lactation - - - -	—	—	—	—	3	3
Uterine and Ovarian Disorders - - - -	—	1	1	—	—	—
Puberty - - - -	—	—	—	—	1	1
Change of Life - - - -	—	—	—	—	1	1
Fevers - - - -	—	—	—	—	1	1
Privation and Starvation - - - -	—	—	—	—	2	2
Old Age - - - -	6	1	7	1	3	4
Other Bodily Diseases or Disorders - -	2	7	9	8	14	22
Previous Attacks - - - -	8	10	18	17	18	35
Hereditary Influence ascertained - -	13	6	19	11	18	29
Congenital Defect ascertained - - - -	2	4	6	7	1	8
Other ascertained causes - - - -	5	1	6	1	—	1
Unknown - - - -	20	17	37	16	14	30

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

STAFFORD (Stafford). The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 224. (121 Males and 103 Females.)			STAFFORD (Burntwood). The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 105. (56 Males and 49 Females.)			SUFFOLK. The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 128. (58 Males and 70 Females.)			SURREY (Wandsworth). The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 304. (127 Males and 177 Females.)		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
14	19	33	-	7	7	4	7	11	4	17	21
7	2	9	2	-	2	6	6	12	3	1	4
7	2	9	2	2	4	1	6	7	8	4	12
3	6	9	1	-	1	5	9	14	3	3	6
1	3	4	-	-	-	1	4	5	2	3	5
4	6	10	-	-	-	8	2	10	2	6	8
22	5	27	15	3	18	10	-	10	19	9	28
-	-	-	2	-	2	1	-	1	-	1	1
-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	2	1	3
-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	3	-	1	1
-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	2	3	1	4
5	1	6	-	-	-	2	-	2	3	3	6
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	7	7	-	3	3	-	1	1	-	11	11
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	8	8	-	-	-
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	1	1
2	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1
6	1	7	1	-	1	2	4	6	-	1	1
2	2	4	8	2	10	1	-	1	2	3	5
1	1	2	16	12	28	5	4	9	20	12	32
-	-	-	-	-	-	8	13	21	28	20	48
36	34	70	1	4	5	16	25	41	4	13	17
2	2	4	6	13	19	3	2	5	7	1	8
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
35	16	51	-	-	-	1	5	6	37	69	106

TABLE XXXIV.—COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued -

CAUSES OF INSANITY.	SURREY (Brookwood).			SUSSEX.		
	The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 280. (147 Males and 133 Females.)			The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 211. (104 Males and 107 Females.)		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
MORAL :						
Domestic Trouble (including loss of relatives and friends)	6	11	17	3	5	8
Adverse Circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties)	7	2	9	9	6	15
Mental Anxiety and "Worry" (not included under the above two heads), and Overwork	21	27	48	6	2	8
Religious Excitement - - - -	2	4	6	4	6	10
Love Affairs (including Seduction) - -	2	4	6	-	8	8
Fright and Nervous Shock - - - -	3	5	8	1	2	3
PHYSICAL :						
Intemperance, in Drink - - - -	37	18	55	19	7	26
„ Sexual - - - -	1	1	2	3	-	3
Venereal Disease - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Self-abuse (Sexual) - - - -	4	-	4	1	-	1
Over-exertion - - - -	1	10	11	-	-	-
Sunstroke - - - -	4	-	4	1	1	2
Accident or Injury - - - -	10	3	13	6	-	6
Pregnancy - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Parturition, and the Puerperal State - -	-	14	14	-	-	-
Lactation - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1
Uterine and Ovarian Disorders - - - -	-	9	9	-	2	2
Puberty - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Change of Life - - - -	-	4	4	-	3	3
Fevers - - - -	2	2	4	1	-	1
Privation and Starvation - - - -	5	-	5	-	-	-
Old Age - - - -	4	12	16	7	7	14
Other Bodily Diseases or Disorders - -	8	2	10	18	23	41
Previous Attacks - - - -	19	2	21	2	2	4
Hereditary Influence ascertained - -	19	14	33	23	25	48
Congenital Defect ascertained - - - -	3	5	8	9	8	17
Other ascertained causes - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-
Unknown - - - -	38	17	55	16	23	39

- - COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

WARWICK.			WILTS.			WORCESTER.			YORK, N. RIDING.		
The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 119. (54 Males and 65 Females.)			The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 113. (51 Males and 62 Females.)			The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 141. (71 Males and 70 Females.)			The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 115. (65 Males and 50 Females.)		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
6	13	19	4	5	9	6	15	21	3	8	11
6	4	10	2	2	4	8	1	9	10	5	15
2	4	6	4	1	5	3	5	8	4	4	8
1	-	1	4	1	5	2	3	5	2	4	6
-	4	4	3	3	6	-	5	5	-	-	-
-	1	1	4	2	6	5	3	8	-	-	-
18	2	20	11	2	13	25	6	31	5	4	9
1	-	1	2	3	5	3	4	7	-	-	-
-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	-	2	1	-	1	2	1	3	-	-	-
2	-	2	1	-	1	3	2	5	-	-	-
1	-	1	1	1	2	3	1	4	5	1	6
-	1	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	8	8	-	7	7	-	2	2	-	4	4
-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-
-	4	4	-	4	4	-	3	3	-	2	2
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	-	2	2	3	5	1	-	1	1	1	2
1	2	3	6	3	9	6	10	16	-	-	-
4	5	9	3	3	6	3	4	7	1	-	1
3	9	12	15	10	25	27	22	49	2	3	5
5	13	18	12	19	31	17	25	42	3	11	14
8	22	30	9	7	16	15	14	29	3	3	6
7	2	9	5	3	8	4	1	5	3	1	4
-	-	-	2	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	-
10	8	18	2	3	5	1	1	2	29	7	36

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

CAUSES OF INSANITY.	YORK, WEST RIDING. (Wakefield.)			YORK, WEST RIDING. (Wadsley, Sheffield.)		
	The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 440.			The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 361.		
	(220 Males and 220 Females.)			(176 Males and 185 Females.)		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
MORAL:						
Domestic Trouble (including loss of relatives and friends)	9	29	38	7	10	17
Adverse Circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties)	20	7	27	27	11	38
Mental Anxiety and "Worry" (not included under the above two heads), and Over-work	25	9	34	25	10	35
Religious Excitement - - - -	3	5	8	5	-	5
Love Affairs (including Seduction) - -	1	7	8	1	5	6
Fright and Nervous Shock - - -	2	3	5	5	4	9
PHYSICAL:						
Intemperance, in Drink - - - -	33	22	55	57	10	67
" Sexual - - - -	2	3	5	-	1	1
Venereal Disease - - - -	1	-	1	1	1	2
Self-abuse (Sexual) - - - -	12	-	12	4	-	4
Over-exertion - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-
Sunstroke - - - -	2	-	2	3	-	3
Accident or Injury - - - -	13	2	15	26	4	30
Pregnancy - - - -	-	2	2	-	-	-
Parturition and the Puerperal State - -	-	28	28	-	28	28
Lactation - - - -	-	6	6	-	5	5
Uterine and Ovarian Disorders - - -	-	11	11	-	21	21
Puberty - - - -	3	-	3	1	5	6
Change of Life - - - -	-	27	27	-	20	20
Fevers - - - -	-	3	3	4	-	4
Privation and Starvation - - - -	10	7	17	3	9	12
Old Age - - - -	21	11	32	2	13	15
Other Bodily Diseases or Disorders - -	12	18	30	27	17	44
Previous Attacks - - - -	34	48	82	34	49	83
Hereditary Influence ascertained - -	62	72	134	65	51	116
Congenital Defect ascertained - - -	19	10	29	12	6	18
Other ascertained causes - - - -	3	9	12	-	1	1
Unknown - - - -	49	34	83	5	2	7

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

YORK, EAST RIDING. The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 51. (24 Males and 27 Females.)			BIRMINGHAM. The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 256. (122 Males and 134 Females).			BRISTOL. The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 116. (47 Males and 69 Females).			HULL. The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 77. (37 Males and 40 Females.)		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
-	3	3	6	11	17	-	2	2	2	4	6
1	-	1	7	4	11	1	1	2	-	-	-
-	1	1	3	2	5	1	1	2	3	1	4
2	1	3	-	1	1	2	-	2	-	1	1
-	-	-	1	1	2	-	2	2	1	-	1
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	3	3
2	2	4	48	15	63	3	11	14	8	2	10
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1
2	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	2	6	-	6
-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	1	1
-	1	1	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	8	8
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	5	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
1	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	-
-	-	-	2	7	9	-	3	3	2	-	2
4	2	6	27	18	45	-	1	1	10	11	21
-	-	-	1	-	1	4	3	7	4	14	18
2	1	3	25	36	61	12	22	34	3	2	5
2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	4	-	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
9	18	27	27	41	68	23	-	23	2	3	5

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

CAUSES OF INSANITY.	IPSWICH.			LEICESTER.		
	The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 50.			The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 157.		
	(27 Males and 23 Females.)			(82 Males and 75 Females.)		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
MORAL:						
Domestic Trouble (including loss of relatives and friends)	-	1	1	4	5	9
Adverse Circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties)	1	-	1	8	-	8
Mental Anxiety and "Worry" (not included under the above two heads), and Overwork	1	-	1	7	2	9
Religious Excitement - - - -	1	1	2	3	1	4
Love Affairs (including Seduction) - -	1	1	2	-	2	2
Fright and Nervous Shock - - - -	-	-	—	-	2	2
PHYSICAL:						
Intemperance in Drink - - - -	1	-	1	26	12	38
„ Sexual - - - -	-	-	—	3	2	5
Venereal Disease - - - -	-	-	—	-	-	—
Self-abuse (Sexual) - - - -	-	-	—	-	-	—
Over-exertion - - - -	-	-	—	-	-	—
Sunstroke - - - -	-	-	—	-	-	—
Accident or Injury - - - -	-	1	1	6	-	6
Pregnancy - - - -	-	-	—	-	2	2
Parturition and the Puerperal State - -	-	1	1	-	8	8
Lactation - - - -	-	-	—	-	-	—
Uterine and Ovarian Disorders - - - -	-	-	—	-	2	2
Puberty - - - -	-	-	—	-	5	5
Change of Life - - - -	-	-	—	-	4	4
Fevers - - - -	-	-	—	-	-	—
Privation and Starvation - - - -	-	-	—	-	1	1
Old Age - - - -	-	-	—	5	4	9
Other Bodily Diseases or Disorders - -	1	-	1	9	3	12
Previous Attacks - - - -	3	8	11	15	18	33
Hereditary Influence ascertained - -	2	3	5	27	25	52
Congenital Defect ascertained - - - -	1	-	1	5	6	11
Other ascertained causes - - - -	2	-	2	-	-	—
Unknown - - - -	17	9	26	14	11	25

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

LONDON (City of). The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 43. (19 Males and 24 Females.)			NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 74. (44 Males and 30 Females.)			NORWICH. The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 40. (16 Males and 24 Females.)			TOTAL OF COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS. The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 10,433. (5,120 Males and 5,313 Females.)		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
-	1	1	1	4	5	1	-	1	202	501	703
1	1	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	348	178	526
-	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	3	277	243	520
-	-	-	2	1	3	-	2	2	120	127	247
-	1	1	-	2	2	1	3	4	33	151	184
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72	103	175
1	2	3	12	2	14	7	5	12	1,130	440	1,570
-	1	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	53	55	108
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	19	25	44
-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	93	5	98
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	46	47	93
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	120	10	130
1	1	2	3	-	3	1	1	2	274	57	331
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	49	49
-	1	1	-	3	3	-	1	1	-	370	370
-	-	-	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	113	113
-	1	1	-	6	6	-	1	1	-	148	148
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	6	32	38
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	4	4	-	199	199
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	41	78
2	-	2	3	-	3	1	-	1	97	105	202
-	-	-	2	1	3	2	-	2	191	249	440
-	-	-	5	2	7	9	8	17	545	598	1,143
3	4	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	621	787	1,408
4	9	13	1	1	2	5	7	12	854	1,059	1,913
1	1	2	3	1	4	1	4	5	280	203	483
-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	77	35	112
9	4	13	8	8	16	-	-	-	1,226	1,230	2,456

TABLE XXXIV.—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 Patients Admitted was 160. (109 Males and 51 Females.)			The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 378. (152 Males and 226 Females.)		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
MORAL:						
Domestic Trouble (including loss of relatives and friends)	—	—	—	6	14	20
Adverse Circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties)	—	—	—	30	20	50
Mental Anxiety and "Worry" (not included under the above two heads), and Overwork	—	—	—	18	18	36
Religious Excitement - - -	—	—	—	3	9	12
Love Affairs (including Seduction)	—	—	—	4	10	14
Fright and Nervous Shock - -	2	—	2	1	7	8
PHYSICAL:						
Intemperance, in Drink - - -	—	—	—	16	8	24
„ Sexual - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venereal Disease - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Self-abuse (Sexual) - - - -	—	—	—	8	—	8
Over-exertion - - - -	—	—	—	3	3	6
Sunstroke - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accident or Injury - - - -	9	5	14	2	2	4
Pregnancy - - - -	—	—	—	—	19	19
Parturition and the Puerperal State	—	—	—	—	17	17
Lactation - - - -	—	—	—	—	4	4
Uterine and Ovarian Disorders -	—	—	—	—	1	1
Puberty - - - -	—	—	—	—	1	1
Change of Life - - - -	—	—	—	—	2	2
Fevers - - - -	—	—	—	1	2	3
Privation and Starvation - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Old Age - - - -	—	—	—	2	1	3
Other Bodily Diseases or Disorders	27	16	43	10	8	18
Previous Attacks - - - -	—	—	—	20	39	59
Hereditary Influence ascertained -	20	4	24	7	26	33
Congenital Defect ascertained -	19	8	27	1	3	4
Other ascertained causes - -	9	8	17	2	—	2
Unknown - - - -	29	12	41	38	49	87

- HOSPITALS.

NAVAL, MILITARY, AND STATE ASYLUMS.

THE REMAINING
11 REGISTERED HOS-
PITALS.

The Total Number
of Patients Admitted
was 299.

(149 Males and 150 Females.)

ROYAL MILITARY
HOSPITAL, NETLEY, AND
ROYAL INDIA ASYLUM,
EALING.

The Total Number
of Patients Admitted
was 176.

(All Males.)

ROYAL NAVAL HOSPI-
TAL, YARMOUTH.

The Total Number
of Patients Admitted
was 45.

(All Males.)

CRIMINAL ASYLUM,
BROADMOOR.

The Total Number
of Patients Admitted
was 38.

(24 Males and 14 Females.)

THE REMAINING 11 REGISTERED HOSPITALS.			ROYAL MILITARY HOSPITAL, NETLEY, AND ROYAL INDIA ASYLUM, EALING.			ROYAL NAVAL HOSPITAL, YARMOUTH.			CRIMINAL ASYLUM, BROADMOOR.		
The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 299. (149 Males and 150 Females.)			The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 176. (All Males.)			The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 45. (All Males.)			The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 38. (24 Males and 14 Females.)		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
6	23	29	8	-	8	1	-	1	4	1	5
27	7	34	5	-	5	-	-	-	2	-	2
25	9	34	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	6	13	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	4	5	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	13	38	76	-	76	23	-	23	8	2	10
5	-	5	-	-	-	13	-	13	-	-	-
4	-	4	21	-	21	2	-	2	1	-	1
7	-	7	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-
4	4	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	2	7	11	-	11	2	-	2	1	-	1
3	1	4	16	-	16	2	-	2	1	-	1
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
-	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
-	12	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	1	1	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-
-	12	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	1	3	8	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
6	4	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	12	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	20	42	11	-	11	-	-	-	2	2	4
31	43	74	49	-	49	15	-	15	5	1	6
2	-	2	37	-	37	-	-	-	6	1	7
-	-	-	79	-	79*	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	13	35	9	-	9	1	-	1	5	3	8

* All these are "climate (tropical)."

TABLE XXXIV.—*continued.*—METROPOLITAN LICENSED

CAUSES OF INSANITY.	BETHNAL HOUSE, CAMBERWELL HOUSE, HOXTON HOUSE, and PECKHAM HOUSE.			GROVE HALL.		
	The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 793. (336 Males and 457 Females.)			The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 53. (All Males, chiefly Soldiers.)		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
MORAL:						
Domestic Trouble (including loss of relatives and friends)	12	66	78	2	—	2
Adverse Circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties)	24	8	32	1	—	1
Mental Anxiety and "Worry" (not included under the above two heads), and Overwork	40	22	62	5	—	5
Religious Excitement - - - -	14	5	19	—	—	—
Love Affairs (including Seduction) - -	1	10	11	1	—	1
Fright and Nervous Shock - - - -	4	9	13	1	—	1
PHYSICAL:						
Intemperance, in Drink - - - -	63	38	101	12	—	12
„ Sexual - - - -	7	3	10	—	—	—
Venereal Disease - - - -	3	4	7	4	—	4
Self-abuse (Sexual) - - - -	18	6	24	2	—	2
Over-exertion - - - -	1	—	1	—	—	—
Sunstroke - - - -	6	1	7	1	—	1
Accident or Injury - - - -	13	5	18	—	—	—
Pregnancy - - - -	—	3	3	—	—	—
Parturition and the Puerperal State - -	—	38	38	—	—	—
Lactation - - - -	—	8	8	—	—	—
Uterine and Ovarian Disorders - - - -	—	11	11	—	—	—
Puberty - - - -	—	1	1	—	—	—
Change of Life - - - -	—	18	18	—	—	—
Fevers - - - -	1	1	2	1	—	1
Privation and Starvation - - - -	2	6	8	1	—	1
Old Age - - - -	16	14	30	—	—	—
Other Bodily Diseases or Disorders - -	24	34	59	9	—	9*
Previous Attacks - - - -	33	95	128	6	—	6
Hereditary Influence ascertained - -	43	43	86	16	—	16
Congenital Defect ascertained - - - -	7	10	17	—	—	—
Other ascertained causes - - - -	1	—	1	8	—	8†
Unknown - - - -	84	93	177	14	—	14

* Seven of these are "climate (tropical)"

† All " " "

- HOUSES.			PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.						TOTAL OF REGIS- TERED HOSPITALS, STATE ASYLUMS, AND LICENSED HOUSES.		
THE REMAINING 32 METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES. The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 242. (135 Males and 107 Females.)			FISHERTON HOUSE. The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 219. (107 Males & 112 Females.)			THE REMAINING 58 PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES. The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 473. (260 Males & 213 Females.)			The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 2,876. (1,546 Males and 1,330 Females.)		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
3	12	15	2	10	12	11	27	38	55	153	208
10	2	12	2	1	3	35	3	38	136	41	177
32	13	45	7	6	13	50	26	76	180	94	274
3	4	7	2	2	4	9	11	20	39	37	76
1	8	9	1	2	3	-	15	15	10	50	60
1	4	5	3	5	8	1	6	7	13	36	49
15	4	19	8	7	15	44	19	63	290	91	381
9	1	10	-	-	-	7	-	7	41	4	45
4	-	4	-	-	-	3	-	3	42	4	46
13	-	13	1	-	1	13	3	16	66	9	75
5	1	6	-	-	-	6	3	9	19	11	30
7	-	7	2	1	3	8	-	8	43	4	47
6	-	6	7	1	8	6	3	9	65	17	82
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	29	29
-	11	11	-	3	3	-	16	16	-	97	97
-	2	2	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	17	17
-	11	11	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	41	41
-	1	1	-	-	-	2	4	6	6	8	14
-	7	7	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	49	49
-	-	-	2	-	2	2	3	5	17	7	24
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	7	10
9	2	11	3	-	3	9	4	13	45	25	70
11	4	15	4	1	5	22	11	33	121	86	207
9	14	23	-	-	-	20	31	51	123	201	324
19	30	49	3	2	5	29	43	72	237	192	429
14	7	21	-	-	-	29	17	46	115	46	161
-	1	1	2	-	2	2	2	4	103	11	114
11	6	17	60	72	132	30	28	58	303	276	579

STATISTICS.

In Appendix A. will be found the details of the annual returns made by the clerks of boards of guardians, pursuant to the 64th Section of the Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853, showing the number of patients chargeable to the various unions and parishes on the 1st of January last. This Appendix is followed by a table showing how many of the patients chargeable to metropolitan unions and parishes were in the District Asylums at Leavesden, Caterham, and Darenth, respectively, at the above-named date.

In Appendices B¹ and B² are set forth, as heretofore, various details with reference to patients in County and Borough and State Asylums, in Hospitals, and in Licensed Houses, including also private patients in "single charge." As regards the patients thus placed (the private being distinguished from the pauper patients), are shown the changes that have occurred during the year, by admissions, re-admissions, and transfers, by discharges, and by deaths; and as regards County and Borough and State Asylums, and Hospitals, the ratios of the recoveries to the admissions, and of the deaths to the average daily number resident, and to the total number under treatment.

The number of post-mortem examinations made, the suicides that have occurred, besides certain other details, are also shown in these Appendices.

In Appendix B¹ it has not hitherto been our practice, in estimating the ratio of recoveries, to exclude the transfers from the total admissions of the year, the reason being that the transfers could not have been separated in the table of admissions for the series of years commencing in 1859, given annually in the body of these Reports, with which tables the detailed calculations of each particular year would naturally be compared. Inasmuch, however, as it has been found practicable to eliminate the transfers in the *decennial* tables now given in the body of this Report, it has been thought best, for the purpose of properly calculating the ratio of the recoveries, to exclude these transfers also from the total admissions of the year, in each particular Asylum or Hospital, as shown in this Appendix. These recoveries bear the proportion of 45·02 per cent. to the total number of admissions, excluding transfers and re-admissions.

The total number in the Asylums, &c., and as "single patients" in private care, on the 1st of January last, was 47,650, of whom 4,187 males and 3,591 females were

were private patients, and 18,133 males and 21,739 females were paupers. The total admissions of the year 1878 were 15,102, but of these 1,532, or 10·14 per cent., were transfers, and 1,726, or 11·42 per cent., were re-admissions. The patients discharged and transferred were 8,796, of whom 5,332 are returned as "recovered." The deaths of the year were 4,715, and in 2,349 of these cases post-mortem examinations were made.

STATISTICS.
Proportion of recoveries to admissions.

The patients in County and Borough Asylums on the 1st January 1878 were 37,763 (17,116 males and 20,647 females); the admissions of the year were 11,604 (5,807 males and 5,797 females).

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.

The patients discharged from the above-named establishments, including those transferred to other Asylums, were 6,471 (2,992 males and 3,479 females), of whom 1,827 males and 2,420 females were returned as "recovered." The deaths of the year 1878 were 4,025 (2,253 males and 1,772 females). As the result of these changes, the patients left in these Public Asylums on the 1st of January last were 38,871 (17,678 males and 21,193 females), being an increase on the numbers resident on the 1st January 1878, of 552 males and 546 females.

The daily average number resident in the County and Borough Asylums throughout the year 1878, was 38,586 (17,515 males and 21,071 females).

The recoveries of the year, as compared with the admissions (from which the transfers have, for this calculation, been excluded), have been at the rate of 40·3 per cent. for both sexes, or 35·3 per cent. for the males, and 45·2 per cent. for the females.

The mortality of the year in County and Borough Asylums has been 10·4 per cent. for both sexes, on the average daily number resident, or 12·8 per cent. amongst the males, and 8·4 per cent. amongst the females. These figures, both as regards the rate of recovery and of mortality, differ but slightly from the averages of the last 10 years, as shown in the tables of the body of this Report.

The whole of the entries made by us in the Visitors' books of the County and Borough Asylums will be found in the Appendix (C.). To these we may refer for detailed information as to the condition and progress of each institution.

The list of the Asylums, with the names of the medical superintendents, and of the clerks of the Committees of Visitors, is given in the Appendix (Q).

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BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.

In accordance with our usual practice we proceed to enumerate the alterations and additions to County and Borough Asylums, for which plans have been submitted and approved during the year,* mentioning also, in order, such occurrences in relation to this branch of our subject as appear to be most deserving of attention.

Berks,
Reading, and
Newbury.
Improvements.

Plans for an additional engine and boiler-house at the Berkshire Asylum have been approved by the Secretary of State, the estimate for which was 1,050 *l.*, exclusive of boilers and machinery, which it was calculated would cost 995 *l.*

Joint Counties
Asylum,
Carmarthen.

In our last Report we alluded to the proposed enlargement of the Carmarthen Asylum, stating that the original plans for this purpose had been abandoned on account of the unusually high estimate, and that the work had been entrusted to another architect.

Additions.

Additional accommodation for 90 female patients was required, and it was also proposed to build a hospital for infectious cases, capable of containing 10 patients of each sex. The estimate for carrying out the new plans was 13,000 *l.*, or nearly 5,000 *l.* less than the one given for the original scheme, and after careful consideration, and the adoption, by the Visitors, of various alterations suggested by us, we were able to recommend them for the Secretary of State's approval.

Disagreement
between
Quarter Ses-
sions.

This approval was signified on the 6th of March 1878. When, however, the plans were laid before the Courts of Quarter Session of the three counties in union on the 9th and 11th of April following, for their approbation, the Cardiganshire Court withheld its approval.

In accordance with the provisions of the Act 24 & 25 Vict. c. 3, s. 4, the matter was then referred to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, for his decision. After making such inquiry as he thought proper, and after duly weighing and considering the question, Mr. Secretary Cross, by writing under his hand, directed the plans and estimate to be proceeded with and carried into execution forthwith.

Cheshire.
Chester.
Additions.

With a view of providing further dormitory accommodation for epileptic and suicidal cases at the Chester Asylum; the Visitors determined to add a floor to the existing hospital block;

* Minor alterations, for which the estimate did not exceed 600*l.*, are tabulated in Appendix (D.)

block; and plans for that purpose have, upon our report, been approved by the Secretary of State. The estimated cost for this work was 870 *l*. COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.

The Committee of Visitors for the United Counties of Westmorland and Cumberland, submitted in May last, plans for a block of new workshops, which have been long needed, and the erection of which had become more than ever necessary in consequence of a proposed enlargement of the Asylum. The new building will be detached. The plans, and an estimate for 1,814 *l*., were approved by the Secretary of State in June last. Cumberland
and West-
morland.
New workshops.

After considerable correspondence with the Visitors and Architect of the Denbigh Asylum, as to the best mode of providing further accommodation, we recommended, for the Secretary of State's approval, plans for a new wing, containing, on the ground floor, a dining-hall, a ward for 48 epileptic patients, on the first floor; and a dormitory and six single rooms on the floor above, the whole capable of affording accommodation for 84 patients. Denbigh.
Additions.

The estimate for these additions was 7,250 *l*., which our consulting architect certified as being a reasonable and proper one.

A project of union between the County and Borough of Derby being in course of negotiation, and in view of the probable enlargement of the County Asylum, which would thereby become necessary, the Committee availed themselves of an opportunity to purchase upwards of 16 acres of additional land adjoining the Asylum property, and the contract was approved by Mr. Secretary Cross early in the past year. The negotiation for a union ultimately fell through, but meanwhile plans for a considerable enlargement of the Asylum had been submitted. These were subsequently withdrawn. The land remains in possession of the county, and its purchase is fully justified by the wants of the county alone. Derbyshire.
Additional
land.

The plans for the proposed second Asylum for the county of Essex, at Wickham Bishop, received in January last the approval of the Secretary of State. The estimated cost was 65,000 *l*. The Asylum is to provide, in the first instance, accommodation for 150 patients of each sex, but the offices are planned on a scale sufficient to admit of a considerable extension of the sleeping and day rooms. Essex.
Second asylum.

The Committee of Justices, however, have wisely deferred

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.

the commencement of building operations on this site until a sufficient supply of water should have been obtained. Up to the end of the year this has not been done; although in October the well had been sunk to 361 feet below the surface without reaching water.

Temporary
accommodation
at Lee Hall.

In these circumstances and the pressure for Asylum space still continuing, the Committee of Visitors of the Brentwood Asylum have vigorously set to work to obtain temporary accommodation, such as that which at Mistley has for now some time been successfully provided.

With this end they have hired a house called Lee Hall, situate at Leyton, which previous to the conclusion of the arrangement was inspected, at the request of the Committee, by two members of our Board, who reported that the house, formerly a gentleman's residence, standing in two acres of walled garden, was substantially built, containing good rooms, and capable, with certain alterations, of accommodating between 40 and 50 patients of the quieter and chronic class, whom alone it was proposed to draft to this place from Brentwood.

Arrangements will be made for the daily or more frequent visiting of the patients by a medical practitioner in the immediate neighbourhood; while the distance from Brentwood is not such as to preclude the medical superintendent of that Asylum from exercising the necessary amount of supervision.

The arrangement is perhaps as good a one as the Committee could make; and the removal of a number of patients not requiring active treatment will afford considerable relief to the county Asylum wards.

Gloucester.
Second asylum.
Site purchased.

The justices of Gloucester have, in view of the increased demand for Asylum accommodation for the pauper lunatics of the county and city, resolved to meet that want by building at a convenient distance from the existing Asylum an auxiliary Asylum, which they propose chiefly to devote to the chronic and harmless patients.

They have succeeded in finding a very suitable site, comprising nearly 119 acres, at Barnwood, within a mile and a quarter of the present Asylum.

The land having been inspected in October 1877 by two members of our Board, who reported very favourably of it, the contract for the purchase was, on our recommendation, formally approved by the Secretary of State in July last.

The price of the estate was 12,100 *l.*, which we do not consider

consider excessive, having regard to its proximity to the large City of Gloucester.

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BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned a scheme for the enlargement of the cemetery at the Hants Asylum, by the addition of a piece of land consisting of between two and three roods, which has since been duly consecrated.

Hants.

An opportunity presented itself in the autumn for acquiring about 20 acres of additional land for this Asylum; and we are glad to report that it was secured on favourable terms. The purchase money was 2,850 *l.*; this included a public-house, objectionably situated close to the Asylum gates, and which will be made available as a residence for married attendants.

Additional
land.

In our last Report we referred to a proposal of the justices of the County of Lancaster to provide the much-needed additional accommodation for pauper lunatics by the erection of auxiliary buildings in connection with the Lancaster, Prestwich, Rainhill, and Whittingham Asylums, at the same time expressing an opinion that it was only at the last-named Asylum that the quantity of land would justify an addition of from 500 to 600 patients to the existing population.

Lancashire
Asylums.
Additional
accommoda-
tion.

The visitors of the Lancaster Asylum, in pursuance of this arrangement, have entered into negotiations for the purchase of land adjoining their property, and early in the past year submitted plans for a building to be erected on the newly acquired site, and intended to accommodate 600 patients. These plans are still under consideration.

Lancashire
Asylums.
(Lancaster).

At the Prestwich Asylum, up to the close of the year, no additional land has been actually purchased, nor have plans been approved for the intended annexe; but negotiations are in progress, and we shall next year, in all probability, be enabled to report that both have been done.

Lancashire
Asylums.
(Prestwich).

In contemplation of the erection of an auxiliary block, additional land has been bought, with due approval, at Rainhill Asylum, the total acreage of three distinct, but adjacent, estates thus purchased being about 125 acres. This land, however, in circumstances to which we shall have to refer particularly in our Report for the year 1879, will probably be exchanged for another and a more suitable estate.

Lancashire
Asylums.
(Rainhill).

An opportunity occurred at the latter end of the year 1877 for the purchase of about 68 acres of land adjoining the Whit-

Lancashire
Asylums.
(Whittingham).

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.
Lancashire
Asylums
(Whittingham).

tingham Asylum Estate, which the Committee of Visitors had for a long time past been anxious to purchase. The price was 7,171 *l.* 10 *s.*, and the contract was approved by the Secretary of State in April 1878. Since then plans for an annexe, or auxiliary buildings, to accommodate 674 imbecile and epileptic patients of a harmless type, have been prepared and submitted to us by the Committee of Visitors.

In our opinion this building is designed on a scale unnecessarily costly, the space provided, both in dormitories and day-rooms, being greatly in excess of what has been found sufficient for a similar class of patients at Leavesden and Caterham Metropolitan District Asylums.

This objection was urged by us as forcibly as possible, but without effect, on the Committee and their medical superintendent, who were as strongly convinced of the desirability of providing very ample cubical space. Some modifications in the plans having been adopted in order to comply with our other suggestions, we transmitted them in August last to the Home Office, with a statement of our objections on the ground of unnecessary cost. The plans received Mr. Cross's approval. The estimate, which we were advised was moderate for the amount of building, was 55,000 *l.*

Leicestershire
and Rutland.
Proposed
removal of
asylum.

In consequence of the termination of the lease of about 40 acres of land occupied by the Committee of Visitors for the use of the Leicestershire and Rutland Asylum, sufficient land not remaining for the employment of the patients, it has been determined to remove the institution to another site.

The Leicestershire and Rutland Asylum was opened in 1837, and was one of those established under the Acts 48 Geo. 3, c. 96, and 9 Geo. 4, c. 40, at the joint expense of counties and subscribers. Originally it belonged solely to Leicestershire and the subscribers to the institution. In 1849 the county of Rutland entered into the union.

There were, in 1844, according to the Report of the Metropolitan Commissioners in Lunacy printed in that year, five of these mixed Asylums. Those established at Leicester and at Bodmin alone survive to the present day.

At the other three mixed Asylums, Gloucester, Nottingham, and Stafford, the inconveniences of associating the private with the pauper patients have led to the separation of the charity or subscription element, and to the establishment of the Registered Hospitals of Barnwood, The Coppice Nottingham, and Coton Hill.

The

The Committee of Visitors of the Asylum, in March 1878, informed us that they had entered into a provisional contract for the purchase of an estate at Newtown Unthank, between six and seven miles from Leicester, on the road to Ashby-de-la-Zouche, which they proposed should be the site of the new Asylum.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.
Leicestershire
and Rutland.
Proposed
removal of
asylum.

The ground was soon after inspected by two members of this Board, whose report thereon concluded with these words :—

“It is proposed, in the first instance, to build for 500 patients, and we understand that it is in contemplation to provide elsewhere for the charitable portion of the institution. Were it not so, it might be our duty to point out that the distance of this site from Leicester would be a serious objection; and even considering it as a pauper Asylum, it is not unworthy of consideration whether this remoteness from all means of amusement may not create a difficulty in retaining the services of good attendants and nurses.

“Subject to these matters, we are of opinion that this site is a very good one, and that the Board need have no hesitation in recommending it for the approval of the Secretary of State.”

The question of the water supply, a point to which the Report called attention, having been satisfactorily answered, and no notice being taken by the Committee, to whom a copy of the Report was sent, of the passage above quoted, we did not hesitate, when the provisional contract was submitted to us, to recommend it for the approval of the Secretary of State, which was accordingly given in June 1878.

We have since been informed that the separation of the “Charity” from the Asylum is by no means decided on.

Had we been aware of this, we should not have recommended the approval of the site, concurring fully with the doubts expressed by our Colleagues as to its suitability for private patients, for whose proper treatment a secluded rural neighbourhood, devoid of objects of interest and amusement within a short distance is unsuitable.

As at the end of the year the matter was still unsettled, we will here merely express our hope, that the Committee of Subscribers to the Charity, if they finally determine not to break off the connection with the Pauper Asylum, and to found a Registered Hospital on the plan of Barnwood, Northampton,

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.

Leicestershire
and Rutland.

Northampton, or Coton Hill, will take care that at the new Asylum a detached building will be provided for the private or "charity" patients.

The Newtown Unthank estate comprises 166 acres, and cost 11,900 *l.* The counties in union will be no losers by the substitution of the new for the old Asylum, as the present site has become very valuable, owing to its proximity to the town of Leicester.

Lincoln.
Cottages.

The Home Secretary has, upon our Report, approved plans for the erection of six cottages at the Lincoln Asylum, at an estimated cost of 1,400 *l.* They are intended for the use of married attendants, and will prove a very useful addition to the Asylum.

Middlesex
(Colney Hatch).
Additions.

Upon our Report, the Secretary of State has approved plans for various important additions and improvements at the Colney Hatch Asylum, comprising—

1. Increased infirmary accommodation for female patients.

2. A re-arrangement of the entire system of water closets in both male and female divisions.

3. The provision of dormitories and a day-room for the female nurses when off duty.

The cost of these works was estimated at 16,000*l.*

Middlesex
(Hanwell).
Improvements.

Plans have been duly sanctioned for the construction at the Middlesex Asylum at Hanwell of new staircases, water-closets, and water tanks.

These works, when finished, will be a great improvement to the Asylum. The estimate was 2,200 *l.*

Northampton-
shire.
Cemetery.

After much correspondence regarding the arrangements to be made for the interment of patients dying in the Northampton Asylum, and having satisfied ourselves that no public burial ground was available for the purpose, we recommended for the Secretary of State's approval a scheme and plans for the appropriation of 1½ acres of the Asylum estate as a cemetery, and the erection of a small mortuary thereon. The ground is close to the Asylum Chapel, which will be used for the performance of the Burial Service.

Salop and
Montgomery.

Since our last Report nothing has been done by the justices of the counties of Salop and Montgomery, and of the Boroughs united therewith, to provide the additional
Asylum

Asylum accommodation for their pauper lunatics then and still so urgently required.

It is true that to relieve themselves of their difficulty, the Visitors for the County of Salop and the Boroughs in Union carried, in the course of the year, against the Montgomeryshire Visitors, who were in the minority, a motion for dissolving the union and paying Montgomeryshire for their interest in the joint Asylum.

The Secretary of State, however, has declined to ratify this resolution with his approval. Things remain, therefore, *in statu quo*. The Asylum is overcrowded, and a large number of the patients are maintained in the Macclesfield Asylum; a most unsatisfactory arrangement.

The question of how best to enlarge and improve the laundry accommodation at the Wells Asylum has been under consideration for some time past, and different schemes have been proposed for the purpose.

We were of opinion that the first proposal to enlarge the existing laundry offices was very undesirable, the site being too limited, and enclosed on all sides by other buildings. The erection of a new detached laundry, with residence for the patients employed there, was strongly urged by us, and, after some consideration, adopted by the Visitors. Unfortunately, however, they subsequently withdrew from this purpose, and the original scheme of enlarging the old building was again brought forward. With the assistance of one of our consulting architects, we have endeavoured, as far as possible, to render the proposed extension efficient, but the arrangement can never be good, and the adoption of the scheme is much to be regretted. We placed these views before the Secretary of State, but we did not feel justified in recommending him to withhold his approval of the plans, which have accordingly been sanctioned. The estimate for the work was 1,940 *l.*, besides the cost of steam machinery, calculated at 2,400 *l.* more.

Plans for a clerks' house, and three blocks of cottages, to be erected in connection with the Burntwood Asylum, have, upon our report, been approved by the Secretary of State. The estimated cost for the works was 1,850 *l.*

On the 20th of December the Committee of Justices appointed by the Quarter Sessions to select and purchase a site for an additional Asylum for the County, reported favourably of an estate at Coulsdon, consisting of about

o.86.

148 acres,

COUNTY AND
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ASYLUMS.

Salop and
Montgomery.
Continued
want of accom-
modation.

Somerset and
Bath.
New laundry.

Staffordshire
(Burntwood).
Cottages, &c.

Surrey.
(Third Asylum
at Coulsdon.)
Purchase of
site.

- COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.
Surrey.
(Third Asylum at Coulsdon.)
Purchase of site.
- 148 acres, and situated on the Reigate-road, about a mile and a half from the Caterham Junction, on the Brighton and South Coast Railway. This estate was subsequently inspected by two Members of the Board, and their report confirmed the opinion of the Committee as to the suitability of the site for a large Asylum, provided that a sufficient supply of water could be guaranteed. After due investigation, the report as to the water supply having proved satisfactory, the purchase was determined on, at the price of 23,000 *l.*, and the contract was approved by Mr. Secretary Cross on the 3rd of April 1878.
- Approval of plans.
- On the 15th of October in the same year plans and estimates for the proposed Asylum were submitted, and after very careful consideration on our part, were recommended for the Secretary of State's approval, and were duly sanctioned on the 11th of November last.
- The building when completed will be capable of accommodating 1,224 patients, and the estimated cost is 186,071 *l.*
- Sussex.
Alterations.
- Increased accommodation being required at the Sussex Asylum, the Committee of Visitors determined to convert the existing house appropriated to the medical officer into a ward for patients, and to build for him a new semi-detached residence.
- The estimate for the conversion of the house so as to provide for 64 female patients, was 1,050 *l.*, whilst that for the erection of the new dwelling, after some reduction made at our suggestion, was 2,950 *l.* The plans and estimate were approved by Mr. Secretary Cross in October last.
- Warwick.
Additions.
- The Visitors of the Warwick Asylum have submitted plans for an addition to that building, the object of which is to add to the existing day space, and to provide the means of obtaining better night supervision of the epileptic patients. Certain suggested alterations having been made in the drawings, we recommended them for the Secretary of State's approval. The estimated cost of the new buildings was 2,000 *l.*
- Yorkshire, E.R.
Waterworks.
- In the month of March last year we received a plan and estimate for the erection of a new water tower and other works, in connection with the water supply at the Beverley Asylum. The main feature of this plan was the construction of a sort of tower, containing living rooms, and surmounted by a large tank. Upon submitting this scheme to Mr. Rawlinson, the Engineer, for his professional opinion as to the
- the

the stability of the proposed mode of construction, and the propriety of placing living rooms below a large water tank, he reported very strongly against it. Subsequently an amended plan was submitted, which, upon our report, was approved by Mr. Secretary Cross. The estimated cost for the work was 1,680 *l.*

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ASYLUMS.

The Secretary of State has signified his approval of plan for the following works at the Wadsley Asylum :—

Yorkshire, W.R.
Asylums.
(Wadsley.)

1. Three new water-closets, for 120 *l.*
2. An addition to the infirmary day-room, for 150 *l.*
3. The conversion of a house previously used by the head attendant, into a hospital for infectious disorders, with additions thereto, at a cost of 500 *l.*

Improvements.

At the Birmingham Asylum, which adjoins the Borough Gaol, an exchange of land has been effected between the Asylum Committee and the authorities of the prison. This exchange was advantageous to the Asylum, as it settled the title to the land actually in the occupation of the Committee of Visitors.

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ASYLUMS.
Birmingham
(Winson Green).

The plans for a temporary dormitory to accommodate 50 epileptic female patients, at a cost of 875 *l.*, have received approval. The Asylum being already overcrowded, we thought it proper to obtain from the Committee of Visitors an assurance that no more than 25 additional patients were to be received on the completion of this dormitory, unless some further day-room space were provided.

Additions.

Our Thirty-first Report contained a notice of the purchase by the Town Council of this Borough of an estate of 72 acres, situate at Ruberry Hill, as a site for a second Asylum for the Borough.

Birmingham
(Ruberry Hill).
Plans
approved.

In August last the plans for the building were formally approved, the estimated cost being 100,000 *l.*; the accommodation thus to be provided being for about 520 patients. The offices will be constructed on such a scale as to admit of a future extension up to 800 patients.

In our last Report we adverted to the delay which has taken place in providing a new and suitable Asylum for the Borough of Hull.

Hull.
Proposed re-
moval.

Every year the existing building becomes less fitted for its purpose, and it is admitted that any expenditure on structural improvements would be a mere waste of money. Probably owing to the divided authority of the Town Council

BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.
Hull.

Proposed re-
moval.

and the Committee of Visitors, new difficulties are constantly arising; and as yet, although several estates have been examined, and two of them have been approved by us, no contract for the purchase of a site has yet been submitted, and the matter remains much where it was two years ago. It will be seen from the entry made at the last visit (Appendix C.) that three cases of diphtheria occurred during the year ending August 1878, and that the Asylum is never free from endemic diarrhoea.

We cannot sufficiently deplore the inactivity which permits the continuance of the Asylum on this unhealthy spot.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.
Casualties.

The cases of death by suicide and other fatal or serious casualties, of which the particulars follow, occurred in County and Borough Asylums during the year 1878.

Bucks.
Suicide.

W. R., a man 71 years of age, was admitted into the Bucks County Asylum on 28th December 1876. This was the second time he had been placed under treatment in an asylum. He had never been considered suicidally disposed, nor shown any signs of violence either towards himself or others, and was in consequence trusted to go into the garden alone, and even on some occasions had been permitted to go to Aylesbury unattended, to visit his friends. In the garden of the Asylum there is a space about 80 yards square, enclosed by a boarding 4 feet high, and in the boarding is a door fastened by a padlock, and kept locked. This space is used for propagating plants and cuttings, and there is in it also a water-tank enclosed in brickwork, which is capable of holding water to the depth of rather more than two feet. This tank was covered by a frame, and able to be secured by a padlock, which it was the gardener's duty to see was in proper order and duly fastened.

On Sunday, 5th May, W. R., after attending Divine Service, obtained leave to go into the garden, where he was left by himself. As he did not return to his dinner, a search was instituted, and he was found drowned in this tank. He had got over the boarding which surrounds the tank, where he found the cover of the tank not properly secured, and was thus enabled to destroy himself. The gardener stated in his evidence before the Coroner that he had taken the padlock from the tank to fasten the gate with, as the one attached to the gate was out of repair. The verdict of the jury did not attribute blame to any one, but we felt that some serious notice ought to be taken of the gardener's conduct, as it was
owing

owing to his carelessness and neglect of orders that the patient had the opportunity of committing suicide afforded him, and we expressed our opinions on the matter to the Committee.

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BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.
Bucks.
Suicide.

At the County Asylum at Chester, in March 1878, a patient named J. L. was admitted, the statement of particulars describing him as subject to epilepsy and of suicidal propensities. He was sent to the ward set apart for such cases.

Chester.
Suicide.

On the 21st of May he was in a restless, anxious state of mind. He ate his dinner and returned to the ward. It was then the attendants' dinner hour, and the charge attendant was left by himself in the ward. Expecting in a few minutes to be called to his own dinner he placed his knife and fork in the breast pocket of his coat. He was walking down the corridor, talking to and endeavouring to quiet the patient, when the latter suddenly seized the knife from the attendant's pocket, and then and there cut his own throat. The attendant, with the assistance of some of the patients, wrested the knife from J. L.'s hand, and immediately summoned medical assistance, which was speedily obtained. In spite of treatment, death ensued on the 24th of the month.

It appearing that the number of attendants for the ward in question was only three, while the patients placed there amounted to 37, mostly of the epileptic and suicidal class, an arrangement which explains how all the patients were left during the dinner-hour in charge of one man, we urged upon the Committee of Visitors an addition to the staff. At the visit of our Colleagues in July, it was found that our recommendation had been adopted, but it was then suggested that the table-knives for attendants ought either to be secured immediately after meals in a locked box placed in the mess-room; or, if left in the attendant's hands, to be kept in the bedrooms, they should have proper cases.

W. M., admitted into the Asylum on the 1st November 1876, died on the 15th of November 1878, in the following circumstances.

Kent Asylums
(Barming
Heath).

This patient was an epileptic, and at times subject to fits of great excitement. On the 14th of November, after dining, he, without any reason, went across the room and struck one of the patients. Four attendants then removed him, struggling violently, to another ward, when immediately on being loosed, he seized a chair and turned upon the attendants, who ran away and shut the door after them,

Death after a
struggle with
attendants.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.Kent Asylums
(Barming
Heath).Death after a
struggle with
attendants.

leaving W.M. alone in the ward. On looking through the key-hole he was seen beating the table with the chair. Assistance was called, and six attendants entered the Ward No. 12; the patient then ran away into a passage, where he again turned and attacked the attendants. He then rushed up a staircase, and, on reaching the first landing, turned round and held the attendants at bay. One of the attendants, telling the others to follow him, picked up a chair, and carried it, legs upwards, towards the patient. There then appears to have been a severe struggle, W. M. and the attendants eventually falling "all in a heap" on the stairs, the deceased being beneath the others. He was then conveyed to a ward, struggling all the time. Shortly after this he had a severe fit in the presence of the head attendant, who had by this time been summoned, and who did not see any reason to report the occurrence to the medical officers till seven in the evening, as there were no signs indicating that the man had been injured in the struggle, though he had been very sick and had gone to bed about four o'clock. On being visited by the medical officer at seven, no special indications of serious mischief were observed, but shortly after symptoms of collapse appeared, and the patient died early on the morning of the 15th November. The post-mortem examination disclosed rupture of the abdominal aorta, and small intestines.

On reviewing the circumstances of this case, it seemed to us that there had been a great want of judgment on the part of the attendants in placing this patient, in the first instance, in the empty ward where he was able to obtain possession of the chair, which in his hands became a dangerous weapon, and where he was in a position to effect mischief. Had the patient been placed at once in a single room, the consequences which actually resulted could not have ensued. We also considered that, in not reporting the occurrence to one of the medical officers with as little delay as possible, the attendants had committed a breach of the existing Regulations for the government of the Asylum, for which they should be severely reprimanded. We strongly recommended that a further Regulation should be made requiring the head attendant at once to report to the medical superintendent, or a medical officer, any case of violence which might come to his knowledge. It ought not to be left to the discretion of a head attendant, however deserving of general confidence, and of whatever length of experience, whether to report such occurrence, or to refrain from reporting.

Owing

Owing to the neglect of an attendant to close the door of a pantry, where she had placed the knife and fork she had just used in cutting up the dinners of the patients belonging to the ward, a female patient at the Rainhill Asylum was enabled, unperceived, to obtain possession of a knife, and to retire therewith to a water-closet.

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BOROUGH
ASYLUMS,
Lancashire
Asylums
(Rainhill).
Suicide.

She was missed almost directly, and was very quickly found, but not soon enough to prevent her from cutting her throat, and that so severely, as to cause her death on the following day, the 15th of November.

This patient, though not stated on her admission in August 1878, to be suicidal, had been an inmate of the Asylum on a former occasion, and from her antecedents and depressed state of mind, was kept under more or less close observation, and was not entrusted with knife or scissors.

The attendant to whose carelessness this suicide was due, had been for two years and a half a good servant of the Asylum, and shortly before the fatal occurrence, had been assaulted by two violent patients, producing, not unnaturally, a certain amount of "flurry." In all the circumstances, Dr. Rogers thought it sufficient to point out very strongly to the attendant the deplorable consequences of her neglect, and to transfer her to another ward, where the patients require less constant vigilance.

At the Whittingham Asylum there have been three deaths by suicide in the course of the past year.

Lancashire
Asylums
(Whittingham).
Suicides.

In the first instance, a male patient, E. K., destroyed himself on 7th March by poison, which he obtained in the following way. The patient was suicidal, but apparently much improved in mental condition. He was employed in the joiners' shop, and on the day named was engaged in assisting Walter Walsh, who was the foreman joiner at the Asylum, in some work at the superintendent's house. Some of the wards being infested with rats, the superintendent had procured rat poison for the purpose of destroying them. A portion of this poison was, from time to time, given out to Walsh, with instructions to place it in the rat holes after all the patients had retired to bed, and to remove, early in the morning, any of the poison that might remain.

From Walsh's evidence, taken on the coroner's inquest, it appeared that he had in his coat pocket, on the 7th of March, a box of the rat poison ; that he took off his coat and threw

COUNTY AND
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ASYLUMS.
Lancashire
Asylums
(Whittingham).
Suicides.

it on the ground when at work at the superintendent's house, and forgetting the presence of the poison, subsequently asked E. K. to get him a tool out of a pocket of the coat. In doing this, E. K. obtained possession of the poison, some of which he took, and he was shortly afterwards found in a closet by an attendant, who noticed that he was trembling and that there was vomit on the flags. The medical officers were summoned, and suspecting that the patient had taken an irritant poison, applied the usual remedies, but about midnight E. K. died.

Walsh stated in his evidence that he had got the box of poison from a cupboard in the joiners' shop, and placed it in his pocket on the Monday preceding the 7th March (which was a Thursday), and that he had kept it in his pocket during the interval.

There appeared to us to have been a very censurable degree of negligence on the part of Walsh, who had been made fully acquainted with the patient's suicidal propensity. We called the attention of the Visitors to the case, and subsequently learnt that Walsh had been "severely reprimanded for his conduct."

The second case was that of a female patient, M. B., aged 74 years, admitted into the Asylum in February 1878, committed suicide there on the 23rd of July. She had not been suspected of suicidal tendencies, and had been placed at night in a single room. In the early morning of the day just mentioned, she was found dead, having hung herself by a handkerchief and the string of an apron, which she had concealed, to the bar of the window, the glass of which she had broken during the night.

The third death by suicide at the Whittingham Asylum, was that of a male patient, admitted on the 4th of May. As he was described as suicidal he was placed in the special dormitory (containing 67 patients) at night, from the date of his admission up to the 17th of the same month, when, owing to his noisy habits and disturbing the other occupants of the dormitory, he was transferred to a single room adjoining, which admitted of constant inspection through a window in the panel. The next night, the 18th, he was again placed in the single room, and his hands were put into locked gloves to prevent self-injury. He was seen standing near the window by the attendant about 11 p.m., when he asked to have his gloves removed. This was not done, and the attendant went to the other end of the dormitory to
assist

assist a man in a fit; after that he returned to the room occupied by the patient, and, finding him in bed, went in to see him, and then discovered that he had torn a strip off his sheet and had contrived to fasten it round his neck. He died about 11 p.m., almost immediately after the strip had been removed. The night attendant in charge of these 67 epileptic and suicidal cases had no assistance except that of a patient. We expressed a strong opinion that there ought to be two competent paid night attendants for a dormitory containing so large a number of patients of such a class, but in the circumstances we did not consider that any blame could properly be attached to the attendant.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.
Lancashire
Asylums
(Whittingham.)
Suicides.

Besides these cases of suicide two other deaths at the Whittingham Asylum deserve mention. A male patient, aged 64, died on the 15th of March from the effects of injuries received by falling from a window of the infirmary. The coroner's jury considered there was no evidence to show that the patient intended to destroy himself, but that he might have been merely attempting to escape from the Asylum.

Death from a
fall through a
window.

The size of the pane of glass through which the patient fell was 19 by 15 inches, and only one pane was broken. The medical superintendent informed us that no similar casualty had taken place since the opening of the Asylum. The windows, however, containing these large panes of glass have been protected, since the occurrence of this casualty, by slight rods of iron, which at a little distance escape ordinary observation.

On 1st February, R. M. was found dead in a single-room where he had been placed in seclusion, and had not been visited for three hours. We expressed our strong opinion that all patients in seclusion ought to be visited at least every half-hour, and in special cases more frequently. Arrangements whereby a patient can be left in seclusion for three hours without being visited appeared to us to show great laxity, and we addressed a letter on the subject to Dr. Holland, recommending that printed instructions with regard to the half-hourly, or more frequent visitation of patients in seclusion, should at once be issued.

Death of a
patient in
seclusion.

A suicide occurred in the female division of the Hanwell Asylum on the 14th of August 1878.

Middlesex
Asylums
(Hanwell).

C. R., a married woman, about 48 years of age, was admitted to the Asylum in April 1877, on transfer from

Suicide.

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BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.

Middlesex
Asylums
(Hanwell).
Suicide.

Bethnal House, where she had been a patient for about six months. On admission there she was regarded as disposed to suicide, having talked of it, but during the year and four months spent in Hanwell her melancholic symptoms seem to have disappeared, and she was not considered to have any tendency to injure herself. She was very restless at night, getting little sleep, and walking about constantly. For these reasons she was at first placed in a padded-room, but as she began to destroy the macintosh floor covering, she was removed to an ordinary single-room. The weather being extremely hot in August, she demanded and obtained permission to have the shutter left open at night. On the 14th of that month she took advantage of this indulgence, and hung herself by the sheet to the shutter. She was found dead by the night nurse at half-past two in the morning.

The coroner's jury attributed no blame to anyone; but we were strongly disposed to think that the visits of the night-watch should have been paid with greater frequency than they were, the intervals having been two hours. Dr. Richards, however, having regard to the circumstance that the patient was not considered suicidal, and that the opening of the door of the room by the night nurse invariably disturbed her, did not admit the justice of our view.

Provision in such cases should exist for inspection of the inmate of the room without opening the door at all.

Northampton-
shire.

Alleged ill-
usage of two
male patients.

Two cases of alleged ill-treatment at the Northampton County Asylum were investigated by two members of our Board on 28th February 1878.

Both cases were brought to our notice by the guardians of the Wellingborough Union, but we regret that the inquiry was not as full as we could have wished owing to the non-attendance of any of the Wellingborough guardians, although notice was given to their clerk of the Commissioners' intention to hold an inquiry, and also owing to his refusal to incur the expense of producing the complainants before them without the direction of the Board of Guardians, notwithstanding the fact that these inquiries were made at their express request contained in a letter of 15th February.

In one case, that of a patient named J. T., the charges were, in the first place, "ill-treatment," and in the second, improper surgical treatment of certain injuries to the leg sustained by the patient, as to the precise extent and nature of which the evidence was conflicting.

Our

Our Colleagues examined on oath the assistant medical officer, the housekeeper, four male attendants, and a nurse. Three patients were also examined, but not upon oath, and the conclusions arrived at were :

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.
Northampton-
shire.

1. That the rough usage complained of by J. T. was brought about by his own excited and violent conduct towards another patient, and was not occasioned by any attendant at the Asylum.

Alleged ill-
usage of two
male patients.

2. That with regard to the proper treatment of this case there was a difference of medical opinion, and in these circumstances the Commissioners abstained from giving any judgment, but they were satisfied that careful consideration had been bestowed upon J. T.'s case, and they saw no reason to attribute either neglect or carelessness to the medical superintendent or his assistant.

The case of the other patient, W. S., was also investigated at the same time. There were no means of procuring any evidence in this matter except from the attendants, who gave a general denial upon oath to any charge of ill-treatment.

The Commissioners did not derive the assistance in this inquiry that they had a right to expect from the entries in the case-book, as it had not been as fully kept as it should have been. Dr. Millson, however, stated in explanation, that the reason was, that 176 extra patients had been just at that time admitted from other Asylums, and he had therefore much additional work suddenly thrown upon him. He promised for the future that due attention should be paid to making the entries in the case-book, and we thought that in these exceptional circumstances his explanation might be accepted.

G. S., a patient, aged 68, had been an inmate of the Burntwood Asylum since July 1877. He was known to be suicidally disposed, and as such, was kept in an associated ward. On the morning of 11th May another patient was employed to remove the breakfast things from the attendants' room. It is against the rules of the Asylum to allow any patient to come into the attendants' room or to help them to clear away; but in this ward, according to the evidence given before the coroner, this rule was habitually broken. The patient so employed to remove the breakfast things (himself described as a suicidal patient), on the day in question, removed some knives which were lying near the breakfast things, and took all to the lavatory. Upon which G. S. seized one of the knives, cut his throat with it, and died

Staffordshire
Asylums
(Burntwood).
Suicide.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.

Staffordshire
Asylums
(Burntwood).
Suicide.

in about a quarter of an hour. The coroner's jury added to the verdict these words: "The jury are of opinion that " under the circumstances no blame attaches to the attendants in charge of the deceased." With this opinion we could not concur, as the patient was enabled to obtain possession of a knife only through a distinct violation of the Asylum rules, and we thought it our duty to express our opinion to the Committee on this matter, the result being that the under-attendant who was held responsible for this was permitted to resign.

Surrey
Asylums
(Wandsworth).
Death.
Broken ribs.

On 20th April, E. H. was found dead in a single-room by the night attendant, and though during life the medical officer had not observed anything in the case demanding special attention, the post-mortem examination discovered fractures of eight ribs. No evidence could be obtained as to how these fractures occurred. Considering that the non-detection of the injuries during lifetime could only be explained by the hurried way in which the assistant medical officers were compelled to inspect the patients under their charge, we took occasion to repeat a suggestion which on previous opportunities had been urged, that a dispenser should be appointed to assist the medical officers in their duties, and to enable them to give full and sufficient medical supervision to individual cases. We are glad to report that the Visitors determined to give effect to this recommendation.

Surrey
Asylums
(Brookwood).
Suicide.

At the Brookwood Asylum, on 27th June, a male patient, named J. G., contrived to elude the vigilance of the attendants in whose charge he, with several others, had been placed for walking exercise in the Asylum grounds, and made his way to the neighbouring canal. Being a good swimmer, he easily crossed the water, and went on to the line of the South-Western Railway, where he seems to have lain in wait behind the abutment of a bridge until a train came up, when he must have placed himself on the metals and allowed the train to run over him.

Though reported suicidal at the time of his admission, in March 1878, he had rapidly improved in spirits and general mental condition, and had shown no desire whatever to take away his life. In fact, he was looked upon as a fairly trustworthy patient. The medical superintendent had, however, no doubt that the act was suicidal, although from all the facts of the case, he was not disposed to think it long premeditated.

A coroner's

A coroner's inquest was held on the body of L. M., a male patient, who died in this Asylum, on the 14th September, from arsenical poisoning, caused by swallowing a piece of green putty given to him by an attendant engaged in painting. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts, and did not attribute blame to anyone.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.
Warwick.
Death by
poisoning.

In January 1878 a death occurred at the Wakefield Asylum which at first appeared to be due to natural causes only, but which a post-mortem examination disclosed to be a case of suicide. It was that of a married woman, M. D., who was admitted in the preceding October in a state of melancholia, following on her confinement. She had previously to admission attempted to cut her throat; on the 2nd of November she endeavoured to commit suicide by strangulation; on the 5th of the same month she confessed to having swallowed a needle; on the 29th she thrust a large darning-needle into her neck; she made several attempts subsequently to destroy herself, and refused food with that object; and again, on the 26th of December, thrust a needle into her neck. In consequence of this determined suicidal tendency, orders were given that M. D. should be constantly watched day and night, special nurses being appointed to this duty. She had been placed in the sick ward after the operation for removal of the needle thrust into her neck on the 29th of November, and remained there till her death, on the 18th of January. Symptoms of pneumonia had been observed, and the medical staff considered at first that death was due to that disease, coupled with exhaustion resulting from acute melancholia and from refusal to take food. The post-mortem examination of the body, however, revealed the presence, in the intestines and surrounding tissues, of four needles, and of a fifth in the neck. One of those in the intestines had caused peritonitis, which was, in the opinion of the medical officers, the chief cause of death; and as the needle which caused it had been swallowed by the patient with the intention, as must be assumed from all the circumstances of her case, of destroying her life, the inference was unavoidable that the case was one of suicide.

Yorkshire, W. R.
Asylums
(Wakefield).
Suicide.

All possible precautions appear to have been taken to defeat the patient's avowed intention of self-destruction, and we attribute no blame to the authorities.

A woman (M. A. S.), aged 56, suffering from melancholia, was admitted to this Asylum on the 16th August 1876. She was stated not to be suicidal, but the medical certificate mentioned

BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.
Leicester.
Suicide.

BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.
Leicester.
Suicide.

mentioned that she had the delusion that the spirits were coming to burn her up, together with her children. She is said to have been restless and noisy at night, when placed to sleep in an associated dormitory. For this reason she was ordered by the medical superintendent, on Tuesday, 5th February 1878, to be placed in a single-room adjoining the epileptic dormitory. This room should, according to the regulation, be visited hourly by the night nurse. M. A. S. was quiet and slept well during the nights of 5th and 6th February, and was again placed in the same single-room to pass the night of the 7th. At 6.30 on the morning of the 8th, she was found lying dead in bed with some pieces of her nightdress tied round her neck, by means of which she had strangled herself. The night nurse, Jane Simons, stated that she had visited the patient every hour (the "tell-tale" clock card corroborated this), and that M. A. S. last spoke to her at half-past 12. At subsequent visits M. A. S. appeared to be asleep, with the bedclothes pulled up to her chin, but not over the face, and it was not until the nurse went to call her that she was observed to be dead. An inquest was held on the body, and a verdict of suicide by strangling was returned by the jury, who did not attach blame to anyone. There does not in this case any more than in that just mentioned as having occurred at Wakefield, appear to have been any want of care or dereliction of duty leading to the unfortunate occurrence. Both cases, however, illustrate the difficulty of dealing with insane persons who are so determinedly suicidal, and show what unremitting vigilance is needed for the successful protection of such patients from themselves.

Newcastle-
upon-Tyne.
Suicide.

W. E., a male patient in the Newcastle-upon-Tyne Asylum, committed suicide in the following circumstances, on the 17th of May 1878:—

Early in the morning of 11th May he contrived to steal and secrete a pepper castor containing a quantity of white precipitate, which was in the possession of the attendant in charge of the ward medicines, and swallowed the contents. Medical assistance was promptly procured, but the deceased died from the effects of the poison on 17th May. After considering this case, we expressed our opinion that either the arrangements for the security of medicines, &c., in the attendants' room must have been very imperfect, or there must have been great negligence on the part of the attendant in giving W. E. an opportunity of abstracting the castor containing

taining the poison. We also thought that the attention of the Visitors should be called to the matter with a view to further inquiry, which might have the effect of either fixing the blame, or of originating an improvement in the regulations.

The average weekly cost per head of maintenance, medicine, clothing, and care of patients, during the past year, was—in County Asylums, 9 s. 8½ d.; in Borough Asylums, 11 s. 3¼ d., and in both, taken together, 9 s. 10¾ d.* This cost, which has not been so low since the year 1872, when it was almost the same, shows a considerable reduction on that for the year 1877, a reduction amounting, in fact, to almost 3 d. per head per week, and representing a saving to the country of nearly 23,000 l. The decrease is most marked in the Borough Asylums (where the cost is more than 6 d. less than it was in the previous year), and appears principally in the items of “provisions,” “furniture and bedding,” and “miscellaneous.” In the Appendix (F.) will be found the details applicable to each Asylum.

We are sorry to report that the negotiations in progress at the date of our last report for a union between the Borough and County of Derby have failed, and the project has been finally abandoned. The Borough authorities have now determined to erect a separate Asylum for their pauper lunatics,

* 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	7¼	-	5	2
Clothing - - - - -	-	-	9¼	-	-	9⅞
Salaries and wages - - - - -	-	2	1½	-	2	7
Necessaries, e.g., fuel, light, washing, &c. - - - - -	-	-	11	-	1	3⅞
Surgery and dispensary - - - - -	-	-	7⅞	-	-	5⅞
Wines, spirits, porter - - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	1⅞
Charged to Maintenance Account :						
Furniture and bedding - - - - -	-	-	5⅞	-	-	5⅞
Garden and farm - - - - -	-	-	6	-	-	4¼
Miscellaneous - - - - -	-	-	4⅞	-	-	6⅞
	-	9	11⅞	-	11	5¼
Less monies received for articles, goods, and produce sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Asylum) -	-	-	2⅞	-	-	2
TOTAL average Weekly Cost per Head - £.	-	9	8½	-	11	3¼

BOROUGHS
WITHOUT
ASYLUMS.

lunatics, and the question of procuring a suitable site is again under consideration. Meanwhile the pauper lunatics chargeable to the Borough, about 80 in number, are maintained at the Leicester Borough Asylum, at a charge of 15*s.* 2*d.* per week.

Southampton.

In January last we were consulted by the Secretary of State as to the propriety of his approving of a proposed renewal of the contract for the reception of a portion of the Southampton lunatics into the Dorset Asylum.

The last contract had been approved on our recommendation, very reluctantly given, in November 1876, and for twelve months only. At that time we informed the justices of the borough that we should not be prepared to recommend any further extension whatever, unless and until a site for a Borough Asylum were secured.

The Committee of Justices, on transmitting, in January 1877, the engrossment of the contract for approval, assured us that they were prepared at once, and without further delay, to take the necessary steps for securing a suitable site for an Asylum. The year elapsed, however, without this being done; and, in the circumstances, we could not recommend the Secretary of State to approve in January 1878 the proposed extension of the contract; and we formally reported the borough to him (under the provisions of the 29th section of the Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 97) as being without Asylum accommodation, and that the justices ought forthwith to provide a fit and sufficient Asylum for 200 pauper lunatics.

In consequence of a communication from the Home Office active negotiations were commenced by the Southampton justices with the authorities of Portsmouth, with a view of securing the permanent reception of their lunatics in the Asylum for the latter borough, now advancing towards completion.

As, if carried out, this arrangement would be satisfactory, we withdrew our opposition, and a contract with the Dorset Asylum was sanctioned for twelve months more, from May last.

HOSPITALS.
Statistics.

The patients in the 16 Registered Hospitals in England and Wales were, on the 1st of January last, 2,837 in number, comprising 1,422 males and 1,298 females who were private patients, and 69 males and 48 females who were paupers. The admissions during 1878 were 940 (463 males and 477 females); the discharges, 705 (322 males and 383 females),
of

of whom 351 (144 males and 207 females) had recovered ; and the deaths amounted to 176 (103 males and 73 females). HOSPITALS.
Statistics.

Excluding, as not receiving curable cases, the Idiot Asylums at Lancaster and Earlswood, the recoveries as compared with the admissions of the year (and excluding transfers) have been at the rate of 40·7 per cent. for both sexes, or 33·4 for the males and 47·9 for the females. The mortality upon the average daily number resident in the whole of these 16 Hospitals has been 6·3 per cent., or at the rate of 7·0 for the males and 5·4 per cent. for the females. The rates of recovery and of mortality differ very considerably in the several Hospitals, as will be seen on reference to Appendix (B¹), pages 164, 165.

As compared with the year 1877, the average daily number resident throughout the year in these Hospitals has risen from 2,740 in 1877 to 2,786 in 1878 ; but this is almost wholly accounted for by the larger number of patients resident in the Royal Albert Asylum, Lancaster.

The reports printed in the Appendix (G.) of our visits to these institutions during the year 1878, will show that most of them are in a good financial condition, and that they continue to be well managed.

In most of the entries we have noted the rate of payments made. Although it may be doubted whether in every instance the charitable element prevails to the extent contemplated by the originators, yet it will be seen, on examining the scale of payments, that several of the Hospitals are doing a good work by affording a certain amount of suitable and cheap provision, at low payments, for the insane of the middle class. For such accommodation, however, at weekly rates from about 15 to 30 shillings, there is still great demand.

The Royal Foundation of Bethlehem, though included among Registered Hospitals, is not here referred to, as the whole of the patients there are received gratuitously.

Appendix (H.) contains a summary of the heads of expenditure, and gives the average cost of maintenance in each Hospital.

A list of these institutions, together with the names of the medical superintendents, will be found in the Appendix (Q)

In Registered Hospitals during the year two deaths by suicide took place. REGISTERED
HOSPITALS.

REGISTERED
HOSPITALS.

Suicides:

1. At Barn-
wood House.

The first to which we have to call attention was the case of a married lady, aged 57, who was admitted into Barnwood House on 5th March 1878 in a state of acute mania. She was not then reported by her husband as suicidal, but the nature of her delusions induced the authorities at Barnwood House to fear that she might become so. A written intimation to this effect was therefore given to the attendants, as well as verbal caution that due care should be exercised.

On the 4th October the patient rose in the morning and dressed. The attendant in charge asked if she was ready to come downstairs; she said she was. The attendant led the way downstairs, supposing that Mrs. D. was following her, with the four other ladies under her care.

The attendant, after entering the sitting-room and making the tea, noticed for the first time the absence of Mrs. D. Search was made, and she was found dead in a water-closet, into which she had slipped unobserved. She was hanging by her small cambric handkerchief to the handle of the door.

The Coroner's Jury attributed no blame to anyone.

2. At Coton
Hill.

The other suicide to which we have referred took place at Coton Hill. Mr. N. was admitted a patient on Saturday, 23rd February 1878. He was not described as suicidal in the statement accompanying the order for his reception, or in the medical certificates, but he was considered by the medical officers to be so disposed, for verbal instructions were at once given to the head attendant, that he was not to be lost sight of. The patient slept badly during the night after his admission, but got up and dressed himself, and appeared quiet on the next (Sunday) morning. He had breakfast, and after it lay down to rest on a sofa in the breakfast-room, an attendant named Edwin Rogers being then in charge. Rogers left the room "to prepare things for dinner," as he stated, and Mr. N. took advantage of his absence to strip himself naked and then to throw himself through a window, breaking the glass, and falling down a height of 17 or 18 feet into the garden below. On taking him up, it was found that he was bleeding profusely from a wound in the throat, caused during his passage through the window, or afterwards self-inflicted with a piece of the broken glass, and he died in the afternoon of the same day. A coroner's inquest was held, and after finding a verdict in accordance with the above facts, the jury expressed their opinion that blame attached to Rogers for leaving deceased contrary to orders.

. Some

Some correspondence with our office ensued, from which we learnt that the instructions as to the special care to be taken of Mr. N. were verbal only; that they were given to the chief attendant, Spring, in the first instance, and by him passed on to attendant Ewart, who simply told Rogers that "he was not to leave the room whilst the gentleman was at breakfast."

REGISTERED
HOSPITALS.
Suicides:
2. At Coton
Hill.

This appeared to us a loose and dangerous way of giving instructions so important, and we expressed our opinion to this effect, to Dr. Hewson, the medical superintendent, observing at the same time that the responsibility was so distributed that no individual could be made liable, and that the entire blame did not rest on Rogers. We thought, however, that as Rogers, on his own showing, had neglected the orders he did receive, he should have been dismissed. We suggested that in future, in every case when a patient was considered to be suicidally disposed, orders should be given in writing to the head attendant, and through him to all taking charge, of the dangerous character of the patient and the cautions to be observed; a duplicate of the order being made and filed.

Notice of dismissal was given to Rogers, but the Committee of Visitors thinking that he was not alone to blame, and that it would, therefore, not be just that he alone should be punished by dismissal, reinstated him in his office after a severe reprimand.

Two members of the Board, on the 3rd and 4th of December 1878, inspected, pursuant to Statute, the Criminal Lunatic Asylum at Broadmoor. The memorandum of their visit is given in Appendix (I.)

CRIMINAL
LUNATIC
ASYLUM.

In the Appendices (K., L., M.) will be found copies of the Reports of our visits of inspection at the Netley Hospital (7th May 1878); the Royal Naval Hospital at Yarmouth (14th February 1878); and the Royal India Asylum at Ealing (22nd May 1878).

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

The number of patients in all the Licensed Houses, on the 1st of January 1879, was 2,260 males and 2,385 females, of which number 1,848 males and 1,687 females were private patients, and 412 males and 698 females were pauper patients.

LICENSED
HOUSES.

Statistics of the admissions, discharges, and other facts concerning
o.86.

concerning these patients, will be found in the Appendices (B¹ and B²).

A list of the houses, with the names of the licensees, and of the Clerks to Visitors of Provincial Houses, is given in the Appendix (Q).

In our Twenty-fifth Report (for 1871) we took occasion to describe each Licensed House then open in the metropolitan district; and in the Twenty-sixth Report we gave particulars of those licensed by justices, prefaced by a general sketch of the character and condition of these proprietary establishments. We there stated that they were very different from what such Houses had been within the memory of several members of our Board, and that their gradual improvement had been very great.

We can now report that, since 1872, a few only of the houses then referred to have been closed, and those few, with a single exception, in consequence of the death or retirement of the proprietors. Within certain limits, beyond which activity would defeat its object, our criticism of the details of management of Licensed Houses becomes year by year more and more searching; and although the amount of order, good management, comfort, and attention to the wants of the patients varies much, and is not everywhere thoroughly satisfactory, yet the general improvement continues, and consequently the standard aimed at becomes higher and higher.

A good deal of unfavourable comment has lately been made upon the Licensed Houses and their proprietors, both before the Select Committee of the House of Commons (whose Report we shall have occasion presently to notice), and elsewhere. Some witnesses called by the Committee went so far as to "urge the immediate abolition of all such houses, on the ground of the temptation to keep profitable patients longer than necessary."

A system which places the insane in charge of persons who derive profit from their detention, is no doubt objectionable in theory; and in practice (like many other things), may be open to abuse. But so far as regards the Licensed Houses in England and Wales, which alone come under our observation, we are convinced that, under the strict supervision and the safeguards which the Lunacy Acts provide, no such abuses are possible, as have been in some quarters seriously alleged, such as the "incarceration" of sane persons, or the prolonged detention for corrupt motives of insane persons who have entirely recovered their reason.

Nor

Nor are the proprietors of Licensed Houses open to the sweeping charges of dishonesty and self-seeking which have been brought against them as a body. It should not be forgotten that these persons to some extent are competing with each other and with the hospitals in a business which, to be remunerative, must be conducted on principles of ordinary prudence and common honesty.

LICENSED
HOUSES.

Moreover, in the vast majority of cases (admitting that instances to the contrary might possibly be found), the speedy cure of an insane patient is, on pecuniary, if on no higher grounds, an object of the greatest importance to the persons with whom it rests to decide where to place him under treatment, and every cure that can be shown becomes in fact the best advertisement of the establishment in which the cure is effected.

Our own opinion is that the Licensed Houses supply at present a social want; and that their abolition, without the substitution of other and better establishments, would assuredly multiply cases of illegal charge and consequent neglect and ill-treatment of lunatics, and would also lead to the clandestine removal of many such persons to foreign parts.

Were Asylums for the reception of private patients erected at the public cost, we doubt whether such institutions would be more acceptable to the friends of wealthy patients than the Hospitals now registered under the Lunacy Acts, which do not receive many lunatics of large fortune. What these substitutes should be is a matter of more difficulty. Certainly the experience of past years does not show any disposition on the part of the public to increase the number of institutions such as the present Hospitals, founded on the principle of "applying the excess of payments of some patients for or towards the support, provision, or benefit of other patients."* (8 & 9 Vict. c. 100, s. 114.)

These views it will be seen, are much in accordance with the conclusions of the Select Committee appearing in page vi. of their Report. The entire passage is as follows:—

"The Committee found the greatest diversity of opinion with regard to Private Licensed Houses. Some witnesses urged the immediate abolition of all such Houses, on the ground of the temptation to keep profitable patients longer than necessary. Others as confidently

* The only two Hospitals which were not in existence in 1859, are Barnwood House, which took its rise from the separation of the "charity" element from the General Asylum, at Gloucester, and the Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots,

LICENSED
HOUSES.

confidently stated that such Houses supplied an acknowledged want, that there was a greater per-centage of cures among patients under private care than among those in Public Asylums, and that it was the interest of the proprietors of Private Asylums to maintain the character of their establishments; while in Public Asylums, though the temptation to detain unduly for the sake of profit could hardly be said to exist, yet that paid officials might lose personal interest in the good and careful management of these institutions. Other witnesses, again, took a view between these two extremes, and considered that no alteration of the law in this respect was necessary, but that the matter had better be left to the spontaneous action of the public; that the time might arrive when there would be sufficient accommodation in public institutions for all classes, such as exist in Scotland, in Cornwall, and at Cheadle in Cheshire.* When that time arrived it was possible that there would be no demand for Licensed Houses for the upper and middle classes, nor would lunatics be kept any longer in the wards of workhouses, which, it was represented, are often, especially in Ireland, most unfit for the purpose. In this opinion the Committee concur, and they would suggest that legislative facilities should be afforded by enlargement of the powers of magistrates, or otherwise, for the extension of this system."

Before leaving this head of our Report, we will enter into a few particulars which may throw further light on the present position of the Licensed Houses. The number of patients in Licensed Houses (if we exclude the paupers, the inmates of idiot Institutions, and the insane soldiers received at Grove Hall under a contract with the War Office) are 1,432 in the Metropolitan District and 1,455 in the Provinces; altogether 2,887 persons. The Houses in and about London are 37, but these include four where idiots only are received. Those in the country are 60; they also include four receiving idiots only. Of the 33 Metropolitan Houses (excluding those which receive idiot children only), 13 have 30 patients and upwards. In the provinces, with 12 exceptions, the number of private patients does not, in any one house, exceed 30. Many licensees in town and country have fewer than 20 cases under their charge, and some are limited to the reception of two or three individuals being brothers or sisters.

The charges for care and treatment in Licensed Houses of course vary much, according to the extent of the
accommodation

* The Committee appear to refer to:—1. The "Chartered Asylums" of Scotland; 2. The detached building at the Cornwall County Asylum in connection with a charity, where private patients are received at low rates; and, 3. The "Royal Manchester Lunatic Hospital" at Cheadle, registered under 8 & 9 Vict. c. 100.

accommodation and style of living. We find that the present average payment for each patient in the 89 Licensed Houses which receive lunatic private patients, as distinguished from idiots, is approximately as follows :

In 32 of the Houses, receiving about 1,300 patients, the average payment is under 100 *l.* per annum.

In 22, receiving about 750, the average payment is from 100 *l.* to 150 *l.* per annum.

Thirty shillings and two guineas weekly, are ordinary charges in Houses of this class, but a large proportion of patients are received there at rates not exceeding one guinea, while comparatively few pay more than three guineas a week. To obtain admission for a private patient into any Licensed House for a payment below thirty shillings a week is, however, not easy, and it is almost impossible if the patient be very infirm, noisy, destructive, or of dirty habits.

In the remaining 35 Houses the charges are higher.

In 18 of these, the average payments range from 150 *l.* to 200 *l.* ;

In 13, from 200 *l.* to 280 *l.* ;

In 4, from 280 *l.* to 330 *l.*, and in one house they reach 470 *l.*, including cost of carriages, and other expensive luxuries.

Against the highest sums demanded in the first-class Houses we should mention this set-off, viz., that in most of them there are cases of very long standing whose cost of maintenance actually exceeds the small payments which can be obtained for their support from the surviving members of their families.

Further particulars as to the extent of the License of each House, and as to the average number of patients resident, during 1878, are given, as heretofore in the Appendix (B¹.)

In some of these establishments are occasionally living, by our special permission, relatives or connections of patients. We think that the association of such persons is often most beneficial. We also think that an additional guarantee is afforded for the proper care and treatment of all the insane inmates of a Licensed House by the presence among them, and sharing their everyday life and general treatment, of one or more visitors of sound mind interested in checking mal-administration, acting as so many watchful eyes over the attendants, and not restrained from complaint to us or to the proprietors by any fear of personal consequences. We therefore do all in our power to encourage the residence of such friends, and in one of the larger "private Asylums" in London several are always staying.

LICENSED
HOUSES.

In the House just mentioned, and in many others, are also voluntary boarders residing by similar permission, being usually persons liable to recurrent insanity who feel the advantage of a regulated life, with constant access to medical advice. At our periodical visits we satisfy ourselves that they have not relapsed into certifiable unsoundness of mind, and that their stay is entirely their own wish. The presence of these individuals in Licensed Houses is another valuable check upon improper proceedings there, and affords some proof that the general management of the establishment (of which, while insane, the boarder has usually had experience) is not objectionable to him.

METRO-
POLITAN
LICENSED
HOUSES.

The houses in the metropolitan district licensed for the reception of lunatics on the 1st January 1879, were 37 in number, being one less than on the previous 1st of January, Elm House having been closed.

Camberwell
House.

The accommodation for female patients of the tranquil and well-behaved class, at Camberwell House, has been materially improved by the conversion of a coach-house between the houses 13 and 14, "The Terrace," into living rooms, with bed rooms and a gallery of communication above. Room has been provided for a resident matron, to superintend this part of establishment, and we have permitted an increase of six in the number of ladies received.

Earl's Court
House.

Dr. Gardiner Hill died in June 1878. The license of Earl's Court House has been continued to his widow, in conjunction with his son Mr. James Robert Hill, L.R.C.P., who is to reside on the licensed premises.

Elm House
closed.

The license of Elm House has not been renewed since the death of the late proprietor, Mr. Bonney, and the house is closed.

Hayes Park.

Mr. Benbow has taken into partnership with him Dr. Henry Forbes Winslow, formerly medical superintendent at Sussex House. The license for Hayes Park is now in their joint names.

Hoxton House.

We have approved of plans for the rebuilding of the male dormitory block at Hoxton House, one of the oldest and most inconvenient parts of the premises. When complete, this will be a great improvement.

A female

A female patient of the private class, a widow, about 62 years of age, was admitted into Peckham House in January 1878 with strong suicidal predisposition, under the influence of which, as stated on the certificates, she had more than once actually attempted her life by poison. After about six weeks' residence she had much improved, and went on leave of absence for one month, at her father's request, to be with him.

METRO-
POLITAN
LICENSED
HOUSES.
Suicide while
on leave of
absence from
Peckham
House.

On 6th March, a fortnight after she left the Asylum, she left her father's house, made her way to Bedford, and there drowned herself in a canal. The day previous she had called at Peckham House and "had stayed to tea. She was then cheerful and apparently going on very well," and talked of the arrangements for her future abode with her father. However, a paper was afterwards found in her room, containing evidence in her handwriting of a most desponding state of mind, and of an intention to terminate her existence in the manner to which she actually resorted.

The Provincial Licensed Houses, on the 1st of January 1879, were 60 in number, or one less than 12 months before that date, two houses, viz., The Briars, Sandown, and Myskyns, Ticehurst, having been newly licensed; and three houses, viz., St. Andrew's Lodge, Watford; Amberd House, Taunton; and Oulton Cottage, Stone, having been closed during the year 1878.

PROVINCIAL
LICENSED
HOUSES.

We record the following particulars with regard to the Provincial Licensed Houses:—

A case of suicide by hanging occurred at the Witham Asylum. The patient, C. G., was admitted into this Asylum on 6th December 1877, aged 63. He was found dead on 23rd March 1878, sitting on the floor of the smoking-room with a silk handkerchief tied tightly round his neck, and the other end fastened to the door handle. This patient was known to be suicidal, and had been under Mr. Tomkin's treatment on a former occasion. The facts were that on the evening in question the patient asked leave to go to the water-closet, which he was permitted to do unaccompanied, though verbal orders had been given to the attendant that he was never to be allowed to go alone into the airing-court, where the closet was, under any pretence. The attendant went to look for him five minutes afterwards, and found him as related above. It is difficult to see how this order could be

Witham.
Suicide.

PROVINCIAL
LICENSED
HOUSES.
Witham.
Suicide.

strictly carried out, as there were nine gentlemen patients in the asylum, and only this attendant, and a boy aged 17, who was employed to clean the boots and shoes, to look after all of them.

The verdict at the inquest was, "suicide while in an unsound state of mind," but the jury appended the following rider: "The jury are of opinion if more care had been taken the circumstance would not have happened." In this opinion we fully concurred, and we pressed upon Mr. Tomkin that another adult attendant ought to be employed, and that care should be taken to give the attendants notice of the suicidal or dangerous propensities of the patients in writing, and not merely by word of mouth. The attendant had been for 25 years in service at the Asylum, and though the accident happened through his disregard of his orders, we consider that the blame rests more with the proprietor for the inadequate staff of attendants, than with this man, who had more work to do than he could properly perform. The insufficiency in the staff had before this occurrence been made the subject of comment by two members of our Board, but unfortunately without any result.

The Briars,
Sandown.

On the 1st of January a license was granted to Dr. and Mrs. Steward, formerly of the Shrubbery, Southall, to receive three female patients of the private class, at his house called The Briars, at Sandown, in the Isle of Wight.

The Shrubbery is to be closed, and the three ladies of unsound mind who have for many years been inmates of that establishment, will continue under Mrs. Steward's charge at The Briars.

Heigham Hall.
Suicide of a
lady.

We have to report a case of suicide committed at Heigham Hall, in March last. The patients committed to the charge of Messrs. Nichols and Watson have in general been not only kindly treated, but well attended to. The neglect, therefore, in the present instance of the precautions ordinarily observed in the case of suicidal lunatics, is all the more surprising and unaccountable.

Mrs. E. M., a widow lady of 51 years of age, was admitted into Heigham Hall in March 1878.

The medical certificates disclosed a history of previous attacks of melancholia, during which she had at least twice endeavoured to put an end to herself. On the present occasion she was sensible of the approach of a fresh attack, and consequently was anxious to place herself under care and restraint. Before her formal admission she had come over to Heigham
Hall

Hall and selected her own rooms, stipulating for a sitting-room and a bed-room to herself.

She was low and depressed in mind, and according to Mr. Watson, in his statement of the mental and bodily condition signed on the 16th of March, she admitted "that a desire to escape life was always in her thoughts." She said that she knew she had "recovered many times," but that now she saw no hope, and thought restoration impossible on this occasion.

It might have been supposed that with such antecedents, and with such known gloomy forebodings, Mrs. M. would have been considered a patient requiring the most watchful and constant supervision, especially at night.

On the contrary, she was allowed to sleep alone; Mr. Watson giving at the inquest as a reason for this, that it would have been most painful to her to have had an attendant sleeping in her room. Whether this objection was actually made by the patient, or it was merely anticipated that it would be made, is not clear; but in any case, we are unable to think that it afforded the slightest excuse for the neglect of such a precaution.

The attendant in whose charge Mrs. M. was specially placed, was an old and tried servant, and she was informed of the nature of the case, but no special directions were given to her or to any other person as to periodical visits at night; the only order being, so far as from our inquiries appeared, that the patient should be seen at 11 p.m.

On the morning of 20th June this lady was found in bed, dead, strangled by a leather garter which she had buckled round her neck. From this it would appear that the ordinary precaution was not adopted, which requires the removal at night, from the sleeping apartment of a suicidal patient, of all articles of clothing easily convertible into instruments of self-destruction.

The Coroner's jury attributed no blame to any person; but we felt it our duty to address to Mr. Watson, as the resident medical proprietor of the establishment, a letter commenting very strongly on the want of proper care which the facts of the case disclosed.

The Visitors of Heigham Hall, to whom a copy of our letter was sent, passed a resolution recording their opinion "that Mr. Watson, knowing the suicidal propensity of this patient, committed an error in judgment in not more carefully watching that she could not take her own life, but they were also of opinion that for thirty years Mr. Watson had

PROVINCIAL
LICENSED
HOUSES.

Heigham Hall.

taken very great care of all lunatic patients entrusted to him, and that, notwithstanding this unhappy case, Mr. Watson had their full confidence in the management of Heigham Hall."

North Grove
House.

Suicide.

At North Grove House a lady committed suicide in the following circumstances: She was admitted as a patient under Mr. Harmer's care on 2nd May 1878. She was not, on admission, considered to be suicidally disposed, and no special instructions were given to the nurses respecting her. About eight o'clock in the evening of the 16th September, she made her escape by a door at the bottom of the ladies' staircase, which had been left unlocked, and threw herself into a pond in the garden, which pond had about 14 inches of water in it. A person employed at the Post Office heard some splashing in the pond, and, having procured a light, found the lady lying in the water, face downwards. She was, with assistance, taken out, and Mr. Oswin, the resident medical officer at the Asylum, sent for, who, on his arrival, administered restoratives, but failed to recognise her as being an inmate of the Asylum, and directed her to be taken by the police to the Cranbrook Union House, as he thought she was a drunken hop-picker. She arrived at Cranbrook soon after nine, when she was put to bed, and the union medical officer sent for, but she died at one o'clock the next day, her death, in the opinion of the medical officer, being due to her having thrown herself into the water, but accelerated by her having been sent to the workhouse, instead of having attention bestowed on her on the spot.

Our Colleagues, who visited North Grove House shortly after this occurrence, investigated the matter, and considered that sufficient care was not taken of this patient, for, though not supposed to be suicidal, she was in a depressed condition, and only six weeks before her death, had been detected secreting a knife in her dress. That she had the opportunity of making away with herself was due primarily to the neglect of Miss Harmer, who has charge of the ladies, to lock the door at the bottom of the staircase, and to the omission of a workman employed on the premises to fasten the outer door of the house when he left the building.

The conduct of Mr. Oswin deserved more serious comment. It was true that Mrs. B. had not been directly under his medical charge, and he stated that he was not well acquainted with her features. But even so, it is difficult to believe

believe but that with somewhat more careful examination to the apparently dying person whom he was called out to attend, he must have found out who she was.

The inquiry disclosed that there existed no printed rules at North Grove House for the attendants, making provision for the careful supervision of all patients, whether actively suicidal or not; verbal directions being in every case relied upon.

This has since been remedied.

In October 1878, we addressed, according to the intention expressed in our last Report, the justices of Ipswich, urging them not to renew the license of Belle Vue House at the then approaching sessions, intimating our opinion that Miss Walter, the proprietress, was a person entirely unfit to be entrusted with the care of a number of insane persons; and this not at all on account of any apprehension of the patients receiving unkind treatment, but by reason of absence of regularity and method, and on account of other deficiencies.

The justices ultimately, with our acquiescence, renewed the license for four months only, in order that Miss Walter during that time might either secure a medical partner to reside on the premises or might dispose of her entire interest in the house.

The Justices of Sussex, in July last, granted to Dr. A. B. Barton a license to receive four male patients of the quiet and harmless class, at his house called Myskyns, near Ticehurst.

This house is well situated in a fine country, and stands in grounds of upwards of 100 acres. That part of it which was to be devoted to patients is described by one of our Board who made the necessary inspection prior to our Report to the Quarter Sessions, to contain good, well-proportioned rooms.

To this particular house no exception, therefore, could be taken, but we are averse from the multiplication of houses licensed (except in very special circumstances) for three or four patients. They supply no urgent demand and cause great waste of public time in the constant visitation which they entail, whether on the county magistrates, ourselves, or both bodies.

Dr. Barton has never had but one patient at a time from the date of his license to that of this Report.

SINGLE
PATIENTS.

The following tabular statement shows the number of Single Private Patients registered in our office, and the changes which have occurred since the commencement of the year :

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Number, 1st January 1878 - -	188	286	474
Registered during the year - -	77	99	176
Discharged and removed - -	55	85	140
" of whom recovered - -	6	14	20
Died - - - - - - - - - -	18	20	38
Remaining 1st January 1879 - -	192	280	472

Of these 472 patients remaining on the 1st of January 1879, 135, namely, 59 of the male sex and 76 of the female sex, were lunatics so found by inquisition, placed by order of their committees in unlicensed houses, whose reception is notified to us under the provisions of the Act 25 & 26 Vict. c. 111, s. 22. This leaves as patients to be regularly visited by members of this Board 337; namely, 133 males and 204 females.

Besides these, there are 202 other lunatics so found by inquisition, who are understood to be residing with their committees.

Thus, in all, there were, on the 1st of January 1879, 337* such lunatics residing elsewhere than in Asylums, Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.

The removal of a large number of chronic lunatics from Hospitals and Licensed Houses, with a view of placing them in private abodes, has been occasionally advocated as a measure likely to be advantageous to the patients.

There may be many cases now in establishments for the insane no longer needing active treatment, or very constant supervision, who might receive sufficient attention and care at their own homes, in charge of their nearest relatives, if these were able and willing to receive them; but as to "single charge" by strangers, all our experience goes to this, that although in favourable circumstances patients so placed are made happy and comfortable, yet that a large number of them are less well looked after, and are not better satisfied with their position than they would be in an Asylum or other institution.

The

* These figures agree with a return, for which we have to thank the Lord Chancellor's Visitors of Lunatics.

The fact is that persons really well qualified to take charge of the insane, and willing to do so for a pecuniary recompense, are comparatively few; fewer still are those who would accept such charge at the low rates often current in Licensed Houses and Hospitals, where not only do the poorer patients participate as a matter of course in many luxuries provided for the richer, but where both rich and poor can be maintained and treated at less cost than singly by reason of their aggregate number.

SINGLE
PATIENTS.

The inmates of Workhouses who were classed as being of unsound mind on the 1st January 1879 were 16,005, of whom 11,697 were in the ordinary Union Workhouses, and 4,308 in the Metropolitan District Asylums at Leavesden, Caterham, and Darenth.* These figures show a decrease of 162 in the number of patients in ordinary Workhouses, and of 98 in the number of those in Metropolitan District Asylums, or 260 in all.

THE INSANE
IN WORK-
HOUSES.

The Darenth Asylum was opened during the past year for the reception of idiot and imbecile children chargeable to metropolitan unions and parishes. The Clapton Asylum, which had been temporarily used for the same purpose, was closed during the same period, and its inmates were transferred to the Darenth Asylum.

Three hundred and thirty-three workhouses, containing a total of 13,270 persons of unsound mind, were visited by us during the year 1878. In Appendix (O.) will be found the names of these Workhouses, and the number of patients in each at the time of visit.

Infringements of the Lunacy Acts have, during the past year, led to the institution, by our direction, of legal proceedings in the following cases:—

PROSECUTIONS.

Dr. Samuel Turrell, a medical practitioner at Windsor, and medical officer of health for that borough, having been found to have in his care, without order and certificate, a lady of unsound mind, was charged with this offence, under Section 90 of the Act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 100, before the court of petty sessions at Slough, and was by the magistrates committed for trial at the ensuing assizes, being in the meantime admitted to bail on his own recognizances.

Turrell's case.

The trial took place at Aylesbury before Lord Justice
Bramwell,

* Copies of the Reports of our Visits to these institutions during 1878, appear in Appendix (N.)

PROSECUTIONS,
Turrell's case

Bramwell, on the 8th of March 1878, but the jury, failing to agree, were discharged, and the case was adjourned to the following assizes, Dr. Turrell being again admitted to bail.

He was arraigned for the second time before Mr. Justice Hawkins at the summer assizes at Aylesbury, on the 5th of July 1878, and then pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced by the court to pay a fine of 100 *l.*, to be enforced in the usual manner.

Hastings's
case.

Information having reached us that an imbecile lad, named George Hastings, aged 16, was confined as a lunatic, and ill-treated and neglected by his putative father, Charles Hastings, at Sheerness, we, in May 1878, directed the prosecution of the latter, under the 9th section of the 16 & 17 Vict. c. 96. He was accordingly charged before the stipendiary magistrate at Sheerness on the 6th June, and convicted of "abusing, ill-treating, and wilfully neglecting" the youth. A fine of 15 *l.* was inflicted upon him, and he was ordered to pay the costs of the proceedings.

An objection taken on behalf of the defendant in this case, that he had not the care or charge of the imbecile within the meaning of the Statute, was overruled, on the ground that no legal obligation rested on the defendant to support the boy, or could be created, except by an order under the Bastardy Act, which had not been obtained.

The evidence proved abundantly that the unhappy lad had suffered from gross neglect and ill-treatment, and had been almost starved. After his removal to the workhouse, his weight, which on admission was only 43 pounds 14 ounces, increased in two months to 68 pounds 4 ounces. Charles Hastings, the putative father, was a person in fair circumstances; he had been a boatswain in the Royal Navy, and was in receipt of a pension.

Slaters' case.

In January 1878 we were informed that an imbecile man named George Slater was kept in confinement, and cruelly treated by his mother and brother, at Gawsworth Old Hall, near Macclesfield, a farm in the occupation of the mother and brother, Sarah and Samuel Slater. The case appearing to us to be one calling for investigation, we directed summonses to be taken out charging these persons with the offence of ill-treating and wilfully neglecting the imbecile. The summonses were heard by the County Magistrates at Macclesfield on the 7th and 15th March, the defendants being represented by counsel, who argued that there was no evidence of neglect or ill-treatment, and that the 9th section of

of the Lunacy Act, 1853, did not apply to cases of care or charge of a lunatic arising out of the domestic relations of the parties. The magistrates, however, committed the defendants for trial at the Chester Assizes, releasing them on bail. PROSECUTIONS.
Slaters' case.

In the meantime George Slater had been removed to the Macclesfield Lunatic Asylum, where he improved considerably, both mentally and physically.

At the Assizes in April 1878 the Grand Jury threw out the bill against Samuel Slater, but found a true bill against Sarah, the mother, who was accordingly tried on the 3rd April before Mr. Justice Lush. On the opening of the case, the learned Judge intimated that he would, if necessary, reserve the legal question raised on the construction of the Act, for the Court of Criminal Appeal, the question for the jury being, whether there was, or not, *wilful* neglect of the imbecile. The evidence having been taken, the Judge directed the jury that there was not sufficient proof of wilful neglect by the mother, and, under his advice, they acquitted the prisoner. The Judge, however, expressed his opinion that it was right that the case should have been investigated.

The only other prosecution undertaken by us was that of Charles Chase, for receiving for profit in his house at Westgate-on-Sea two insane persons without a license, and for receiving one of those persons without order and certificates. Chase's case.

Mr. Chase had already one patient who had been placed under order and certificates, owing to action taken by us; and in October this patient was visited by two of our body. At this visit a young man was seen who was, in our Colleagues' opinion, manifestly insane, and who was ascertained by them to be a patient received by Mr. Chase for profit. On our representation of the circumstances, your Lordship was pleased to grant an order of inspection, addressed to Dr. Francis Pritchard Davis, the medical superintendent of the Kent County Lunatic Asylum at Barming Heath, and that gentleman, after visiting Mr. Chase's establishment, reported to your Lordship that the patient in question (H. W.) was undoubtedly insane. We therefore instituted proceedings against Mr. Chase by summons for violation of the provisions of Sections 44 and 90 of the 8 & 9 Vict. c. 100.

At the hearing before the Cinque Port Magistrates at Margate in December last, it was proved that Mr. Chase's
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house was not licensed for the reception of lunatics, and that no order and certificates authorising the reception of H. W. existed; and Dr. Davis stated his opinion, and the facts on which he grounded it, that at the time of his visit to Mr. Chase's house, H. W. was a lunatic. Mr. Adams, a surgeon practising at Croydon, deposed that he had in August 1878 advised the removal of H. W. from home to an asylum, and that accordingly on the 3rd of August, an order for the reception of H. W. into Peckham House had been signed, under which, with the necessary certificates, he was there placed; and that he, Mr. Adams, had last seen H. W. on that day, when he was of unsound mind.

On the other hand, Mr. Arthur Flint, the medical practitioner attending Mr. Chase's patients, deposed that he had seen H. W. on the day (16th September) on which he was brought to Westgate-on Sea, and that he could then detect no mental aberration, or anything indicative of insanity. On the 4th of October, however, the witness found H. W. with "some degree of mental aberration," and, in consultation with Dr. Ramskill, came to the conclusion that the patient was suffering from "acute epileptic mania." Dr. Ramskill, who was also called as a witness for the defendant, said he examined H. W. (apparently soon after his reception by Mr. Chase), and found him suffering from "acute epileptic mania." He expected the patient to die, and did not think it necessary to "certificate" him. This witness further stated that "the attack was not the first, and no doubt "H. W. would have to be certificated."

After hearing the evidence, which is purposely noticed here with some detail, the magistrates expressed their opinion that it was not sufficient to warrant them sending the case for trial, and they accordingly dismissed the summons.

Prosecutions
by Visitors.

Visitors of Asylums have in several instances set the law in motion against attendants who ill-treated patients. Thus, two male attendants of the West Riding Asylum were, on the prosecution of the Visitors, fined 2 *l.* each for such ill-treatment, and summarily dismissed from the service of the Asylum. So also a male attendant at the Essex County Asylum for a similar offence.

Gloucester
County
Asylum.

Ill-usage of a
patient.

A serious case of alleged ill-usage occurred at the Gloucester County Asylum during the past year.

On the 27th of June 1878, a male patient, F. J. W., died in this Asylum from valvular disease of the heart, accelerated by fracture of ribs. On the post-mortem examination of the

the body it was found that six ribs on the right, and five on the left side, were broken, and that there was, in addition, a fracture of the breastbone. A coroner's inquest held, on the body of F. J. W., resulted in the committal for trial of three attendants, Henry Collins, Daniel Rodway, and Isaac Lewis, for the manslaughter of the patient.

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The patient was an old man and epileptic; and upon his admission, on the 7th of June 1878, had been placed in the infirmary ward, in a dormitory containing five other patients, which was under the charge of Collins. Early in the night of the 22nd of June, F. J. W., had a fit and became excited, and leaving his bed, interfered with one of the other patients. The attendant, Collins, came from his room, and replaced F. J. W. in his bed, holding him there for some time. He was thus found by the head attendant, who had been summoned by the alarum bell, and who, after F. J. W. seemed to become quieter, left the room, intending to return later. On his doing so soon after, he found the three above-named attendants holding the patient down on the floor. F. J. W. was subsequently removed to a single-room, and next morning, on examination by the medical officers, fractured ribs being suspected, suitable treatment was applied, but on the 27th he died.

At the trial at Gloucester, before Mr. Justice Manisty, on the 7th of August 1878, as we learn from the report in the "Times" newspaper, the foregoing facts were sworn to, and the deposition of a patient, too ill to attend the Court, was admitted and read. This described the struggle between F. J. W. and the three attendants, stating that when the former was on the floor he was kicked, hit, and jumped upon; that Collins kicked him while Rodway was holding him; and that when Rodway got F. J. W. down, Collins put his foot on the pit of his stomach and stamped there with his heel. The witness further deposed that Lewis, Rodway, and Collins were all at the deceased at the same time, some pushing, and some pulling him, and using him roughly.

The learned Judge, in reviewing the evidence, and dealing with the deposition of the patient, cautioned the jury that, though admissible in law, it required to be considered by them with great care, as it was impossible to say what effect upon a diseased brain might not have been produced by the scene which the deponent had witnessed, and it might lead him to exaggeration in giving an account of it afterwards. The jury acquitted the prisoners, who, not being charged, under the Lunacy Acts, with ill-using
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and abusing, were at once liberated. They were, however, all dismissed from the service of the Asylum. This case is an example of the difficulty of bringing home charges of cruelty against attendants in asylums, where, as generally happens, the principal evidence is that of patients.

Lunatics kept
without order
and certificates.

We have had under our notice the cases of eight persons of unsound mind who were detained in unlicensed houses without order or certificates. In four of these cases we felt it to be our duty to apply to your Lordship for an order authorising the visitation of the alleged lunatics, and the inspection of the houses in which they were confined, under Sections 112, 113 of 8 & 9 Vict. c. 100. In every instance the result was that the patient was either removed to a licensed house, or allowed to remain where he was, after having been legally placed under certificates.

It seemed to us, however, that all the persons who had thus broken the law had done so through ignorance of the requirements, and not in wilful violation of the provisions of the Lunacy Acts. Neither had there been any neglect or ill-usage to complain of. In the circumstance, therefore, we did not consider it necessary to prosecute any of the persons so offending, although, in the case of a tradesman who had taken illegal charge of a patient at Peterborough, it appeared proper to require from him a formal apology, inserted in "The Times," "Standard," "Lancet," and a local paper, as the condition upon which we consented to abstain from a prosecution.

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In the course of the Parliamentary Session of 1877, on the motion of Mr. Dillwyn, M.P. for Swansea, a Select Committee of the House of Commons was appointed "to inquire into the Operation of the Lunacy Law so far as regards the Security afforded by it against violation of Personal Liberty."

This Committee proceeded to take evidence, but had not made a final Report at the end of that Session. It was therefore re-appointed in February 1878, and presented a final Report to the House in the following month.

It was with some satisfaction, but with no surprise, that we found that the Committee, after sitting 27 days to receive evidence, and examining a great number of witnesses, including the persons who had promoted the inquiry, and who held very strong opinions as to the objectionable and dangerous character of the present system, were able to
report

report as their conclusion that, “Although the present system was not free from risk, which might be lessened though not wholly removed by amendments in the existing law and practice, yet, assuming that the strongest cases against the present system were brought before them, allegations of *mala fides*, or of serious abuses, were not substantiated.”

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Such language, guarded though it be, is, we repeat, not unsatisfactory to us, on whom necessarily rests much of the responsibility for the due administration of the Lunacy Law.

Among other suggestions contained in the Report of this Committee, is one of the importance of which we have long been convinced, namely, that the existing Lunacy Acts should be consolidated.

The Secretary of State for the Home Department having, since the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee, informed the House of Commons that your Lordship has the amendment of the Lunacy Laws under consideration, we are perhaps justified in assuming that, in due time, Bills for the consolidation of the Lunacy Acts (a work advised by us as far back as 1868) will be presented for the consideration of Parliament. A proper opportunity will then arise for considering what amendments ought to be introduced, and due weight will, no doubt, be given to the recommendations of the Select Committee.

For ourselves, we are not disposed to advocate any radical changes in the existing law regarding the care and treatment of the insane, and in particular, so far as our present experience extends, we are quite satisfied that the present system of certification, both of Private and Pauper Lunatics, and of Visitation of the Asylums, Hospitals, Licensed and Unlicensed Houses where they are received, affords, in practice, ample safeguards as well against the admission of persons of sound mind, as for the discharge of the insane patients without undue detention.

At the same time, we are far from thinking that no improvements could be made in the existing regulations. On the contrary, our daily experience of the working of the Acts has induced us to note many points where amendment would be useful.

The present occasion does not appear suitable for stating *seriatim* all these points. This could only be done on the preparation of Bills for consolidation and amendment; and

indeed very many minor difficulties which have from time to time arisen on the construction of the Acts, would disappear on re-drafting the faulty clauses, and further experience may, of course, show the desirability of other improvements.

We think, however, that we may with propriety avail ourselves of this opportunity of suggesting, for your Lordship's consideration, and in anticipation of any legislation, the following modifications of the present system as to the reception of patients under order and certificates, on which that system chiefly rests, and at the same time we may notice a few other, and perhaps the most important, of the miscellaneous amendments which we should be glad to see effected.

1. And, first, as to Medical Certificates ;

The present form is certainly susceptible of improvement. The names of the persons (if any) furnishing facts indicative of insanity not observed by the certifier himself, together with their addresses, should be given. In the case of private patients it has long been our practice to require the names of informants, but we should be glad to have both names and addresses made a statutory requirement in all cases. The alterations we propose will appear more clearly from the form of certificate which we have caused to be drafted, and which will be found in the Appendix (P).

2. As to the Order for Reception :

In private cases this is a mere request addressed to the person taking charge of the patient, to admit him into the Asylum or other house. It might be well to substitute the word " authority " or " request " for the word order.

As the law stands, the order in private cases may be signed by any one who chooses to take the responsibility, and who has seen the patient within a month. He must state his relationship, or if no relation, " other circumstances in connection with " the patient.

It sometimes happens, though not very frequently, that in the urgency of the case no relative can be found to sign the order, which has therefore to be given by a friend or acquaintance, and indeed, occasionally, by a servant. Great exception has lately been taken to this, and where it can be avoided it is doubtless undesirable. At the same time we are bound to say that we are unable to recall any instance in which we have had occasion to question the good faith of orders so made.

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We should be loth to insist in all cases on the signature of a relative, for instances undoubtedly occur when immediate steps must be taken, and no relative can be found. For example, a foreigner, in good or fair circumstances, becomes insane, and unless his banker or agent, his fellow-clerk, or the landlord of his hotel, comes forward to sign the order, he must be treated, to his manifest disadvantage, as a lunatic wandering at large, or not under proper care or control, and must be sent, through the police or a relieving officer, to a pauper Asylum, with, in all likelihood, especially in London, a preliminary detention in a Workhouse. We think, however, that the order or authority should state distinctly that no relative is available, and should give more precisely than by the present form is required, the reason for the signature. Added to this, power might be given to us to inquire into the circumstances of the signature, and to permit the substitution as the person entitled to discharge, of some relative or other person willing to assume the responsibility, or of the person who makes, or proposes to make, the payments for the patient's maintenance. This would be in accordance with one of the recommendations of the Select Committee of the House of Commons. It should be expressly enacted that no minor should sign an order.

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By the Act 9 Geo. 4, cap. 41, being the Act of Parliament which, up to 1832, regulated the care and treatment of the insane in Licensed Houses, it was provided that the person by whose authority a patient was admitted should, personally, or by a deputy specially appointed, visit the patient once at least in every six months, though no special penalty was imposed in case of non-compliance. A similar provision was inserted in the draft of the repealing and amending Act of 1832 (2 & 3 Will. 4, c. 107), but was struck out of the Bill by the House of Lords; and in 1845, when the present Act was passed, it was not re-inserted. Since then the principle has been adopted in the case of lunatics so found by inquisition, whose Committees enter into an undertaking to visit them periodically.

Although in some recent and acute cases of insanity the visits of friends may have a prejudicial effect on the patient, and therefore a compulsory personal visit ought not to be insisted on from the particular individual who may have signed the order, yet we think that the principle is right which would enforce on the friends of patients the obligation to make inquiries after their welfare,

and to ascertain from time to time that their treatment is proper.

To enforce visits of this kind under a penalty would, we think, be impossible; but it occurs to us as feasible to subjoin to the form of the authority for reception, an undertaking by the person signing it to visit either personally or by deputy, once in six months.

The Select Committee made a recommendation as to such visits, adopting suggestions emanating from our Chairman and another member of the Board.

A draft of an "authority," embracing these suggestions, will be found prefixed to the draft of certificate in Appendix (P).

With regard to orders for admission of pauper lunatics which stand on a different footing, a modification of the language of the 67th and 68th sections of the Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 97, and corresponding changes in the form of order, are, we think, needed, so as to make clear what we believe to have been the intention of the Legislature, viz., that the justice, or the officiating clergyman and the relieving officer, shall not merely (as we know is now often done) sign the order after reading the medical officer's certificate, but shall be required to examine the lunatic in the presence of and jointly with the medical officer himself.

No order of admission for a pauper lunatic should be made by an officiating clergyman and relieving officer, except after notice to a justice, and this should be made more distinctly than at present a condition of the validity of such order. The relieving officer should state in the order the reason why after such notice given, the justice could not attend to examine the patient, or what reason exists for the patient not being taken to the justice for the purpose.

These orders in their present form are on the face of them perfectly regular, even though no notice of the lunatic has in fact been given to a justice, and the form itself, we think, should therefore be altered.

3. It would, we think, be advisable to extend the prohibition against the admission, of private patients on certificates signed by certain relatives of the person signing the order, or taking the charge, to connections by marriage, as wife's father or brother, stepson, or daughter's husband.

4. The so-called statement of mental condition of the patient forwarded

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, 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.

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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 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.

From some Asylums, however, and notably from the Worcester and the Wilts Asylums, and from Brislington House, we receive "statements," giving concise particulars of health, especially the mental health of the patient, which we frequently find of great service.

This "statement" should be headed "First Report," and we accept the recommendation of the Select Committee, framed indeed upon a suggestion emanating from our Chairman, that a second report of mental and bodily condition should in all cases be transmitted to us at the expiration of a month after admission of the patient.

5. The Select Committee, while not pronouncing either for or against the continuance of Licensed Houses, advocate the extension of Institutions of the character of the present Registered Hospitals.

While of opinion that for the reception of the richer class of patients, Licensed Houses, under proper management, are not unsuitable, and will continue to find favour with the friends of such patients, rather than *quasi* Public Institutions, we are well aware that for persons of small means, and for the class removed a degree or two above the mechanic paid by weekly wages, an increase in the number of Public Institutions for the insane, adequately supported, would be a great boon.

The Select Committee appear to think that Establishments of this kind might be provided, in the first instance, by a compulsory charge on the county rate, as in the case of Asylums.

It is impossible for us to say whether or no such a proposition would find favour with Parliament or with the

country; but we feel that any extension of the Registered Hospital system on its present basis must be accompanied by stricter provisions than now exist both as to foundation and as to management.

While acknowledging the advantages which many of the existing Lunatic Hospitals offer, and while making no charges against the present management of any of them, for, as a rule, it is very good, we think that it is not too much to say that any one of these Institutions, under the existing law, and in the hands of a weak Committee, might easily be worked so as to become, instead of a philanthropic and charitable foundation, an establishment maintained mainly for the personal benefit of the resident staff, subject to none of the control exercised by Commissioners and Justices over the proprietor of a Licensed House.

To obviate these objections, and others which have from time to time arisen, we would suggest several provisions, of which the following is a summary.

(a) All Hospitals where lunatics are received should be registered as at present, but applications for registration should contain a statement of the nature of the proposed Hospital; who are the founders; what persons and by whom appointed, are to form the Governing Body; what class of patients, and at what average payments, are to be received.

(b) Plans of the building and estate should be deposited in our office.

(c) Prior to registration the premises should be inspected, and a report made thereon to our Board.

(d) Registration should be, primarily, a matter for the discretion of this Board, and should not be compulsory, as at present.

(e) Should the Board decline to register the Hospital, a statement of their reasons should be laid before the Secretary of State, who should decide absolutely whether the certificate, presently referred to, is to issue or not.

(f) If the Board is satisfied with the constitution of the Hospital and the building, &c., or is directed by the Secretary of State to register, a provisional certificate of registration should be issued, to be valid for six months, or until approval by the Secretary of State of the Regulations to be proposed, as at present, by the

Governing

Governing Body. During currency of the provisional certificate, the Governing Body to be at liberty to receive patients.

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(g) On approval of the Regulations, a complete certificate of registration to issue.

(h) Within three months of passing of the Act, all Hospitals, except Bethlehem, ought, we think, to deposit plans of land, of whatever tenure, occupied by the Governing Body, and on any new purchase or hiring of land, fresh plans should be deposited. No building in the occupation of the Governing Body should be deemed part of the hospital for any purpose connected with the care and treatment of patients, unless the same be situate wholly upon some part of the land of which plans are deposited. The reception of patients in any buildings not so situate should be a misdemeanour. The superintendent and all others concerned in taking charge should then be liable to the same penalties as persons receiving lunatics in an unlicensed house.

(i) The accounts of Hospitals, audited by a public accountant, should be printed annually, and a copy sent to us, together with a list of names and addresses of members of the Governing Body, and principal officers, medical or otherwise.

(k) Our Board should have power, with the previous consent in writing of the Secretary of State, given upon a representation from the Board, and after such inquiries as the Secretary of State might please, in case of wilful neglect of, or disobedience to Regulations, to prohibit by sealed order the further reception of patients for a period not exceeding six months. At the end of that time, further power should exist, with like consent, to order the Hospital to be closed.

(l) No person directly or indirectly concerned in supplying the Hospital with goods of any kind, and no medical officer thereof should be a member of the Governing Body.

6. As noticed in our Thirtieth Report, the system of removing patients from Licensed Houses and Hospitals to the seaside, or elsewhere, for a change, has extended much of late years, and is a most beneficial arrangement, much to be encouraged, under proper checks.

Several committees of Hospitals and proprietors of Asylums
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engage furnished houses at the seaside, to which, during the season, their patients are brought in relays. Such a plan was never thought of in 1845, when the Act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 100, was passed, and consequently some question has here and there been raised as to its legality.

The practice, we think, should now be distinctly legalised, as it is greatly to the advantage of patients. It would not be difficult to provide against any abuse; as, for example, by requiring notice to be given to the clerk of the peace of the county that, under sanction of the Commissioners, Visitors, or Committee, as the case might be, two or more lunatics under certificates would for a specified time be brought to an unlicensed house within the county for change of air. Whereupon it might be competent to any two of the Visitors of Licensed Houses in that county to enter and inspect at their pleasure.

As it is desirable that we should always be acquainted with the movements of patients, especially private patients, we should recommend that notice should be sent to us whenever leave of absence is given, on trial, or for the benefit of health, to any patient in a Registered Hospital or Provincial Licensed House.

7. The death of a person in charge of a single patient, and the consequent requirement of a new order or authority, ought not, as at present, to involve the procuring of fresh certificates. This is often a hardship to persons of small means, and it, besides, occasions unnecessary disturbance to the patient himself. Power should, we think, be given to transfer the patient, but not without our previous consent, into the care of a person substituted for the deceased.

8. There appears to be no reason why the present powers of the Commissioners to discharge a patient from an Hospital or Licensed House, on being satisfied that he is detained without sufficient cause, should not extend to a Single Patient.

9. The provisions against ill-using and abusing patients should extend to make the carnal knowledge of a female patient by any officer, attendant, servant, or artisan employed in or about an Asylum, Hospital, or Licensed House, an indictable offence.

10. With regard to idiot children of the private and the pauper class, power should be given to relax, in the case of Hospitals or Licensed Houses where idiot children and congenital

genital imbeciles alone are to be kept, the rules as to residence of a medical officer, and as to the constant entries in case books and medical journals.

A few words added to the existing provisions on the subject would make it more clear than at present that justices can (if they desire) restrict the use of a separate or joint county Asylum to the reception of idiots and congenital imbecile cases. Express power might well be added to charge boards of guardians with the expense, not only of maintenance and clothing, but of the industrial training of these objects of compassion.

11. Power should be given to appoint a substitute for a Commissioner temporarily disabled by illness or unavoidably absent. Such a power exists in the case of "the Lord Chancellor's Visitors of Lunatics," and in that of the County Court Judges.

Having thus briefly enumerated the principal of those amendments in the Lunacy Law which from time to time have occurred to us as desirable, we will, with your Lordship's permission, proceed to notice, so far as appears to lie in our province, those recommendations of the Select Committee which have not been already touched upon.

The Committee, after suggesting admission in case of emergency on a single medical certificate (which, we may remark, is already provided for in the case of private patients under the existing law), recommend (page iv of Report) that in all other cases two certificates should be required. This can only apply to pauper patients, and in every such case a magistrate can at present, if not satisfied, require two certificates. We should not object to make a second certificate compulsory, but we must point out that this would involve additional expense to ratepayers, and we do not ourselves think it necessary as a protection.

We should raise no objection to the introduction into England of the Scotch law, that an order of reception should be valid for three years only, without a special report at the end of that time from the medical superintendent, to be repeated at the end of each subsequent year. (Report, p. iv.)

The Committee (Report, p. v), without making a distinct recommendation for amending the law, dwell on the importance that detention should cease as soon as the patient is no longer

longer dangerous to himself or others, and is not likely to benefit by further detention. They believe frequent and careful visitation to be the surest mode of guarding against unduly prolonged detention, with full power in the hands of the Commissioners to order discharge, and in the more general adoption of probationary discharge.

The Committee have here omitted an important qualification, viz., that the patient, though neither dangerous to himself nor to others, nor likely to benefit by further treatment, should not be of such habits as would offend against public decency or morality, if allowed to be *at large*. If remitted to the care of friends, they would of course be responsible for his conduct, and even where detention in an Asylum may no longer be proper, detention under certificates in a private house may still be necessary. It must always be remembered that the Committee discovered no cases of "undue detention."

The Committee's remark as to probationary discharge applies (to judge by the context) rather to Scotland than to England, where discharge upon trial is an everyday occurrence.

The Committee (p. v) repeat, on the subject of the risk of mal-treatment by attendants, observations constantly made by us.

A further suggestion is made (on page v), that reports should be sent to the Commissioners of patients "kept under restraint" (we use the language of the Committee) in private families or religious houses, not for profit. The reports to be confidential, and the patients confirmed lunatics.

We should be glad to see this suggestion pass into law; but the mere report would be of no use unless we had power to visit, and to some extent regulate treatment, as, for instance, by insisting on periodical medical visitation, and entries thereof in a book. The only way to secure any such registration would probably be that suggested by Dr. Nugent (Q. 2879-81, Evidence taken by the Committee), to make it penal for the medical attendant to refrain from reporting where the illness and consequent restraint or detention had lasted for a period of, say, six months.

The recommendation (page v) as to visits by two medical men, to be sent by any person with the sanction of the Commissioners,

missioners, to test the condition of any person under restraint, appears to require no alteration in the law to cause it to take effect, as the power exists.

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The opinions and suggestions as to workhouse management expressed on page vi of the Report, we leave to the consideration of the Local Government Board.

The Committee make a suggestion (Report, page vi) as to the removal of restrictions on voluntary boarders, whose admission, they say, is to be reported to the Commissioners. The system of admitting boarders has answered well. We are quite prepared to extend it to any person who at any time has been an inmate of any institution for the insane, or has been a single patient (either as a lunatic so found, or under certificates). But we do not recommend the indiscriminate admission of persons never certified as insane. The following objections may be sufficient:

1. The fear of attempts at evasion of the law by introducing as boarders persons who ought to be under certificates.

2. The fear of the introduction of mere drunkards.

3. The fear of crowding the house to the inconvenience of the insane patients.

The previous consent of ourselves or the Visitors should remain a *sine quâ non*. Notice of admission is thus scarcely necessary.

There can be no objection to the recommendation of the Committee (Report, p. vii), that the grounds of refusal by superintendents to permit access to patients, be entered in the case-book and communicated to us.

In spite of any evidence to the contrary which may have been brought before the Committee, we do not believe (and we conceive ourselves peculiarly well able to judge of such a matter) that any real grievance exists as to the detention of patients' letters under the present system, which requires all those addressed to us, the Visitors, and Committees of Hospitals, to be forwarded unopened, the rest to be exhibited to the officials on their next visit. We may remark, parenthetically, that the Committee lay under some misconception as to the amount of labour occasioned by the examination of letters detained. The majority of them,

being obviously unfit for transmission, are easily dealt with on the spot.

We must very strongly object to the proposal of the Committee that all letters of patients not forwarded by the medical superintendent should be sent to us unopened. This would be a great grievance to the patients themselves. It is impossible that we should have in every case that full information as to the patient's exact state of mind at the time of writing, his family affairs, and other circumstances, which alone would enable us to judge whether a letter coherently expressed, and not containing matter of an obviously improper character, ought or ought not to be sent to the person to whom it is addressed.

If the letter were in the end kept back the patient would gain nothing; if it were posted it might not be until after several days' delay, and after critical examination in a public office.

The Committee themselves remark that it is plainly almost impossible to prevent the fraudulent suppression of letters. The scheme which they suggest will certainly not prevent it, supposing a medical superintendent thought it worth his while to suppress them.

The Committee quote no evidence in support of their suggestion (page vii) that every person discharged from confinement should have access, with our consent, to all documents connected with his detention.

If this were adopted we fear it would seriously check the free and unrestrained communication, both to us and to the medical superintendents and others, of information regarding cases which at present, as is well known, is treated as strictly confidential.

A Bill before Parliament for amending the Medical Act will, if passed, provide for the acceptance of Scotch and Irish certificates in England.

The resignation of Mr. Wilkes, after upwards of 22 years' service on this Board as a Medical Commissioner, took place in April 1878.

It was followed in June of that year by the retirement of Mr. Campbell, whose appointment as a Legal Commissioner was made by Lord Lyndhurst in November 1845.

Your Lordship filled up these vacancies by the appointment, on 4th April 1878, of William Rhys Williams, Esq.,
M.D.,

M.D., Resident Physician of Bethlehem Hospital, in the place of Mr. Wilkes, and of William Edward Frere, Esq., barrister-at-law, in the place of Mr. Campbell, this latter appointment bearing date 17th June 1878.

CHANGES
IN THE
COMMISSION.

Those members of the Board who have been intimately associated with Mr. Wilkes and Mr. Campbell in the active duties of the Commission, must here record the satisfaction with which they learned that both these gentlemen had, at your Lordship's request, accepted seats at the Board as unpaid Commissioners.

Their Colleagues and the Public will thus continue to enjoy the advantage of their long experience in all matters relating to the care of the insane.

By order of the Board,

(signed) *Shaftesbury,*
Chairman.

(signed) *Charles Spencer Perceval,*
Secretary.

A P P E N D I X.

Appendix (A.)

TABLE showing the Number of PAUPER LUNATICS, IDIOTS, and PERSONS of UNSOUND MIND in COUNTY and BOROUGH ASYLUMS, REGISTERED HOSPITALS, LICENSED HOUSES, and WORKHOUSES, and RESIDING with RELATIVES or others, chargeable to the various UNIONS and PARISHES in *England* and *Wales* on the 1st January 1879, 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, Licensed Houses, &c.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			GRAND TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
ANGLESEY :															
Anglesey - - -	10	5	15	-	-	-	3	4	7	4	10	14	17	19	36
Holyhead - - -	4	9	13	-	-	-	1	2	3	8	23	31	13	34	47
TOTAL - - -	14	14	28	-	-	-	4	6	10	12	33	45	30	53	83
BEDS :															
Amptill - - -	15	11	26	-	-	-	3	7	10	5	3	8	23	21	44
Bedford - - -	38	48	86	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	-	-	38	54	92
Biggleswade - -	29	25	54	-	-	-	7	7	14	7	6	13	43	38	81
Leighton Buzzard	18	21	39	-	-	-	6	9	15	10	5	15	34	35	69
Luton - - -	39	38	77	-	-	-	4	6	10	20	19	39	63	63	126
Woburn - - -	6	9	15	-	-	-	1	2	3	2	4	6	9	15	24
TOTAL - - -	145	152	297	-	-	-	21	37	58	44	37	81	210	226	436
BERKS :															
Abingdon - - -	21	25	46	-	-	-	2	9	11	5	5	10	28	39	67
Bradfield - - -	22	18	40	-	-	-	3	4	7	1	2	3	26	24	50
Cookham - - -	16	16	32	-	-	-	7	5	12	7	14	21	30	35	65
Easthampstead - -	7	8	15	2	-	2	1	4	5	1	3	4	11	15	26
Faringdon - - -	18	17	35	-	-	-	5	6	11	-	-	-	23	23	46
Hungerford - - -	14	21	35	-	-	-	1	2	3	4	2	6	19	25	44
Newbury - - -	31	42	73	2	-	2	1	2	3	6	13	19	40	57	97
Reading - - -	26	43	69	-	-	-	13	11	24	2	-	2	41	54	95
Wallingford - - -	15	30	45	2	-	2	9	4	13	4	10	14	30	44	74
Wantage - - -	15	12	27	1	-	1	2	5	7	4	7	11	22	24	46
Windsor - - -	33	32	65	-	-	-	5	3	8	1	1	2	39	36	75
Wokingham - - -	24	22	46	-	-	-	-	5	5	1	5	6	25	32	57
TOTAL - - -	242	286	528	7	-	7	49	60	109	36	62	98	334	408	742
BRECON :															
Brecknock - - -	11	18	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	11	20	31
Builth - - -	8	9	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	13	15	10	22	32
Crickhowell - - -	18	22	40	-	-	-	6	6	12	8	9	17	32	37	69
Hay - - -	6	17	23	1	-	1	1	1	2	6	5	11	14	23	37
TOTAL - - -	43	66	109	1	-	1	7	7	14	16	29	45	67	102	169

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals, Licensed Houses, &c.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			GRAND TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
BUCKS:															
Amersham - - -	16	29	45	-	-	-	3	3	6	3	3	6	22	35	57
Aylesbury - - -	23	40	63	-	-	-	2	4	6	4	7	11	29	51	80
Buckingham - - -	9	18	27	-	-	-	4	2	6	1	8	9	14	28	42
Eton - - - - -	21	49	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	7	22	55	77
Newport Pagnell - - -	26	34	60	-	-	-	9	8	17	3	4	7	38	46	84
Winslow - - - -	15	6	21	-	1	1	3	1	4	-	1	1	18	9	27
Wycombe - - - -	31	50	81	-	-	-	5	10	15	2	3	5	38	63	101
TOTAL - - -	141	226	367	-	1	1	26	28	54	14	32	46	181	287	468
CAMBRIDGE:															
Cambridge - - -	31	35	66	-	-	-	6	5	11	10	17	27	47	57	104
Caxton and Arrington	10	3	13	-	1	1	2	5	7	-	3	3	12	12	24
Chesterton - - -	16	20	36	-	-	-	3	4	7	6	12	18	25	36	61
Ely - - - - -	20	14	34	-	-	-	5	6	11	4	5	9	29	25	54
Linton - - - - -	13	12	25	-	-	-	3	1	4	4	2	6	20	15	35
Newmarket - - -	18	23	41	-	-	-	3	5	8	3	11	14	24	39	63
North Witchford - - -	20	17	37	-	-	-	7	7	14	3	3	6	30	27	57
Whittlesey - - -	2	6	8	-	2	2	2	1	3	-	-	-	4	9	13
Wisbech - - - -	26	32	58	-	-	-	3	10	13	5	4	9	34	46	80
TOTAL - - -	156	162	318	-	3	3	34	44	78	35	57	92	225	266	491
CARDIGAN:															
Aberayron - - -	6	1	7	-	-	-	1	1	2	6	17	23	13	19	32
Aberystwith - - -	16	6	22	-	-	-	5	6	11	12	15	27	33	27	60
Cardigan - - - -	17	20	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	20	29	26	40	66
Lampeter - - - -	1	9	10	-	-	-	1	1	2	4	2	6	6	12	18
Tregaron - - - -	8	2	10	-	-	-	1	2	3	3	10	13	12	14	26
TOTAL - - -	48	38	86	-	-	-	8	10	18	34	64	98	90	112	202
CARMARTHEN:															
Carmarthen - - -	22	23	45	-	-	-	9	13	22	16	48	64	47	84	131
Llandilo Fawr - - -	11	20	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	16	27	22	36	58
Llandovery - - -	13	14	27	-	-	-	1	1	2	7	-	7	21	15	36
Llanelly - - - -	20	19	39	-	-	-	1	3	4	7	13	20	28	35	63
Newcastle-in-Emlyn - -	10	2	12	-	-	-	1	2	3	22	20	42	33	24	57
TOTAL - - -	76	78	154	-	-	-	12	19	31	63	97	160	151	194	345
CARNARVON:															
Bangor and Beaumaris	17	15	32	-	-	-	4	5	9	13	33	46	34	53	87
Carnarvon - - - -	13	10	23	-	-	-	7	4	11	11	13	24	31	27	58
Conway - - - - -	10	13	23	-	-	-	1	3	4	6	8	14	17	24	41
Pwllheli - - - - -	7	8	15	-	-	-	11	4	15	12	24	36	30	36	66
TOTAL - - -	47	46	93	-	-	-	23	16	39	42	78	120	112	140	252

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asyiums.			In Registered Hospitals, Licensed Houses, &c.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			GRAND TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
CHESTER :															
Altrincham - - -	39	37	76	1	-	1	4	14	18	-	2	2	44	53	97
Birkenhead - - -	86	78	164	-	-	-	8	11	19	2	1	3	96	90	186
Chester - - -	62	52	114	1	3	4	6	13	19	6	5	11	75	73	148
Congleton - - -	13	26	39	-	-	-	8	9	17	1	3	4	22	38	60
Macclesfield - - -	41	33	79	-	-	-	18	28	46	3	5	8	62	71	133
Nantwich - - -	25	43	68	1	-	1	6	4	10	3	7	10	35	54	89
Northwich - - -	22	36	58	-	-	-	2	4	6	15	20	35	39	60	99
Runcorn - - -	19	9	28	-	-	-	3	15	18	3	6	9	25	30	55
Stockport - - -	57	78	135	-	-	-	45	69	114	4	14	18	106	161	267
Tarvin - - -	7	6	13	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	4	6	10	11	21
Wirrall - - -	9	10	19	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	4	6	12	15	27
TOTAL - - -	380	443	793	3	3	6	102	169	271	41	71	112	526	656	1,182
CORNWALL :															
St. Austell - - -	21	36	57	1	-	1	5	7	12	4	3	7	31	46	77
Bodmin - - -	20	21	41	-	1	1	1	3	4	2	4	6	23	29	52
Camelford - - -	6	4	10	-	1	1	-	3	3	4	8	12	10	16	26
St. Columb Major - - -	15	8	23	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	9	9	17	18	35
Falmouth - - -	12	25	37	-	-	-	1	3	4	-	3	3	13	31	44
St. Germans - - -	8	20	28	-	-	-	2	2	4	1	-	1	11	22	33
Helston - - -	22	21	43	-	-	-	3	8	11	1	3	4	26	32	58
Launceston - - -	6	11	17	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	5	5	6	17	23
Liskeard - - -	28	32	60	-	-	-	2	3	5	2	2	4	32	37	69
Penzance - - -	21	35	56	-	-	-	5	11	16	-	1	1	26	47	73
Redruth - - -	21	41	62	1	1	2	5	7	12	2	2	4	29	51	80
Stratton - - -	5	7	12	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	2	2	7	9	16
Truro - - -	28	34	62	-	-	-	4	9	13	7	16	23	39	59	98
TOTAL - - -	213	295	508	3	3	6	31	58	89	23	58	81	270	414	684
CUMBERLAND :															
Alston-with-Garrigill -	6	1	7	1	-	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	9	1	10
Bootle - - -	9	1	10	-	-	-	1	5	6	-	1	1	10	7	17
Brampton - - -	12	2	14	-	-	-	4	3	7	4	5	9	20	10	30
Carlisle - - -	30	56	86	1	-	1	6	4	10	-	5	5	37	65	102
Cockermouth - - -	26	21	47	-	-	-	12	11	23	1	2	3	39	34	73
Loughtown - - -	8	4	12	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	8	6	14
Penrith - - -	25	17	42	-	-	-	9	10	19	1	1	2	35	28	63
Whitehaven - - -	34	32	66	-	1	1	7	10	17	1	6	7	42	49	91
Wigton - - -	24	22	46	-	-	-	10	13	23	1	1	2	35	36	71
TOTAL - - -	174	156	330	2	1	3	51	57	108	8	22	30	235	236	471
DENBIGH :															
Llanrwst - - -	2	3	5	1	-	1	4	3	7	3	7	10	10	13	23
Ruthin - - -	8	15	23	-	-	-	6	5	11	-	7	7	14	27	41
Wrexham - - -	23	30	53	-	-	-	10	25	35	2	11	13	35	66	101
TOTAL - - -	33	48	81	1	-	1	20	33	53	5	25	30	59	106	165

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals, Licensed Houses, &c.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			GRAND TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
DERBY :															
Ashbourne - -	16	10	26	1	-	1	4	7	11	1	2	3	22	19	41
Bakewell - -	19	23	42	1	-	1	5	6	11	1	2	3	26	31	57
Belper - -	30	35	65	-	-	-	8	10	18	5	11	16	43	56	99
Chapel-en-le-Frith - -	11	5	16	-	-	-	4	11	15	-	2	2	15	18	33
Chesterfield - -	41	51	92	-	-	-	15	27	42	7	9	16	63	87	150
Derby - -	78	62	140	-	-	-	21	9	30	1	3	4	100	74	174
Glossop - -	8	4	12	-	-	-	2	2	4	-	-	-	10	6	16
Hayfield - -	4	6	10	-	-	-	7	4	11	-	1	1	11	11	22
Shardlow - -	22	21	43	1	-	1	6	5	11	1	1	2	30	27	57
TOTAL - -	229	217	446	3	-	3	72	81	153	16	31	47	320	329	649
DEVON :															
Axminster - -	10	17	27	1	-	1	4	5	9	2	5	7	17	27	44
Barnstaple - -	21	28	52	3	6	9	1	5	6	6	2	8	34	41	75
Bideford - -	7	15	22	-	4	4	1	3	4	2	7	9	10	29	39
Crediton - -	13	22	35	1	1	2	10	9	19	2	5	7	26	37	63
East Stonehouse - -	3	10	13	-	-	-	2	3	5	-	2	2	5	15	20
Exeter - -	2	1	3	32	33	65	15	28	43	10	7	17	59	69	128
Holsworthy - -	7	4	11	-	-	-	1	3	4	1	1	2	9	8	17
Honiton - -	14	34	48	-	-	-	2	7	9	14	21	35	30	62	92
Kingsbridge - -	12	13	25	1	-	1	8	2	10	1	1	2	22	16	38
Newton Abbot - -	36	71	107	2	3	5	6	12	18	4	15	19	48	101	149
Okehampton - -	13	11	24	-	-	-	3	2	5	9	8	17	25	21	46
Plymouth - -	14	3	17	42	56	98	45	52	97	26	23	49	127	134	261
Plympton St. Mary - -	21	31	52	-	-	-	6	4	10	10	11	21	37	46	83
South Molton - -	10	15	25	1	-	1	4	3	7	-	-	-	15	18	33
Stoke Damerel - -	18	44	62	-	-	-	15	31	46	-	-	-	33	75	108
Tavistock - -	21	28	49	-	-	-	1	10	11	5	11	16	27	49	76
St. Thomas - -	38	61	99	4	-	4	9	15	24	6	9	15	57	85	142
Tiverton - -	18	25	43	-	13	13	3	4	7	18	9	27	39	51	90
Torrington - -	11	16	27	-	-	-	4	5	9	-	-	-	15	21	36
Totnes - -	22	26	48	-	9	9	12	10	22	3	5	8	37	50	87
TOTAL - -	314	475	789	87	125	212	152	213	365	119	142	261	672	955	1,627
DORSET :															
Beaminster - -	19	20	39	-	1	1	-	6	6	5	5	10	24	32	56
Blandford - -	15	19	34	-	2	2	2	5	7	7	3	10	24	29	53
Bridport - -	11	19	30	-	-	-	1	2	3	3	1	4	15	22	37
Cerne - -	8	6	14	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	3	5	12	9	21
Dorchester - -	21	18	42	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	5	5	24	25	49
Poole - -	11	11	22	-	-	-	11	12	23	1	3	4	23	26	49
Shaftesbury - -	13	14	27	1	1	2	-	4	4	3	4	7	17	23	40
Sherborne - -	13	16	29	2	-	2	1	4	5	-	4	4	16	24	40
Sturminster - -	8	9	17	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	1	1	10	11	21
Wareham and Purbeck - -	18	22	40	-	-	-	5	5	10	2	5	7	25	32	57
Weymouth - -	19	32	51	-	-	-	10	8	18	2	3	5	31	43	74
Wimborne and Cranborne.	14	25	39	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	15	27	42
TOTAL - -	173	211	384	3	4	7	35	51	86	25	37	62	236	303	539

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals, Licensed Houses, &c.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			GRAND TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
DURHAM :															
Auckland - - -	38	25	63	-	-	-	6	2	8	1	1	2	45	28	73
Chester-le-Street - - -	11	13	24	-	-	-	7	4	11	-	-	-	18	17	35
Darlington - - -	31	22	53	-	-	-	2	4	6	4	6	10	37	32	69
Durham - - -	21	22	43	1	-	1	3	6	9	-	4	4	25	32	57
Easington - - -	16	11	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	11	27
Gateshead - - -	61	52	113	-	-	-	11	17	28	12	21	33	84	90	174
Hartlepool - - -	21	14	35	-	-	-	4	4	8	-	-	-	25	18	43
Houghton-le-Spring - - -	26	19	45	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	2	2	26	25	51
Lanchester - - -	21	9	30	-	-	-	4	6	10	-	-	-	25	15	40
Sedgefield - - -	15	7	22	-	-	-	1	3	4	-	-	-	16	10	26
South Shields - - -	57	38	95	-	2	2	6	16	22	5	10	15	68	66	134
Stockton - - -	25	18	43	-	-	-	4	8	12	-	-	-	29	26	55
Sunderland - - -	70	62	132	-	-	-	51	69	120	6	20	26	127	151	278
Teesdale - - -	20	12	32	-	-	-	6	6	12	2	1	3	28	19	47
Weardale - - -	10	8	18	-	-	-	4	1	5	-	-	-	14	9	23
TOTAL - - -	443	332	775	1	2	3	109	150	259	30	65	95	583	549	1,132
ESSEX :															
Billericay - - -	17	13	30	-	2	2	2	6	8	2	4	6	21	25	46
Braintree - - -	16	16	32	1	4	5	11	14	25	2	5	7	30	39	69
Chelmsford - - -	34	31	65	-	3	3	6	5	11	1	8	9	41	47	88
Colchester - - -	17	31	48	1	5	6	16	16	32	8	10	18	42	62	101
Dunmow - - -	18	25	43	1	5	6	2	6	8	6	17	23	27	53	80
Epping - - -	18	21	39	-	3	3	3	8	11	1	3	4	22	35	57
Halstead - - -	17	14	31	2	3	5	6	4	10	3	7	10	28	28	56
Lexden and Winstree - - -	15	27	42	2	2	4	-	1	1	6	9	15	23	39	62
Maldon - - -	25	21	46	1	8	9	1	3	4	1	3	4	28	35	63
Ongar - - -	5	9	14	-	1	1	5	2	7	4	4	8	14	16	30
Orsett - - -	13	19	32	-	-	-	2	4	6	1	1	2	16	24	40
Rochford - - -	10	16	26	1	2	3	4	5	9	1	5	6	16	28	44
Romford - - -	22	39	61	2	1	3	2	1	3	2	3	5	28	44	72
Saffron Walden - - -	18	26	44	3	2	5	2	7	9	4	5	9	27	40	67
Tendring - - -	23	28	51	2	1	3	3	2	5	5	13	18	33	44	77
West Ham - - -	77	103	180	2	11	13	29	31	60	8	7	15	116	152	268
Witham - - -	17	18	35	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	2	2	18	21	39
TOTAL - - -	362	457	819	18	53	71	95	116	211	55	106	161	530	732	1,262
FLINT :															
St. Asaph - - -	15	21	36	-	-	-	7	10	17	14	20	34	36	51	87
Hawarden - - -	13	6	19	-	-	-	1	3	4	-	-	-	14	9	23
Holywell - - -	33	19	52	2	-	2	9	19	28	9	10	19	53	48	101
TOTAL - - -	61	46	107	2	-	2	17	32	49	23	30	53	103	108	211
GLAMORGAN :															
Bridgend and Cowbridge	23	45	68	-	4	4	-	-	-	4	8	12	27	57	84
Cardiff - - -	73	74	147	-	9	9	10	10	20	7	5	12	90	98	188
Gower - - -	1	1	2	-	-	-	2	1	3	3	7	10	6	9	15
Merthyr-Tydfil - - -	74	53	127	-	10	10	4	10	14	13	21	34	91	94	185
Neath - - -	33	24	57	-	4	4	5	15	20	9	16	25	47	59	106
Pontardawe - - -	14	8	22	-	1	1	-	-	-	5	5	10	19	14	33

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals, Licensed Houses, &c.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			GRAND TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
GLAMORGAN—contd.															
Pontypridd - - -	30	27	57	-	5	5	4	5	9	5	5	10	39	42	81
Swansea - - -	56	41	97	-	7	7	16	10	26	14	32	46	86	90	176
TOTAL - - -	304	273	577	-	40	40	41	51	92	60	99	159	405	463	868
GLOUCESTER :															
Barton Regis - - -	79	119	198	-	-	-	70	94	164	13	24	37	162	237	399
Bristol - - -	59	53	112	2	-	2	7	6	13	60	106	166	128	165	293
Cheltenham - - -	40	48	88	-	-	-	10	28	38	13	21	34	63	97	160
Chipping Sodbury - - -	18	11	29	-	-	-	3	6	9	3	2	5	24	19	43
Cirencester - - -	26	27	53	-	-	-	1	9	10	2	8	10	29	44	73
Dursley - - -	11	12	23	-	-	-	8	5	13	4	4	8	23	21	44
Gloucester - - -	28	34	62	-	-	-	4	6	10	9	9	18	41	49	90
Newent - - -	8	15	23	-	-	-	8	5	13	2	6	8	18	26	44
Northleach - - -	15	6	21	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	15	9	24
Stow-on-the-Wold - - -	8	18	26	-	-	-	2	3	5	2	2	4	12	23	35
Stroud - - -	42	45	87	-	-	-	15	15	30	12	12	24	69	72	141
Tetbury - - -	7	5	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	5	12
Tewkesbury - - -	4	15	19	-	-	-	4	4	8	2	4	6	10	23	33
Thornbury - - -	12	18	30	-	1	1	5	4	9	5	6	11	22	29	51
Westbury on-Severn - - -	14	12	26	-	-	-	2	4	6	2	8	10	18	24	42
Wheatenhurst - - -	1	6	7	-	-	-	7	9	16	-	1	1	8	16	24
Winchcomb - - -	6	10	16	-	-	-	5	6	11	1	-	1	12	16	28
TOTAL - - -	378	454	832	2	2	4	151	206	357	130	213	343	661	875	1,536
HEREFORD :															
Bromyard - - -	16	13	29	-	-	-	1	2	3	5	8	13	22	23	45
Dore - - -	8	8	16	1	-	1	4	2	6	3	1	4	16	11	27
Hereford - - -	39	48	87	-	-	-	5	15	20	13	12	25	57	75	132
Kington - - -	13	15	28	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	8	10	15	25	40
Ledbury - - -	13	10	23	-	-	-	2	3	5	3	9	12	18	22	40
Leominster - - -	25	21	46	-	-	-	7	8	15	5	8	13	37	37	74
Ross - - -	14	16	30	-	-	-	1	5	6	2	13	15	17	34	51
Weobley - - -	4	7	11	-	-	-	1	3	4	-	2	2	5	12	17
TOTAL - - -	132	138	270	1	-	1	21	40	61	33	61	94	187	239	426
HERTS :															
St. Albans - - -	21	29	50	1	-	1	5	8	13	3	5	8	30	42	72
Barnet - - -	18	28	46	-	-	-	4	9	13	-	-	-	22	37	59
Berkhampstead - - -	3	10	13	1	-	1	1	1	2	2	2	4	7	13	20
Bishop Stortford - - -	18	28	46	-	2	2	5	6	11	2	9	11	25	45	70
Buntingford - - -	6	3	9	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	1	1	7	6	13
Hatfield - - -	4	11	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	11	15
Hemel Hempstead - - -	14	9	23	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	1	3	17	11	28
Hertford - - -	18	20	38	1	-	1	3	3	6	1	-	1	23	23	46
Hitchin - - -	24	30	54	1	1	2	13	8	21	4	3	7	42	42	84
Royston - - -	20	22	42	-	2	2	2	7	9	6	6	12	28	37	65
Ware - - -	7	15	22	-	-	-	6	1	7	2	4	6	15	20	35
Watford - - -	26	26	52	-	-	-	3	2	5	2	5	7	31	33	64
Welwyn - - -	4	3	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	5	3	8
TOTAL - - -	183	231	417	4	5	9	44	48	92	25	36	61	256	323	579

Appendix (A.) to Thirty-third Report

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals, Licensed Houses, &c.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			GRAND TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
NORTHUMBERLAND:															
Alnwick - - -	24	19	43	1	-	1	1	4	5	-	-	-	26	23	49
Belford - - -	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	3	2	5
Bellingham - -	3	6	9	-	-	-	1	-	1	4	5	9	8	11	19
Berwick-on-Tweed -	14	13	27	-	-	-	11	17	28	4	3	7	29	33	62
Castle Ward - - -	7	14	21	-	-	-	3	2	5	3	6	9	13	22	35
Glendale - - -	8	8	16	-	-	-	6	4	10	6	3	9	20	15	35
Haltwhistle - - -	1	5	6	-	-	-	1	3	4	-	-	-	2	8	10
Hexham - - -	22	21	43	-	-	-	2	5	7	4	5	9	28	31	59
Morpeth - - -	25	20	45	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	1	1	27	21	48
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	109	114	223	4	1	5	26	33	59	15	9	24	154	157	311
Rothbury - - -	6	4	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	4	10
Tynemouth - - -	79	51	130	1	4	5	13	12	25	5	6	11	98	73	171
TOTAL - - -	300	276	576	6	5	11	66	81	147	42	38	80	414	400	814
NOTTS:															
Basford - - -	45	73	118	-	-	-	16	15	31	8	5	13	69	93	162
Bingham - - -	11	7	18	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	-	1	12	9	21
East Retford - -	16	9	25	-	-	-	5	6	11	3	10	13	24	25	49
Mansfield - - -	20	22	42	-	-	-	12	12	24	5	17	22	37	51	88
Newark - - -	19	10	29	-	-	-	5	17	22	6	2	8	30	29	59
Nottingham - - -	79	92	171	2	-	2	37	55	92	39	48	87	157	195	352
Radford - - -	31	24	55	-	-	-	1	6	7	6	5	11	38	35	73
Southwell - - -	12	15	27	-	-	-	3	5	8	-	-	-	15	20	35
Worksop - - -	5	13	18	-	-	-	1	8	9	2	9	11	8	30	38
TOTAL - - -	238	265	503	2	-	2	80	126	206	70	96	166	390	487	877
OXFORD:															
Banbury - - -	31	30	61	-	-	-	11	13	24	8	18	26	50	61	111
Bicester - - -	12	19	31	-	-	-	6	4	10	-	2	2	18	25	43
Chipping Norton - -	15	23	38	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	5	6	17	29	46
Headington - - -	15	25	40	-	-	-	4	3	7	5	2	7	24	30	54
Henley - - -	18	28	46	-	-	-	7	10	17	2	-	2	27	38	65
Oxford - - -	25	43	68	-	-	-	13	16	29	-	-	-	38	59	97
Thame - - -	11	11	22	-	-	-	3	7	10	7	7	14	21	25	46
Witney - - -	30	25	55	2	-	2	5	12	17	14	13	27	51	50	101
Woodstock - - -	17	17	34	-	-	-	5	8	13	2	5	7	24	30	54
TOTAL - - -	174	221	395	3	-	3	54	74	128	39	52	91	270	347	617
PEMBROKE:															
Haverfordwest - -	31	41	72	-	-	-	4	3	7	20	32	52	55	76	131
Narberth - - -	14	21	35	-	-	-	7	5	12	10	29	39	31	55	86
Pembroke - - -	15	16	31	-	-	-	1	3	4	15	32	47	31	51	82
TOTAL - - -	60	78	138	-	-	-	12	11	23	45	93	138	117	182	299

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals, Licensed Houses, &c.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			GRAND TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
RADNOR:															
Knighton - - -	10	15	25	-	-	-	2	6	8	2	4	6	14	25	39
Rhayader - - -	4	7	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	8	15	11	15	26
TOTAL - - -	14	22	36	-	-	-	2	6	8	9	12	21	25	40	65
RUTLAND:															
Oakham - - -	18	3	21	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	5	6	20	9	29
Uppingham - - -	7	12	19	1	-	1	2	-	2	1	-	1	11	12	23
TOTAL - - -	25	15	40	1	-	1	3	1	4	2	5	7	31	21	52
SALOP:															
Atcham - - -	43	55	98	1	-	1	19	28	47	-	-	-	63	83	146
Bridgnorth - - -	10	18	28	-	-	-	1	7	8	2	-	2	13	25	38
Church Stretton - - -	4	5	9	-	-	-	2	4	6	-	3	3	6	12	18
Cleobury Mortimer - - -	5	11	16	-	-	-	3	5	8	1	5	6	9	21	30
Clun - - -	9	13	22	-	-	-	2	3	5	1	2	3	12	18	30
Drayton - - -	10	10	20	-	-	-	-	6	6	2	-	2	12	16	28
Ellesmere - - -	18	16	34	-	-	-	2	7	9	-	-	-	20	23	43
Ludlow - - -	11	19	30	-	-	-	5	8	13	-	1	1	16	28	44
Madeley - - -	23	32	55	1	-	1	5	14	19	3	8	11	32	54	86
Newport - - -	15	16	31	-	-	-	5	5	10	3	5	8	23	26	49
Oswestry - - -	16	23	39	-	-	-	4	13	17	-	2	2	20	38	58
Shiffnal - - -	9	7	16	-	-	-	1	3	4	3	4	7	13	14	27
Wellington - - -	35	27	62	-	-	-	7	9	16	7	8	15	49	44	93
Wem - - -	9	12	21	-	-	-	-	6	6	3	-	3	12	18	30
Whitchurch - - -	9	10	19	-	-	-	6	8	14	3	1	4	18	19	37
TOTAL - - -	226	274	500	2	-	2	62	126	188	28	39	67	318	439	757
SOMERSET:															
Axbridge - - -	30	42	72	-	-	-	4	8	12	5	10	15	39	60	99
Bath - - -	43	60	103	1	1	2	56	54	110	-	-	-	100	115	215
Bedminster - - -	44	60	104	2	-	2	8	18	26	3	8	11	57	86	143
Bridgwater - - -	19	19	38	1	-	1	4	10	14	7	10	17	31	39	70
Chard - - -	26	20	46	1	-	1	4	3	7	8	4	12	39	27	66
Clutton - - -	26	26	52	-	-	-	7	11	18	12	12	24	45	49	94
Dulverton - - -	2	3	5	-	1	1	3	2	5	1	2	3	6	8	14
Frome - - -	7	12	19	1	1	2	15	26	41	2	5	7	25	44	69
Keynsham - - -	17	20	37	-	-	-	3	5	8	4	8	12	24	33	57
Langport - - -	12	19	31	1	-	1	2	2	4	5	5	10	20	26	46
Shepton Mallet - - -	18	21	39	2	-	2	1	8	9	9	13	22	30	42	72
Taunton - - -	34	40	74	2	3	5	4	3	7	12	15	27	52	61	113
Wellington - - -	16	35	51	3	-	3	6	11	17	5	22	27	30	68	98
Wells - - -	16	21	37	-	-	-	2	1	3	1	8	9	19	30	49
Williton - - -	16	17	33	-	-	-	13	10	23	2	8	10	31	35	66
Wincanton - - -	13	20	33	1	-	1	4	12	16	3	4	7	21	36	57
Yeovil - - -	10	14	24	-	-	-	7	12	19	7	6	13	24	32	56
TOTAL - - -	349	449	798	15	6	21	143	196	339	86	140	226	593	791	1,384

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals, Licensed Houses, &c.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			GRAND TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
<i>SUFFOLK—continued.</i>															
Ipswich - - -	37	48	85	-	-	-	11	13	24	9	4	13	57	65	122
Mildenhall - - -	6	9	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	6	9	12	21
Mutford and Lothing- land.	16	22	38	3	4	7	1	3	4	1	10	11	21	39	60
Plomesgate - - -	16	10	26	1	1	2	2	2	4	3	4	7	22	17	39
Risbridge - - -	9	7	16	1	1	2	10	10	20	7	7	14	27	25	52
Samford - - -	3	7	10	-	1	1	2	3	5	-	1	1	5	12	17
Stow - - -	8	13	21	-	4	4	3	4	7	2	15	17	13	36	49
Sudbury - - -	21	31	52	-	3	3	10	6	16	2	9	11	33	49	82
Thingoe - - -	9	8	17	1	2	3	7	5	12	6	16	22	23	31	54
Wangford - - -	13	19	32	1	1	2	3	3	6	2	2	4	19	25	44
Woodbridge - - -	16	18	34	-	3	3	6	8	14	2	4	6	24	33	57
TOTAL - -	231	275	506	11	30	41	88	89	177	60	99	159	390	493	883

SURREY:															
*Camberwell - - -	58	88	146	6	24	30	61	73	134	-	-	-	125	185	310
Chertsey - - -	15	38	53	-	-	-	4	4	8	-	6	6	19	48	67
Croydon - - -	44	98	142	10	11	21	9	10	19	6	20	26	69	139	208
Dorking - - -	13	19	32	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	14	20	34
Epsom - - -	16	34	50	3	1	4	9	6	15	-	1	1	28	42	70
Farnham - - -	23	29	52	1	-	1	8	8	16	5	5	10	37	42	79
Godstone - - -	10	20	30	-	-	-	2	2	4	1	4	5	13	26	39
Guildford - - -	22	34	56	1	-	1	5	11	16	7	6	13	35	51	86
Hambledon - - -	16	15	31	-	-	-	4	6	10	3	2	5	23	23	46
Kingston - - -	28	64	92	4	1	5	11	27	38	6	2	8	49	94	143
*Lambeth - - -	173	209	382	42	62	104	130	158	288	1	3	4	346	432	778
*Olave's, St. - - -	73	119	192	11	5	16	80	115	195	2	3	5	166	242	408
Reigate - - -	18	23	41	-	-	-	3	9	12	1	3	4	22	35	57
Richmond - - -	17	38	55	-	1	1	6	4	10	-	1	1	23	44	67
*Saviour's, St. - - -	168	245	413	18	34	52	128	156	284	23	25	48	337	460	797
*Wandsworth and Clap- ham.	82	101	183	4	8	12	70	64	134	4	2	6	160	175	335
TOTAL - -	776	1,174	1,950	100	147	247	531	654	1,185	59	83	142	1,466	2,058	3,524

SUSSEX:															
Battle - - -	8	14	22	1	-	1	3	3	6	4	8	12	16	25	41
Brighton - - -	86	98	184	-	-	-	53	63	116	9	20	29	148	181	329
Chailey - - -	8	8	16	-	-	-	2	2	4	2	1	3	12	11	23
Chichester - - -	8	9	17	-	-	-	1	2	3	1	1	2	10	12	22
Cuckfield - - -	13	22	35	-	-	-	6	7	13	1	4	5	20	33	53
Eastbourne - - -	11	8	19	-	-	-	1	5	6	-	2	2	12	15	27
East Grinstead - - -	5	16	21	-	1	1	6	7	13	3	6	9	14	30	44
East Preston - - -	9	15	24	-	-	-	3	4	7	4	5	9	16	24	40
Hailsham - - -	12	15	27	-	-	-	5	4	9	4	6	10	21	25	46
Hastings - - -	28	43	71	2	-	2	3	6	9	-	2	2	33	51	84
Horsham - - -	20	25	45	-	-	-	4	3	7	8	13	21	32	41	73
Lewes - - -	11	10	21	1	-	1	2	3	5	-	-	-	14	13	27
Midhurst - - -	10	9	19	-	-	-	2	1	3	3	4	7	15	14	29
Newhaven - - -	9	4	13	-	-	-	1	4	5	-	-	-	10	8	18
Petworth - - -	10	7	17	1	-	1	2	7	9	2	2	4	15	16	31
Rye - - -	10	10	20	-	-	-	3	5	8	3	3	6	16	18	34

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

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals, Licensed Houses, &c.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			GRAND TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
<i>SUSSEX—continued.</i>															
Steyning - - -	15	25	40	2	-	2	8	6	14	4	6	10	29	37	66
Thakeham - - -	5	9	14	-	-	-	2	2	4	-	1	1	7	12	19
Ticehurst - - -	10	19	29	-	-	-	5	8	13	4	4	8	19	31	50
Uckfield - - -	17	15	32	-	-	-	2	1	3	5	5	10	24	21	45
Westbourne - - -	3	11	14	-	-	-	2	6	8	2	2	4	7	19	26
West Firsle - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	2
Westhampnett - - -	22	21	43	-	1	1	4	9	13	2	3	5	28	34	62
TOTAL - - -	330	414	744	7	2	9	120	158	278	62	98	160	519	672	1,191
WARWICK:															
Alcester - - -	20	21	41	-	-	-	3	5	8	3	6	9	26	32	58
Aston - - -	75	97	172	1	-	1	17	27	44	2	3	5	95	127	222
Atherstone - - -	8	12	20	-	-	-	-	9	9	-	1	1	8	22	30
Birmingham - - -	307	307	614	-	-	-	145	153	298	75	178	253	527	638	1,165
Coventry - - -	40	41	81	1	-	1	2	12	14	-	-	-	43	53	96
Foleshill - - -	17	21	38	-	-	-	3	6	9	3	11	14	23	38	61
Meriden - - -	15	14	29	-	-	-	1	4	5	1	1	2	17	19	36
Nuneaton - - -	12	10	22	-	-	-	3	4	7	5	13	18	20	27	47
Rugby - - -	24	28	52	-	-	-	5	-	5	-	-	-	29	28	57
Solihull - - -	25	20	45	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	-	1	28	20	48
Southam - - -	14	11	25	-	-	-	3	6	9	4	4	8	21	21	42
Stratford-on-Avon - - -	26	35	61	-	1	1	4	6	10	1	3	4	31	45	76
Warwick - - -	56	84	140	-	-	-	3	7	10	4	7	11	63	98	161
TOTAL - - -	639	701	1,340	2	1	3	191	239	430	99	227	326	931	1,168	2,099
WESTMORELAND:															
East Ward - - -	11	14	25	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	4	4	12	20	32
Kendal - - -	22	26	48	-	-	-	17	15	32	2	3	5	41	44	85
West Ward - - -	12	11	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	4	15	12	27
TOTAL - - -	45	51	96	-	-	-	18	17	35	5	8	13	68	76	144
WILTS:															
Alderbury - - -	25	33	58	-	-	-	7	6	13	3	4	7	35	43	78
Amesbury - - -	1	11	12	1	-	1	3	2	5	2	1	3	7	14	21
Bradford - - -	18	17	35	-	-	-	7	3	10	13	11	24	38	31	69
Calne - - -	14	11	25	1	1	2	3	5	8	3	7	10	21	24	45
Chippenham - - -	23	20	43	-	-	-	3	15	18	5	6	11	31	41	72
Cricklade and Wootton-Bassett - - -	10	15	25	-	-	-	2	5	7	1	1	2	13	21	34
Devizes - - -	26	29	55	-	-	-	5	11	16	1	1	2	32	41	73
Highworth and Swindon - - -	18	16	34	-	-	-	6	4	10	3	6	9	27	26	53
Malmesbury - - -	18	15	33	1	1	2	3	6	9	3	10	13	25	32	57
Marlborough - - -	18	9	27	-	-	-	3	7	10	1	4	5	22	20	42
Melksham - - -	15	33	48	-	-	-	4	12	16	8	13	21	27	58	85
Mere - - -	7	3	10	-	-	-	2	3	5	7	7	14	16	13	29
Pewsey - - -	12	13	25	-	-	-	2	1	3	1	-	1	15	14	29
Tisbury - - -	8	10	18	-	-	-	5	8	13	6	8	14	19	26	45
Warminster - - -	13	22	35	1	-	1	4	6	10	6	11	17	24	39	63
Westbury and Whorwellsdown - - -	7	10	17	1	-	1	1	3	4	4	12	16	13	25	38
Wilton - - -	9	15	24	-	-	-	7	5	12	2	9	11	18	29	47
TOTAL - - -	242	282	524	5	2	7	67	102	169	69	111	180	383	497	880

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals, Licensed Houses, &c.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			GRAND TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
WORCESTER:															
Bromsgrove - -	23	26	49	-	-	-	3	6	9	1	3	4	27	35	62
Droitwich - -	23	39	62	-	-	-	2	8	10	3	2	5	28	49	77
Dudley - -	83	95	178	-	-	-	49	61	110	19	31	50	151	187	338
Evesham - -	6	14	20	1	-	1	4	5	9	1	2	3	12	21	33
Kidderminster - -	37	45	82	-	-	-	3	10	13	3	12	15	43	67	110
King's Norton - -	47	47	94	-	-	-	8	10	18	-	1	1	55	58	113
Martley - -	16	15	31	-	-	-	7	7	14	2	8	10	25	30	55
Pershire - -	14	19	33	1	-	1	-	7	7	3	7	10	18	33	51
Shipston-on-Stour - -	18	16	34	-	-	-	5	3	8	2	5	7	25	24	49
Stourbridge - -	61	57	118	3	-	3	16	24	40	15	19	34	95	100	195
Tenbury - -	4	10	14	-	-	-	1	2	3	1	3	4	6	15	21
Upton-on-Severn - -	16	29	45	-	-	-	2	7	9	1	2	3	19	38	57
Worcester - -	40	55	95	-	-	-	1	4	5	1	1	2	42	60	102
TOTAL - -	338	467	855	5	-	5	101	154	255	52	96	148	546	717	1,263
YORK (EAST RIDING):															
Beverley - -	14	16	30	-	-	-	5	3	8	1	1	2	20	20	40
Bridlington - -	12	5	17	-	-	-	1	3	4	1	1	2	14	9	23
Driffield - -	23	12	35	-	-	-	4	7	11	5	9	14	32	28	60
Howden - -	9	14	23	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	5	5	11	20	31
Kingston-upon-Hull - -	36	36	72	-	1	1	18	15	33	-	-	-	54	52	106
Patrington - -	7	2	9	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	-	1	9	3	12
Pocklington - -	11	5	16	-	-	-	2	7	9	-	-	-	13	12	25
Sculcoates - -	65	60	125	-	-	-	4	9	13	-	-	-	69	69	138
Skirlaugh - -	6	8	14	-	-	-	4	2	6	1	-	1	11	10	21
York - -	5	14	19	19	32	51	49	73	122	-	2	2	73	121	194
TOTAL - -	188	172	360	19	33	52	90	121	211	9	18	27	306	344	650
YORK (NORTH RIDING):															
Aysgarth - -	3	5	8	-	-	-	3	2	5	-	1	1	6	8	14
Bedale - -	7	11	18	-	-	-	3	2	5	1	7	8	11	20	31
Easingwold - -	9	7	16	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	2	9	11	20
Guisborough - -	11	20	31	1	-	1	1	4	5	-	-	-	13	24	37
Helmsley - -	3	5	8	-	-	-	1	4	5	-	-	-	4	9	13
Kirkby-Moorside - -	3	1	4	-	-	-	1	2	3	1	-	1	5	3	8
Leyburn - -	6	11	17	-	-	-	3	-	3	2	1	3	11	12	23
Malton - -	21	16	37	-	-	-	3	2	5	4	2	6	28	20	48
Middlesbrough - -	48	28	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	28	76
Northallerton - -	9	20	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	20	29
Pickering - -	10	5	15	-	-	-	1	3	4	1	5	6	12	13	25
Reeth - -	3	3	6	-	-	-	6	1	7	2	-	2	11	4	15
Richmond - -	20	7	27	-	-	-	2	6	8	-	4	4	22	17	39
Scarborough - -	33	29	62	-	-	-	3	8	11	6	16	22	42	53	95
Stokesley - -	4	7	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	7	11
Thirsk - -	10	9	19	-	-	-	3	1	4	-	-	-	13	10	23
Whitby - -	27	27	54	-	-	-	2	3	5	-	-	-	29	30	59
TOTAL - -	227	211	438	1	-	1	32	40	72	17	38	55	277	289	566

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals, Licensed Houses, &c.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			GRAND TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
YORK (WEST RIDING):															
Barnsley - -	35	38	73	1	-	1	12	21	33	6	11	17	54	70	124
Bierly, North - -	59	60	119	1	-	1	20	32	52	10	4	14	90	96	186
Bradford - -	87	92	179	1	-	1	59	89	148	1	1	2	148	182	330
Bramley - -	33	29	62	-	-	-	6	9	15	1	3	4	40	41	81
Dewsbury - -	66	79	145	1	-	1	5	15	20	3	5	8	75	99	174
Doncaster - -	39	34	73	1	-	1	7	11	18	8	4	12	55	49	104
Ecclesall Bierlow - -	35	50	85	-	1	1	26	20	46	3	3	6	64	74	138
Goole - -	13	5	18	-	-	-	2	6	8	-	1	1	15	12	27
Halifax - -	96	118	214	2	-	2	44	51	95	8	9	17	150	178	328
Hemsworth - -	7	6	13	-	-	-	5	8	13	-	2	2	12	16	28
Holbeck - -	10	14	24	-	-	-	12	3	15	6	10	16	28	27	55
Huddersfield - -	80	86	166	3	1	4	40	41	81	5	3	8	128	131	259
Hunslet - -	22	31	53	-	-	-	3	1	4	-	-	-	25	32	57
Keighley - -	24	21	45	-	-	-	19	13	32	4	4	8	47	38	85
Knaresborough - -	15	9	24	-	-	-	4	5	9	-	1	1	19	15	34
Leeds - -	155	170	325	5	1	6	46	48	94	1	6	7	207	225	432
Ouseburn, Great - -	7	5	12	-	-	-	6	5	11	3	5	8	16	15	31
Pateley Bridge - -	6	4	10	-	-	-	2	5	7	-	2	2	8	11	19
Penistone - -	10	10	20	-	-	-	6	5	11	1	2	3	17	17	34
Pontefract - -	15	17	32	-	-	-	3	12	15	4	5	9	22	34	56
Ripon - -	5	14	19	1	-	1	3	7	10	2	1	3	11	22	33
Rotherham - -	35	28	63	-	-	-	10	17	27	6	3	9	51	48	99
Saddleworth - -	7	14	21	-	-	-	2	10	12	-	-	-	9	24	33
Sedbergh - -	3	2	5	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	5	3	8
Selby - -	8	9	17	-	-	-	-	5	5	3	3	6	11	17	28
Settle - -	6	2	8	-	-	-	3	2	5	1	1	2	10	5	15
Sheffield - -	68	67	135	-	-	-	54	56	110	8	14	22	130	137	267
Skipton - -	17	25	42	-	-	-	7	7	14	5	2	7	29	34	63
Tadcaster - -	9	6	15	-	-	-	4	6	10	-	-	-	13	12	25
Thorne - -	5	3	8	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	2	2	6	7	13
Wakefield - -	37	55	92	-	-	-	8	8	16	3	3	6	48	66	114
Wetherby - -	5	11	16	1	-	1	2	1	3	-	2	2	8	14	22
Wharfedale - -	20	27	47	-	-	-	5	10	15	1	6	7	26	43	69
Wortley - -	13	12	25	-	1	1	4	8	12	7	8	15	24	29	53
TOTAL - -	1,052	1,153	2,205	17	4	21	432	540	972	100	126	226	1,601	1,823	3,424

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 1879.

COUNTY.	UNION OR PARISH.	In Leavesden Asylum.			In Caterham Asylum.			In Darenth Asylum.			TOTAL.		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Kent - -	Greenwich - - -	1	1	2	37	41	78	6	5	11	44	47	91
	Lewisham - - -	-	-	-	4	9	13	4	-	4	8	9	17
	Woolwich - - -	-	-	-	23	31	54	6	1	7	29	32	61
Middlesex -	Bethnal Green - - -	67	70	137	3	1	4	11	2	13	81	73	154
	Chelsea - - -	-	-	-	34	52	86	9	11	20	43	63	106
	Fulham - - -	-	-	-	19	28	47	-	1	1	19	29	48
	St. George's - - -	1	2	3	61	78	139	7	3	10	69	83	152
	St. George's - in - the - East.	33	32	65	-	-	-	3	1	4	36	33	69
	St. Giles's-in-the-Fields and St. George's, Bloomsbury.	-	1	1	22	44	66	3	2	5	25	47	72
	Hackney - - -	53	60	113	4	1	5	8	9	17	65	70	135
	Hampstead, St. John - - -	6	10	16	1	1	2	5	1	6	12	12	24
	Holborn - - -	6	16	22	171	177	348	16	10	26	193	203	396
	Islington - - -	65	48	113	9	8	17	14	5	19	88	61	149
	Kensington - - -	22	23	45	2	5	7	5	9	14	29	37	66
	City of London - - -	59	84	143	16	16	32	5	1	6	80	101	181
	St. Marylebone - - -	100	109	209	3	10	13	9	13	22	112	132	244
	Mile End Old Town - - -	68	57	125	1	8	9	6	1	7	75	66	141
	Paddington - - -	9	21	30	-	2	2	7	3	10	16	26	42
	St. Pancras - - -	137	252	389	7	6	13	13	12	25	157	270	427
	Poplar - - -	54	39	93	1	6	7	6	7	13	61	52	113
	Shoreditch - - -	98	120	218	7	8	15	6	5	11	111	133	244
	Stepney - - -	36	63	99	-	4	4	1	6	7	37	73	110
Strand - - -	2	-	2	18	43	61	3	2	5	23	45	68	
Westminster - - -	3	7	10	39	25	64	3	3	6	45	35	80	
Whitechapel - - -	71	79	150	3	6	9	6	7	13	80	92	172	
Surrey -	Camberwell - - -	-	-	-	57	69	126	1	1	2	58	70	128
	Lambeth - - -	-	-	-	110	140	250	7	1	8	117	141	258
	St. Olave's - - -	-	-	-	64	100	164	8	3	11	72	103	175
	St. Saviour's - - -	2	6	8	108	126	234	11	10	21	121	142	263
	Wandsworth and Clapham.	-	-	-	55	53	108	10	4	14	65	57	122
TOTAL - - -		893	1,100	1,993	879	1,098	1,977	199	139	338	1,971	2,337	4,308

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

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

Table with columns: DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1878. (Total Number, Private, Post-mortem Examinations made, Suicides); PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1879. (PRIVATE, PAUPER, Total Lunatics); Average Number Resident during 1878; Proportion per Cent. of Recoveries to Admissions; Proportion per Cent. of Deaths to Daily Average Number Resident; Proportion per Cent. of Deaths to Total Number under Treatment; Counties, United Counties, and Boroughs.

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

Table with columns for County, Houses, and categories: Number of Patients (1st Jan 1878), Admissions (1878), Discharges (1878). Each category is further divided into Private and Pauper, with sub-columns for Male (M), Female (F), and Total. Sub-categories include Total Number, Re-admissions, Transfers from other Asylums, and Of the Number of Transfers (Private).

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1878.															PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1879.						Number for which Licensed.			Average Number Resident during 1878.			HOUSES.		
Total Number.			Of the Total Number.												PRIVATE.			PAUPER.										Total Lunatics.	
			Private.			Number of Post-mortem Examinations made.			Suicides.																				
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.			
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	5	-	-	-	5	-	6	6	-	4	4	Bishopstone House. Springfield House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	14	25	-	-	-	25	20	20	40	11	14	25	Wye House.	
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	17	37	-	-	-	37	24	20	44	21	19	40	Court Hall. Plympton House.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	6	-	-	-	6	-	6	6	-	6	6	Western Counties Idiot Asylum, Starcross.
1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	17	36	-	-	-	36	23	21	44	20	19	39	Dinsdale Park. Dunston Lodge.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	9	27	25	18	43	70	50	40	90	41	26	67	Essex Hall. Witham.	
4	1	5	4	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	16	36	-	-	-	36	28	22	50	21	15	36	Vernon House.	
2	1	3	2	1	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	16	45	-	-	-	45	32	26	58	26	16	42	Northwoods. Fairford House.	
3	7	10	3	7	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67	31	98	-	-	-	98	66	33	99	65	32	97	The Croft House. Sandywell Park.	
2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	6	7	13	-	-	-	13	15	10	25	8	7	15	Westbrooke House. The Briars.	
3	4	7	3	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	11	22	-	41	41	63	25	65	90	12	40	52	Harpenden Hall. Hadham Palace.	
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	23	41	-	-	-	41	25	25	50	17	22	39	St. Andrew's Lodge. Denmark Cottage.	
3	-	3	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	17	37	-	-	-	37	30	30	60	20	17	37	North Grove House. Northwood House.	
1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	-	-	-	3	-	5	5	-	4	4	Tattlebury House. West Mailing Place.
1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	17	28	-	-	-	28	13	21	34	10	16	26	Marsden Hall. Clifton Hall.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	13	22	-	-	-	22	20	20	40	10	13	23	Haydock Lodge.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	2	2	Tue Brook Villa.
1	1	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	5	-	-	-	5	6	2	8	4	2	6	Heigham Hall. The Grove, Catton.	
1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	8	23	-	-	-	23	18	18	36	14	8	22	Abington Abbey.	
1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	3	-	3	2	-	2	Stretton House. Grove House.	
1	1	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	5	-	-	-	5	6	2	8	4	2	6	St. Mary's House.	
17	3	20	7	2	9	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	46	93	14	14	28	121	105	145	250	64	60	124		
4	-	4	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	19	32	-	-	-	32	26	26	52	15	18	33		
2	2	4	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	32	48	80	-	-	-	80	35	50	85	33	48	81		
1	1	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	7	13	-	-	-	13	11	13	24	6	7	13		
1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	14	23	-	-	-	23	24	19	43	12	15	27		
1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	-	37	-	-	-	37	40	-	40	38	-	38		
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	36	36	-	-	-	36	-	45	45	-	33	33	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	5	-	-	-	5	1	5	6	1	4	5		

House closed.

(continued.)

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES—continued.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1878.									PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1879.									Number for which Licensed.			Average Number Resident during 1878.			HOUSES.				
Total Number.			Of the Total Number.						PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.													
			Private.			Number of Post-mortem Examinations made.			Suicides.			M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.										
M.	F.	Total.				M.	F.	Total.	Act committed in Asylum.						Act committed before Admission.													
			M.	F.	Total.				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		
5	3	8	5	3	8	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	38	92	-	-	-	92	56	50	106	48	40	88	Brislington House.
1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	11	25	-	-	-	25	20	20	40	14	10	24	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	House closed.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	Amberd House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	5	-	7	7	-	5	5	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	15	19	-	-	-	19	10	20	30	6	15	21	Ashwood House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	3	-	10	10	-	3	3	Moat House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	House closed.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Oulton Cottage.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	4	4	-	4	4	-	4	The Glebe House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	5	11	14	-	2	2	Bellevue House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	3	6	-	6	3	-	3	Lea Pale House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	9	-	-	-	9	-	14	14	-	9	9	Church-street, Epsom.
2	3	5	2	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	33	69	-	-	-	69	49	37	86	37	33	70	Ticehurst Asylum.
2	1	3	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	Myskyns, Ticehurst.
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	36	50	-	-	-	50	24	50	74	14	33	47	St. George's Retreat.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	13	28	-	-	-	28	17	13	30	14	12	26	Burman House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	3	-	8	8	-	3	3	Hurst House.
1	1	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	14	35	-	-	-	35	25	25	50	18	14	32	Midland Counties Idiot Asylum.
2	1	3	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	28	47	-	-	-	47	35	35	70	19	24	43	Laverstock House.
31	16	47	5	5	10	9	3	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	58	65	123	199	242	441	564	278	394	672	259	308	567	Fisherton House.
1	1	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	15	29	-	-	-	29	20	20	40	14	15	29	Fiddington House.
1	2	3	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	22	38	-	1	1	39	17	25	42	15	23	38	Kingsdown House.
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	9	-	-	-	9	-	11	11	-	10	10	Marfleet-lane Retreat.
2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	14	32	-	-	-	32	24	16	40	19	14	33	Dunnington House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	3	5	5	10	2	1	3	Greta Bank.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	16	29	-	-	-	29	14	16	30	12	15	27	Grove House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	4	12	-	-	-	12	12	6	18	7	4	11	Lime Tree House.
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	13	-	-	-	13	-	20	20	-	14	14	The Grange.
2	1	3	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	8	15	-	-	-	15	13	9	22	7	8	15	Lawrence House.
101	57	158	65	43	108	16	4	20	1	2	3	-	-	-	790	825	1,615	238	316	554	2,169	1,337	1,579	2,916	1,027	1,132	2,159	TOTAL

SUMMARY.

	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1878.							ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1878.															DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1878.											
	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.	M.	F.	Total.
COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS -	208	255	463	16,908	20,392	37,300	37,763	5,807	5,797	11,604	81	97	178	639	790	1,429	637	451	1,088	7	3	10	2,992	3,479	6,471	65	62	127	1,827	2,420	4,247	31	35	66
REGISTERED HOSPITALS - -	1,400	1,280	2,680	53	45	98	2,778	463	477	940	436	464	900	46	52	98	33	45	78	31	45	76	322	383	705	314	373	687	144	207	351	141	202	343
METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES	1,064	815	1,879	59	131	190	2,069	619	732	1,351	367	309	676	40	49	89	89	164	253	34	36	70	339	331	670	248	203	451	156	149	305	100	79	179
PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES -	774	819	1,593	251	289	540	2,133	398	565	963	279	240	519	42	54	96	24	37	61	20	14	34	294	275	569	197	191	388	117	138	255	78	91	169
TOTAL - - -	3,446	3,169	6,615	17,271	20,857	38,128	44,743	7,287	7,371	14,658	1,163	1,110	2,273	767	945	1,712	783	697	1,480	92	98	190	3,947	4,468	8,415	824	829	1,653	2,244	2,914	5,158	350	407	757
NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND INDIA ASYLUM.	345	15	360	-	-	-	360	224	2	226	224	2	226	4	-	4	3	2	5	3	2	5	210	-	210	210	-	210	145	-	145	145	-	145
CRIMINAL ASYLUM - - -	193	50	243	188	51	239	482	26	16	42	12	5	17	2	1	3	1	2	3	-	-	-	24	7	31	19	3	22	5	4	9	1	-	1
PRIVATE SINGLE PATIENTS - -	188	286	474	-	-	-	474	77	99	176	77	99	176	4	3	7	16	28	44	16	28	44	55	85	140	55	85	140	6	14	20	6	14	20
GRAND TOTAL - - -	4,172	3,520	7,692	17,459	20,908	38,367	46,059	7,614	7,488	15,102	1,476	1,216	2,692	777	949	1,726	803	729	1,532	111	128	239	4,236	4,560	8,796	1,108	917	2,025	2,400	2,932	5,332	502	421	923

* In addition to these numbers, 27 patients (17 males and 10 females) were transferred, while resident, during 1878, from the Pauper to the Private Class.
 † In addition to these numbers, 36 patients (10 males and 26 females) were transferred, while resident, during 1878, 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 1878.															PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1879.										Number for which Licensed.			Average Number Resident during 1878.			
Total Number.			Of the Total Number.						Suicides.			PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.													
			Private.			Number of Post-mortem Examinations made.						Act committed in Asylum.		Act committed before Admission.		M.	F.		Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.						
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.			F.								Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.
2,253	1,772	4,025	19	26	45	1,253	929	2,182	8	6	14	3	1	4	216	260	476	17,462	20,933	38,395	38,871	-	-	-	17,515	21,071	38,586	County and Borough Asylums.			
103	73	176	98	71	169	47	24	71	1	1	2	-	-	-	1,422	1,298	2,720	60	48	117	2,837	-	-	-	1,451	1,335	2,786	Registered Hospitals.			
171	103	274	122	51	173	43	7	50	-	1	1	1	-	1	1,053	862	1,920	174	382	556	2,476	1,393	1,501	2,894	1,175	1,121	2,296	Metropolitan Licensed Houses.			
101	57	158	65	43	108	16	4	20	1	2	3	-	-	-	790	825	1,615	238	316	554	2,169	1,337	1,579	2,916	1,027	1,132	2,159	Provincial Licensed Houses.			
2,628	2,005	4,633	304	191	495	1,359	964	2,323	10	10	20	4	1	5	3,486	3,245	6,731	17,943	21,679	39,622	46,353	2,730	3,080	5,810	21,168	24,659	45,827	TOTAL.			
34	-	34	34	-	34	16	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	325	17	342	-	-	-	342	-	-	-	342	17	359	Naval and Military Hospitals and India Asylum.			
9	1	10	4	1	5	9	1	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	184	49	233	190	60	250	483	-	-	-	375	104	479	State Criminal Asylum.			
18	20	38	18	20	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	192	280	472	-	-	-	472	-	-	-	193	282	475	Private Single Patients.			
2,689	2,026	4,715	360	212	572	1,384	965	2,349	10	10	20	4	1	5	4,187	3,591	7,778	18,133	21,739	39,872	47,650	2,730	3,080	5,810	22,078	25,062	47,140	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, CRIMINAL ASYLUM, and LICENSED HOUSES, during the Year 1878.

	Number Transferred from Private to Pauper Class.			Number Transferred from Pauper to Private Class.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS:						
Bucks - - - - -	-	2	2	1	-	1
Joint Counties (Carmarthen) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1
Chester (Macclesfield) - - - - -	-	2	2	2	-	2
Cornwall - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1
North Wales (Denbigh) - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1
Dorset - - - - -	-	1	1	1	1	2
Durham - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1
Hereford - - - - -	1	1	2	1	-	1
Kent (Barming Heath) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1
Northumberland - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-
Somerset - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-
Warwick - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-
Worcester - - - - -	-	2	2	3	1	4
York (North Riding) - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1
Birmingham - - - - -	-	-	-	1	2	3
REGISTERED HOSPITALS:						
York - - - - -	2	2	4	-	-	-
BROADMOOR CRIMINAL ASYLUM - - - - -						
	-	2	2	2	-	2
METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES:						
Bethnal House - - - - -	2	1	3	-	2	2
Camberwell House - - - - -	1	6	7	-	-	-
Peckham House - - - - -	1	3	4	1	-	1
PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES:						
Western Counties (Starcross) - - - - -	1	2	3	-	-	-
Vernon House - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1
Haydock Lodge - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1
Fisherton House - - - - -	1	-	1	-	1	1
TOTAL - - - - -	10	26	36	17	10	27

Appendix (B².)

STATISTICS of INSANE Persons confined in ASYLUMS,
HOSPITALS, and LICENSED HOUSES, on the 1st January
1879.

Appendix (B².)

STATISTICS of INSANE Persons confined in ASYLUMS,

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGHES.	TOTAL NUMBER of PATIENTS, 1st January 1879.						Total Lunatics.
	PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
COUNTIES AND UNITED COUNTIES :							
Beds, Herts, and Hunts - - -	-	-	-	328	392	720	720
Berks (Reading, and Newbury) - -	-	-	-	146	160	306	306
Bucks - - - - -	11	5	16	198	259	457	473
Cambridge and Isle of Ely - - -	-	-	-	162	156	318	318
Carmarthen, Cardigan, Pembroke, and Haverfordwest.	4	4	8	195	197	392	400
Chester : Chester - - - - -	-	-	-	266	246	512	512
„ Macclesfield - - - - -	17	11	28	258	300	558	586
Cornwall - - - - -	24	26	50	233	298	531	581
Cumberland and Westmoreland - -	-	-	-	215	209	424	424
Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth.	13	13	26	192	194	386	412
Derby - - - - -	-	-	-	205	217	422	422
Devon - - - - -	-	-	-	292	473	765	765
Dorset - - - - -	15	9	24	204	255	459	483
Durham - - - - -	6	6	12	410	345	755	767
Essex - - - - -	-	-	-	360	495	855	855
Glamorgan - - - - -	-	-	-	310	268	578	578
Gloucester - - - - -	1	2	3	308	343	651	654
Hants - - - - -	-	-	-	345	414	759	759
Hereford (County and City) - - -	14	11	25	142	169	311	336
Kent : Barming Heath - - - - -	1	5	6	531	672	1,203	1,209
„ Chartham - - - - -	-	-	-	284	349	633	633
Lancaster : Lancaster - - - - -	-	-	-	554	495	1,049	1,049
„ Rainhill - - - - -	-	-	-	319	360	679	679
„ Prestwich - - - - -	-	-	-	519	664	1,183	1,183
„ Whittingham - - - - -	-	-	-	532	730	1,262	1,262
Leicester and Rutland - - - - -	15	23	38	216	207	423	461

Appendix (B².)

HOSPITALS, and LICENSED HOUSES, on the 1st January 1879.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

OF THE TOTAL NUMBER												Counties, United Counties, and Boroughs.
Deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to County or Borough Rates.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
7	15	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	COUNTIES, &c. : Beds, Herts, and Hunts. Berks, &c.
16	27	43	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	2	
4	7	11	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	2	6	Bucks.
4	13	17	1	-	1	1	-	1	5	1	6	Cambridge and Isle of Ely.
5	9	14	-	-	-	2	-	2	12	2	14	Carmarthen, &c.
10	12	22	-	-	-	1	-	1	21	10	31	Chester : Chester.
16	21	37	-	-	-	2	-	2	12	1	13	„ Macclesfield.
9	15	24	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	2	Cornwall.
20	25	45	-	-	-	1	-	1	14	9	23	Cumberland and West- moreland.
7	13	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	9	Denbigh, &c.
24	20	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	Derby.
9	16	25	-	-	-	3	1	4	5	6	11	Devon.
3	6	9	-	-	-	1	-	1	4	-	4	Dorset.
33	26	59	-	1	1	4	1	5	28	15	43	Durham.
14	32	46	-	-	-	1	2	3	21	14	35	Essex.
14	11	25	-	-	-	4	-	4	13	4	17	Glamorgan.
14	10	24	-	1	1	2	-	2	5	1	6	Gloucester.
12	24	36	-	-	-	5	2	7	23	8	31	Hants.
8	7	15	1	-	1	2	-	2	-	1	1	Hereford.
-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	8	22	14	36	Kent : Barming Heath.
12	9	21	-	-	-	1	-	1	5	-	5	„ Chartham.
32	41	73	-	-	-	-	1	1	57	48	105	Lancaster : Lancaster.
12	20	32	-	-	-	5	1	6	44	41	85	„ Rainhill.
28	58	86	1	-	1	4	7	11	80	94	174	„ Prestwich.
38	57	95	-	-	-	-	-	-	96	86	182	„ Whittingham.
12	18	30	-	-	-	6	3	9	3	1	4	Leicester and Rutland.

COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGHES.	TOTAL NUMBER of PATIENTS, 1st January 1879.						
	PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
Lincoln - - - - -	-	-	-	298	308	606	606
Middlesex ; Banstead - - - - -	-	-	-	568	1,035	1,603	1,603
" Colney Hatch - - - - -	-	-	-	835	1,238	2,073	2,073
" Hanwell - - - - -	-	-	-	729	1,091	1,820	1,820
Monmouth, Brecon, and Radnor - - - - -	-	-	-	261	262	523	523
Norfolk - - - - -	-	-	-	233	321	554	554
Northampton - - - - -	13	16	29	261	233	494	523
Northumberland - - - - -	4	5	9	215	177	392	401
Notts - - - - -	-	-	-	189	201	390	390
Oxford (Abingdon, Oxford City, and Windsor). - - - - -	-	-	-	200	272	472	472
Salop and Montgomery (Shrewsbury, Bridgnorth, and Wenlock). - - - - -	-	-	-	232	270	502	502
Somerset - - - - -	1	3	4	309	394	703	707
Stafford : Stafford - - - - -	-	-	-	319	276	595	595
" Burntwood - - - - -	-	1	1	269	254	523	524
Suffolk - - - - -	-	-	-	174	215	389	389
Surrey : Wandsworth - - - - -	-	-	-	378	622	1,000	1,000
" Brookwood - - - - -	-	-	-	399	613	1,012	1,012
Sussex - - - - -	11	18	29	343	418	761	790
Warwick - - - - -	4	15	19	288	342	630	649
Wilts - - - - -	-	-	-	259	296	555	555
Worcester - - - - -	14	26	40	295	396	691	731
York, N. Riding - - - - -	16	18	34	277	224	501	535
" W. Riding : Wakefield - - - - -	-	-	-	683	707	1,390	1,390
" " Wadsley - - - - -	1	3	4	415	483	898	902
" E. Riding - - - - -	6	7	13	128	116	244	257
BOROUGHES :							
Birmingham - - - - -	19	15	34	296	337	633	667
Bristol - - - - -	2	4	6	154	185	339	345
Hull - - - - -	-	-	-	90	65	155	155
Ipswich - - - - -	3	8	11	118	129	247	258
Leicester - - - - -	-	-	-	187	198	385	385
London (City of) - - - - -	-	-	-	148	202	350	350
Newcastle-on-Tyne - - - - -	1	6	7	134	117	251	258
Norwich - - - - -	-	-	-	54	69	123	123
TOTAL - - - - -	216	260	476	17,462	20,933	38,395	38,871

OF THE TOTAL NUMBER												Counties, United Counties, and Boroughs.
Deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to County or Borough Rates.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
19	17	36	-	-	-	2	-	2	17	-	17	Lincoln.
5	10	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	53	161	214	Middlesex (Banstead).
45	48	93	2	-	2	7	1	8	77	58	135	„ (Colney Hatch).
37	50	87	-	-	-	3	-	3	76	108	184	„ (Hanwell).
18	29	47	-	-	-	1	-	1	9	7	16	Monmouth, &c.
27	30	57	-	-	-	5	2	7	8	1	9	Norfolk.
15	12	27	-	-	-	5	-	5	5	-	5	Northampton.
5	10	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	7	22	Northumberland.
10	12	22	-	-	-	2	1	3	2	-	2	Notts.
1	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	4	1	5	Oxford, &c.
14	22	36	-	-	-	6	1	7	7	3	10	Salop and Montgomery.
34	36	70	-	-	-	2	1	3	3	1	4	Somerset.
24	40	64	-	-	-	-	5	5	8	7	15	Stafford : Stafford.
6	5	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	7	„ Burntwood.
9	10	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	Suffolk.
18	54	72	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	Surrey : Wandsworth.
12	33	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	64	103	„ Brookwood.
25	36	61	-	-	-	2	4	6	4	2	6	Sussex.
13	18	31	-	1	1	6	2	8	6	7	13	Warwick.
13	25	38	-	-	-	2	1	3	1	1	2	Wilts.
18	40	58	1	2	3	-	2	2	6	3	9	Worcester.
19	33	52	-	-	-	2	1	3	10	5	15	York, N. Riding.
80	131	211	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	10	28	York, W. Riding : Wakefield.
10	40	50	-	-	-	2	-	2	25	18	43	„ „ Wadsley.
4	5	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	4	York, E. Riding.
												BOROUGHS :
18	24	42	1	-	1	2	3	5	5	3	8	Birmingham.
6	12	18	-	-	-	2	-	2	9	5	14	Bristol.
6	9	15	-	-	-	3	-	3	10	-	10	Hull.
12	22	34	1	-	1	1	-	1	2	-	2	Ipswich.
19	25	44	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	Leicester.
12	24	36	-	-	-	-	1	1	28	22	50	London (City of).
9	13	22	1	1	2	-	-	-	3	-	3	Newcastle-on-Tyne.
1	5	6	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	Norwich.
927	1,393	2,320	11	6	17	112	48	160	945	860	1,805	TOTAL.

REGISTERED HOSPITALS, NAVAL AND

COUNTY.	REGISTERED HOSPITALS, NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND STATE ASYLUMS.	TOTAL NUMBER of PATIENTS, 1st January 1879.						
		PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
	REGISTERED HOSPITALS :							
Chester - -	Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital, Cheadle.	77	93	170	-	-	-	170
Devon - -	Wonford House, Exeter - -	49	54	103	-	-	-	103
Gloucester - -	Barnwood House, Gloucester - -	54	53	107	-	-	-	107
Lancaster - -	Liverpool Lunatic Hospital - -	16	23	39	-	-	-	39
” - -	Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots, Lancaster.	222	115	337	45	15	60	397
Lincoln - -	Lincoln Lunatic Hospital - -	30	30	60	-	-	-	60
Middlesex - -	St. Luke's Hospital, Old-st. - -	66	129	195	-	-	-	195
Norfolk - -	Bethel Hospital, Norwich - -	26	49	75	3	1	4	79
Northampton - -	St. Andrew's Hospital, North- ampton (late Northampton General Lunatic Asylum).	148	140	288	-	-	-	288
Notts - -	Nottingham Lunatic Hospital, The Coppice, Nottingham.	35	34	69	-	-	-	69
Oxford - -	Warneford Asylum, Heading- ton-hill, Oxford.	28	30	58	-	-	-	58
Stafford - -	Charitable Institution for the Insane, Coton Hill, Stafford.	67	76	143	1	-	1	144
Surrey - -	Bethlehem Hospital, Lambeth-rd.	92	143	235	-	-	-	235
” - -	Asylum for Idiots, Earlswood, Reigate.	390	196	586	-	-	-	586
York - -	York Lunatic Hospital, Bootham	63	44	107	20	32	52	159
” - -	The Retreat, York - -	59	89	148	-	-	-	148
	TOTAL - - -	1,422	1,298	2,720	69	48	117	2,837
	NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND INDIA ASYLUM :							
Hants - -	Netley Abbey, Southampton - -	19	-	19	-	-	-	19
Middlesex - -	Royal India Lunatic Asylum, Ealing.	93	17	110	-	-	-	110
Norfolk - -	Royal Naval Hospital, Yar- mouth.	213	-	213	-	-	-	213
	TOTAL - - -	325	17	342	-	-	-	342
	CRIMINAL ASYLUM :							
Berks - -	State Criminal Asylum, Broad- moor, Wokingham.	184	49	233	190	60	250	483

MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND STATE ASYLUMS.

OF THE TOTAL NUMBER												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.	
7	13	20	8	9	17	-	1	1	-	-	-	REGISTERED HOSPITALS :
6	5	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Manchester Royal Lunatic
4	6	10	12	7	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	Hospital.
4	3	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Wonford House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Barnwood House.
2	5	7	3	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	Liverpool Lunatic Hospital.
15	32	47	3	4	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	Royal Albert Asylum for
5	8	13	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Idiots.
26	32	58	21	16	37	1	-	1	-	-	-	Lincoln Lunatic Hospital.
2	3	5	7	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	St. Luke's Hospital.
1	1	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bethel Hospital.
12	14	26	11	7	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	St. Andrew's Hospital.
67	114	181	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nottingham Lunatic Hospital.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Warneford Asylum.
2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Charitable Institution, Coton
12	13	25	3	7	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	Hill.
165	251	416	73	52	125	1	1	2	-	-	-	Bethlehem Hospital.
												Earlwood Asylum.
												York Lunatic Hospital.
												The Retreat, York.
												TOTAL.
14	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NAVAL AND MILITARY
-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	HOSPITALS, AND INDIA
14	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	ASYLUM :
28	-	28	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Netley Abbey, Southampton.
												Royal India Lunatic Asylum.
												Royal Naval Hospital.
												TOTAL.
50	39	89	3	-	3	374	109	483	35	8	43	CRIMINAL ASYLUM :
												State Criminal Asylum.

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

H O U S E S.		TOTAL NUMBER of PATIENTS, 1st January 1879.						
		P R I V A T E.			P A U P E R.			Total Lunatics.
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
Balham - -	Ivy Lodge - - - -	2	-	2	-	-	-	2
Bethnal Green -	Bethnal House, Cambridge-road -	60	72	132	84	127	211	343
Bow - -	Grove Hall, Fairfield-road -	433	-	433	2	-	2	435
Brixton - -	1, Knowle-road - - - -	1	1	2	-	-	-	2
Brompton - -	Earl's Court House - - - -	-	29	29	-	-	-	29
Brook Green -	Montague House - - - -	9	-	9	-	-	-	9
Camberwell -	Camberwell House - - - -	109	181	290	36	140	176	466
Chelsea - -	Blacklands House, King's-road -	18	-	18	-	-	-	18
Chiswick - -	Manor House - - - -	24	16	40	-	-	-	40
Clapton, Upper -	Brooke House - - - -	37	39	76	-	-	-	76
Fulham - -	Laurel Bank, Parson's Green -	-	12	12	-	-	-	12
" - -	Munster House - - - -	26	-	26	-	-	-	26
" - -	Normand House - - - -	-	7	7	-	-	-	7
Hammersmith -	Otto House, North End - - - -	-	31	31	-	-	-	31
" - -	Sussex and Brandenburg Houses	26	18	44	-	-	-	44
" - -	Upper Mall House - - - -	-	8	8	-	-	-	8
Hampton Wick -	Normansfield - - - -	73	33	106	-	-	-	106
Hanwell - -	Lawn House - - - -	-	10	10	-	-	-	10
" - -	Kent Lodge - - - -	3	1	4	-	-	-	4
Hayes - -	Hayes Park - - - -	-	16	16	-	-	-	16
" - -	Wood End Grove - - - -	-	18	18	-	-	-	18
Hendon - -	Hendon House - - - -	-	11	11	-	-	-	11
Hillingdon - -	Moorcroft House - - - -	43	-	43	-	-	-	43
Hoxton - -	Hoxton House - - - -	20	36	56	8	42	50	106
Isleworth - -	Wyke House - - - -	21	14	35	-	-	-	35
Kilburn - -	51, Priory-road - - - -	-	2	2	-	-	-	2
Leyton - -	Great House - - - -	-	11	11	-	-	-	11
Norwood, Lower	Colville, Thurlow Park-road -	3	-	3	-	-	-	3
Peckham - -	Peckham House - - - -	72	173	245	44	73	117	362
Peckham Rye -	Silverton House, 26, Linden-grove	-	4	4	-	-	-	4
Roehampton -	The Priory - - - -	23	27	50	-	-	-	50
Southall - -	Southall Park - - - -	12	12	24	-	-	-	24
" - -	The Shrubbery - - - -	-	3	3	-	-	-	3
" - -	Vine Cottage, Norwood-green -	-	10	10	-	-	-	10
Stoke Newington	Northumberland House - - - -	34	38	72	-	-	-	72
Sunbury - -	Halliford House - - - -	8	13	21	-	-	-	21
Twickenham -	Twickenham House - - - -	1	16	17	-	-	-	17
TOTAL - - -		1,058	862	1,920	174	382	556	2,476

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

OF THE TOTAL NUMBER												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.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ivy Lodge.
24	36	60	8	8	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bethnal House.
5	-	5	6	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	Grove Hall.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1, Knowle-road.
-	2	2	-	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	Earl's Court House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Montague House.
6	16	22	10	23	33	1	-	1	-	-	-	Camberwell House.
-	-	-	6	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	Blacklands House.
10	5	15	4	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	Manor House.
7	9	16	13	10	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	Brooke House.
-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Laurel Bank.
5	-	5	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Munster House.
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Normand House.
-	2	2	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	Otto House.
3	2	5	6	5	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sussex and Brandenburgh Houses.
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Upper Mall House.
-	-	-	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	Normansfield.
-	3	3	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lawn House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Kent Lodge.
-	2	2	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	Hayes Park.
-	3	3	-	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	Wood End Grove.
-	3	3	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	Hendon House.
3	-	3	22	-	22	1	-	1	-	-	-	Moorcroft House.
1	11	12	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Hoxton House.
1	1	2	7	5	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	Wyke House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51, Priory-road.
-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Great House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Colville.
13	36	49	10	15	25	-	-	-	-	1	1	Peckham House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Silverton House.
2	6	8	7	2	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	The Priory.
2	3	5	3	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	Southall Park.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	The Shrubbery.
-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Vine Cottage.
3	5	8	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	Northumberland House.
2	5	7	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	Halliford House.
-	2	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Twickenham House.
87	158	245	114	107	221	2	-	2	-	1	1	TOTAL.

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES. - - - -

COUNTY.	H O U S E S.	TOTAL NUMBER of PATIENTS, 1st January 1879.						Total Lunatics.
		PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
Beds - - -	Bishopstone House, Bedford -	-	5	5	-	-	-	5
"	Springfield House, Bedford -	11	14	25	-	-	-	25
Derby - - -	Wye House, Buxton - - -	20	17	37	-	-	-	37
Devon - - -	Court Hall, Kenton, Exeter -	-	6	6	-	-	-	6
" - - -	Plympton House, Plympton -	19	17	36	-	-	-	36
" - - -	Western Counties Idiot Asylum, Starcross.	18	9	27	25	18	43	70
Durham - - -	Dinsdale Park, Darlington -	20	16	36	-	-	-	36
" - - -	Dunston Lodge, Gateshead -	29	16	45	-	-	-	45
Essex - - -	Essex Hall, Colchester - - -	67	31	98	-	-	-	98
" - - -	Witham - - - - -	6	7	13	-	-	-	13
Glamorgan -	Vernon House, Briton Ferry -	11	11	22	-	41	41	63
Gloucester -	Northwoods, Bristol - - -	18	23	41	-	-	-	41
" - - -	Fairford House, Fairford -	20	17	37	-	-	-	37
" - - -	The Croft House, Fairford -	-	3	3	-	-	-	3
" - - -	Sandywell Park, Dowdeswell, Cheltenham.	11	17	28	-	-	-	28
Hants - - -	Westbrook House, Alton - - -	9	13	22	-	-	-	22
" - - -	The Briars, Sandown, Isle of Wight.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Herts - - -	Harpenden Hall, St. Albans -	3	2	5	-	-	-	5
" - - -	Hadham Palace, Much Hadham	5	4	9	-	-	-	9
Hunts - - -	Denmark Cottage, New Street, St. Neots.	-	2	2	-	-	-	2
Kent - - -	North Grove House, Hawk- hurst.	15	8	23	-	-	-	23
" - - -	Northwood House, St. Law- rence.	2	-	2	-	-	-	2
" - - -	Tattlebury House, Goudhurst -	4	1	5	-	-	-	5
" - - -	West Malling Place, Maidstone	13	11	24	-	-	-	24
Lancaster -	Marsden Hall, Burnley - - -	14	11	25	-	-	-	25
" - - -	Clifton Hall, Manchester - -	10	13	23	-	-	-	23
" - - -	Haydock Lodge, Ashton, New- ton-le-Willows.	47	46	93	14	14	28	121
" - - -	Tue Brook Villa, Liverpool -	13	19	32	-	-	-	32
Norfolk - -	Heigham Hall, Norwich - - -	32	48	80	-	-	-	80
" - - -	The Grove, Catton, Norwich -	6	7	13	-	-	-	13
Northampton	Abington Abbey Retreat, Northampton.	9	14	23	-	-	-	23
Shropshire -	Stretton House, Church Stretton.	37	-	37	-	-	-	37
" - - -	Grove House, All Stretton -	-	36	36	-	-	-	36
" - - -	St. Mary's House, Whitchurch	1	4	5	-	-	-	5
Somerset - -	Brislington House, Bristol -	54	38	92	-	-	-	92
" - - -	Bailbrook House, Bath Easton	14	11	25	-	-	-	25
" - - -	Downside Lodge, Midsomer Norton.	-	5	5	-	-	-	5

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

OF THE TOTAL NUMBER

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.
-	1	1	3	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	Springfield House.
8	9	17	6	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	Wye House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Court Hall.
3	1	4	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	Plympton House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Western Counties Idiot Asylum.
2	2	4	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dinsdale Park.
7	5	12	3	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dunston Lodge.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Essex Hall.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Witham.
2	3	5	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Vernon House.
4	7	11	3	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	Northwoods.
4	1	5	3	4	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	Fairford House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	The Croft House.
3	2	5	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sandywell Park.
1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Westbrook House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	The Briars.
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Harpenden Hall.
1	-	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Hadham Palace.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Denmark Cottage.
3	2	5	3	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	North Grove House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Northwood House.
-	1	1	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	Tattlebury House.
1	-	1	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	West Malling Place.
4	4	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Marsden Hall.
-	1	1	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	Clifton Hall.
7	7	14	3	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	Haydock Lodge.
1	5	6	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	Tue Brook Villa.
7	12	19	4	5	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	Heigham Hall.
1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	The Grove.
3	2	5	2	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	Abington Abbey.
6	-	6	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	Stretton House.
-	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Grove House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	St. Mary's House.
8	4	12	19	14	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	Brislington House.
4	3	7	5	2	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bailbrook House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Downside Lodge.

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	TOTAL NUMBER of PATIENTS, 1st January 1879.						Total Lunatics.
		PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
Stafford	- - Ashwood House, Kingswinford	4	15	19	-	-	-	19
"	- - Moat House, Tamworth - -	-	3	3	-	-	-	3
Suffolk	- - The Glebe House, Aspall, Debenham.	4	-	4	-	-	-	4
"	- - Belle Vue House, Ipswich -	-	2	2	-	-	-	2
Surrey	- - Lea Pale House, Guildford -	3	-	3	-	-	-	3
"	- - Church Street, Epsom - -	-	9	9	-	-	-	9
Sussex	- - Ticehurst Asylum - - -	36	33	69	-	-	-	69
"	- - Myskyns, Ticehurst - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
"	- - St. George's Retreat, Ditchling, Burgess Hill.	14	36	50	-	-	-	50
Warwick	- - Burman House, Henley-in-Arden.	15	13	28	-	-	-	28
"	- - Hurst House, Henley - in - Arden.	-	3	3	-	-	-	3
"	- - Midland Counties Idiot Asylum, Dorridge Grove, Knowle Common.	21	14	35	-	-	-	35
Wilts	- - Laverstock House, Salisbury -	19	28	47	-	-	-	47
"	- - Fisherton House, Salisbury -	58	65	123	199	242	441	564
"	- - Fiddington House, Market Lavington, Devizes.	14	15	29	-	-	-	29
"	- - Kingsdown House, Box - -	16	22	38	-	1	1	39
York, E. R.	- - Marfleet Lane Retreat, Sculcoates, Hull.	-	9	9	-	-	-	9
"	- - Dunnington House, York -	18	14	32	-	-	-	32
York, W. R.	- - Greta Bank, Barnoldswick, Bentham.	2	1	3	-	-	-	3
"	- - Grove House, Acomb, York -	13	16	29	-	-	-	29
"	- - Lime Tree House, Acomb, York.	8	4	12	-	-	-	12
"	- - The Grange, Kimberworth, Rotherham.	-	13	13	-	-	-	13
York, City	- - Lawrence House, York - -	7	8	15	-	-	-	15
	TOTAL - - -	790	825	1,615	238	316	554	2,169

OF THE TOTAL NUMBER												HOUSES.
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	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ashwood House.
-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	Moat House.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	The Glebe House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Belle Vue House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lea Pale House.
-	1	1	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	Church Street.
3	5	8	13	11	24	1	-	1	-	-	-	Ticehurst Asylum.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Myskyns, Ticehurst.
2	4	6	3	4	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	St. George's Retreat.
1	1	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Burman House.
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Hurst House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Midland Counties Idiot Asylum.
8	9	17	1	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	Laverstock House.
52	58	110	8	3	11	51	20	71	30	15	45	Fisherton House.
2	1	3	4	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	Fiddington House.
2	3	5	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Kingsdown House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Marfleet Lane Retreat.
-	-	-	3	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dunnington House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Greta Bank.
1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Grove House.
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lime Tree House.
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	The Grange.
2	3	5	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lawrence House.
155	174	329	110	87	197	52	20	72	30	15	45	TOTAL.

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

	TOTAL NUMBER of PATIENTS, 1st January 1879.						Total Lunatics.
	PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS -	216	260	476	17,462	20,933	38,395	38,871
REGISTERED HOSPITALS - -	1,422	1,298	2,720	69	48	117	2,837
METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES	1,058	862	1,920	174	382	556	2,476
PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES -	790	825	1,615	238	316	554	2,169
TOTAL - . . -	3,486	3,245	6,731	17,943	21,679	39,622	46,353
NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS AND INDIA ASYLUM.	325	17	342	-	-	-	342
CRIMINAL ASYLUM - - -	184	49	233	190	60	250	483
PRIVATE SINGLE PATIENTS - -	192	280	472	-	-	-	472
GRAND TOTAL -	4,187	3,591	7,778	18,133	21,739	39,872	47,650

S U M M A R Y.

OF THE TOTAL NUMBER												
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.	
927	1,393	2,320	11	6	17	112	48	160	945	860	1,805	COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.
165	251	416	73	52	125	1	1	2	-	-	-	REGISTERED HOSPITALS.
87	158	245	114	107	221	2	-	2	-	1	1	METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.
155	174	329	110	87	197	52	20	72	30	15	45	PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.
1,334	1,976	3,310	308	252	560	167	69	236	975	876	1,851	TOTAL.
28	-	28	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS AND INDIA ASYLUM.
50	39	89	3	-	3	374	109	483	35	8	43	CRIMINAL ASYLUM.
-	-	-	59	76	135	-	-	-	-	-	-	PRIVATE SINGLE PATIENTS.
1,412	2,015	3,427	372	328	700	541	178	719	1,010	884	1,894	GRAND TOTAL.

Appendix (C.)

Appendix (C.)

ENTRIES BY COMMISSIONERS AT COUNTY AND
BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

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

17 April 1878.

Beds, Herts,
and Hunts
Asylum.
Statistics.

WE have inspected this asylum to-day. The patients chargeable to the three counties, and placed as lunatics in asylums, are, it appears, 698, of whom 57 are at Northampton and Ipswich; the remainder, 641, are here, with 30 patients from Bedford Borough. The males in this asylum are 312; the females are 359. Of the former 2, of the latter 5, are absent on trial. We have seen all in residence, spoken to many, and given every person opportunity of complaint. No grievance was alleged except on the ground of detention, and several spoke well of their treatment. The records inform us of the admission of 127 cases since our colleagues were here in June last; 65 on the male, 62 on the female side. The men discharged in the same interval have been 50; the women 30. Of each sex there were 25 recoveries. The mortality has been recently high; 44 male, 34 female patients have died. Six deaths are attributed to epilepsy, 11 to general paralysis, 32 to consumption, lung, and heart disease, 1 to a fracture of the thigh, and 4 to erysipelas.

Inquest.

The case of fracture was the subject of an inquest. The verdict was, in effect, accidental death from a fall. We learn that the man was very feeble and was not pushed down.

The erysipelas has not been traced to any local cause. It has shown itself occasionally for two months past in the male division in several wards, and from 12 to 14 cases have occurred. As a measure of precaution, the drains have received special attention, and some have been better ventilated; but nowhere has any offensive smell been detected which could have created the malady. To-day four cases were in bed of men suffering from this disorder. We think that the latent cause of erysipelas requires further investigation, and doubt not that Dr. Swain will give his best attention to the matter.

Only one woman was in bed; she is afflicted with cancer.

Many day-rooms exhibited overcrowding, but the patients were unusually quiet, according to our experience of asylum inspections, and of their personal appearance we can report favourably. The women are, however, much more neat and clean than the men.

The

The maintenance rate last quarter was 9 s. 6 d. per week for paupers chargeable to unions in the three counties; it has lately been raised to 10 s.

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

The attendants seem to be of a respectable class, and the staff is full. It consists of 30 males, exclusive of the head attendant and dining-hall attendant, and of 25 nurses, besides six laundry women, four kitchen servants, and one store-room attendant. The men enter at 26 l. 8 s., the women at 15 l. 8 s. per annum, without uniforms for the latter, and charge duties bring an increase of 2 l. There is also an annual rise of 1 l. for four successive years' service. The night attendants have the same wages as those who have charge. We ascertained that three only of the male attendants, but eleven of the women, have been here less than 12 months.

We saw the patients in their wards, also at dinner in the halls, and at work in the laundry. Their conduct was everywhere good. They include a few idiots, some of whom might, we think, be much improved by special training, and we should also advocate, if the chaplain can find time, the establishment by him of a school for others than idiots. We are aware that he is already a constant visitor to the wards, and that he holds there a special service weekly for the more infirm patients.

The dinner which we saw consisted of dumpling and soup. We tasted both, and although many men refused to touch the soup, it appeared to us very palatable and sufficiently substantial. The dining-halls were tolerably well filled, but the walls require colour and some ornamentation. Their appearance at present is very unsightly.

Dining
 arrangements.

In the laundry we found a large number of patients very actively engaged. The new day-room and officers' laundry lately erected will, as soon as they are opened for use, be a great improvement in this direction.

The chapel to be built has not yet been begun. The old building used for Divine Service will be useful for stores, and a portion is to be set apart, we hear, for medical officers' accommodation. The congregation last Sunday morning included 153 men, and about as many women, from the wards; and in the evening 80 males and 125 females met in the chapel.

Divine Service.

Wherever we went, and we inspected every room given up to the patients' use in each division, we noticed no want of cleanliness or ventilation, and much comfort and suitable decoration.

State of rooms.

The bedding was, without exception of any bed, so far as we could ascertain the fact, in good order, saving that here and there the canvas stretchers need re-stretching.

Bedding.

We fear that the hose for the internal hydrants is not in such a state as to be very reliable in the event of outbreak of fire. The precautions necessary on that point should be looked to.

Precautions in
 case of fire.

We were glad to hear that Dr. Swain hopes to get a new fire-engine of sufficient power to throw water over the roofs, and that he also contemplates the organisation of an efficient fire brigade.

Before we leave the subject of the interior of the asylum, we ought not to omit that proper medicine cupboards have now been provided in the wards.

Medicine
 cupboards.

Appendix (C.)

Beds, Herts,
and Hunts
Asylum.

New buildings.
Improvements.

Employment.

Restraint and
seclusion.

The new buildings are in progress; 130 men are, we are told, at work upon them. The women's addition is advanced beyond the first floor, the male wing foundations are in.

Other improvements since the Commissioners last visited are the erection of an office for the clerk of the works (which may eventually add to the workshop accommodation), and the supply of a duplicate engine, also the extension of the tramway to the engine-room, and the substitution of hot air for steam in the drying closets at the laundry.

The employment register gives us information that we generally require and report—viz., that 53 men work on the land, 38 in the shops, 34 as coal carriers, wood-choppers, hair-pickers, &c., besides 94 helping in the wards. Of the women, 65 assist in the laundry, 85 sew and darn, 12 help in the kitchen, and 40 in the wards. Altogether 219 men and 222 women are usefully occupied.

The number confined to the airing-courts is still too large, we think—that is to say, 64 men and 165 women. When the buildings in progress are completed, we shall hope to find a diminution in the number of those who cannot be taken out for more extended walking exercise.

It is a very significant fact that with such remarkable quiet in this asylum during our visit, there has been no resort to restraint or seclusion since Dr. Swain became superintendent.

BERKS ASYLUM.

15 October 1878.

Berks Asylum.
Statistics.

WE have to-day visited this asylum and find the following changes have taken place since the asylum was visited on 5th December last year by our Colleagues—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - -	34	37	71
Discharged, recovered - -	11	20	31
„ relieved, or not im- proved - - - -	7	7	14
Deaths - - - -	8	13	21

The present number on the books is 306, of whom 149 are male and 157 female pauper patients, being an increase of five in the numbers of those in the house since the last visit. The house is now over-full, and there are besides 20 patients, 10 of each sex at the Sussex County Asylum; but works are now in progress (though they are only progressing slowly) by which accommodation will be provided for 250 beds, 108 of them being for the male and 142 for the female patients. There are now 14 more male patients in the house than can be properly provided with sleeping accommodation, and some of them have to sleep on the floor.

With

With regard to the 21 deaths reported, they for the most part were attributed to brain disease and paralysis, and call for no remark from us. No coroner's inquest has been held, but post-mortem examinations have been made in 14 out of the 21 cases.

Appendix (C.)
Berks Asylum.
Statistics.

We are glad to be able to give a most satisfactory report of the general state of the patients, all of whom, with the exception of one of each sex absent on trial, we have this day seen, conversed with many, and gave opportunity to all of making known their wishes and complaints. There were 5 patients, 3 men and 2 women in bed, and altogether 20 patients were registered last week as taking medicine. The demeanour of both sexes was very quiet and orderly and there was absolutely no excitement, a fact all the more creditable, as, owing to the building operations above mentioned, the airing-court space is somewhat curtailed.

Health of patients.

The dress of both sexes was good, clean, and seemed sufficient, and all the working patients have a second suit.

Clothing.

We saw and tasted the dinner provided, both in the associated dining-hall and the female infirmary. It consisted of bacon, potatoes, cabbage, bread and beer, with light pudding in addition in the infirmary, and it all seemed of good quality, except the beer, which was thin, though even with respect to the beer no patient made complaint. We had in fact no complaints except the usual one on the score of undue detention, but no one who complained to us was as yet fit for discharge.

Dining arrangements.

Eighty-eight male and 80 female patients attended church last Sunday, and 103 males and 94 females on an average are present at the daily prayers.

Divine Service.

The following table shows the number and the nature of the employment of the patients:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
In wards - - - - -	41	29	70
On the land - - - - -	36	—	36
In laundry - - - - -	—	33	33
In kitchen - - - - -	—	14	14
At needlework - - - - -	—	41	41
In shoemaker's and tailor's shops -	23	—	23
TOTAL - - -	100	117	217

We are glad to see such a large proportion of the inmates find useful employment, and it is no doubt partly to this that the remarkable freedom of the patients from excitement is due.

Employment.

The associated amusements are discontinued just now, owing to the want of a room in which they can be held, but one is being built with a stage and various appliances for a theatre, and though in our opinion much too small for the requirements of this asylum when the full number of paupers, for whom the additions are designed, shall be in the house, yet, we are so well aware of how essential to

Amusement.

Appendix (C.) the well-being of the patients, and how greatly tending towards their ultimate recovery, Dr. Gilland considers these entertainments to be, that we feel convinced no efforts will be wanting on his or Dr. Barron's part to make use of the room when built as frequently as possible.

Berks Asylum.
Amusement.

Eighty-two patients of both sexes take walks occasionally beyond the grounds, whilst 187 are altogether confined to the airing-courts.

State of wards,
&c.

The state of the wards, dormitories, &c., was highly creditable to the attendants. The beds and bedding were in excellent order, but we think it would be most desirable that the day-rooms, more especially on the male side, should be made a little more bright and cheerful with pictures, prints, games, papers, &c.

The bagatelle board in No. 1 day-room is so out of repair as to be useless and requires a new cloth, which we hope will be supplied before the long winter evenings commence.

Epileptic
and suicidal
patients.

It is much to be regretted, considering the large number of suicidal and epileptic patients here (42 of both sexes being returned as epileptics and 26 as suicidal), that the structural difficulties have at present prevented all the patients so classed being placed in two dormitories, one for each side under a special attendant for each; we hear that this will be carried out when the new buildings are completed, and then we hope that tell-tale clocks to test the wakefulness of the attendants will be supplied also; at present the epileptic and suicidal patients are directed to be visited every hour by the infirmary attendant, but there is no means of absolutely ascertaining that this duty is regularly performed.

In conclusion, we have only to add that the state of the patients reflects great credit on the management of Dr. Gilland, and those under him.

BUCKS ASYLUM.

26 April 1878.

Bucks Asylum. IN this asylum to-day inspected by us, there are 470 patients upon the books, of whom the males number 206, the females are 264. Of the former 2, of the latter 3, are absent on probation. Several wards exhibit overcrowding, and the enlargement of the infirmary accommodation should be no longer delayed. The ventilation referred to in our Colleagues' last entry as deficient has not been improved, and in some parts of the building the atmosphere was not wholesome.

Epileptic
and suicidal
patients.

The new dormitories for associating at night the epileptic cases, and those provided for the suicidal, are now occupied in both divisions; and we were told by Mr. Humphry, the medical superintendent, that the same relieve him of much anxiety. We noticed in the dormitories for the suicidal, lines for the blinds, &c., which suggest means of self-destruction; these should, we think, be removed. In the bath-room of the female infirmary no fire has

been

been used since the accident reported to our Board, except during bathing times, and the practice has been established of keeping always one attendant at least in that infirmary for supervision of the patients. In both infirmaries, and in the other wards, we recommend separate cupboards for the medicine and lotions used. At present these have only a shelf in cupboards used for books and other articles, and are not, therefore, so carefully kept as they should be from patients disposed to get at them.

Appendix (C.)
— —
Bucks Asylum.
Epileptic and suicidal patients.

The general state of the wards was very proper, and nowhere was there any uncleanliness. The bedding, too, was in a very creditable condition.

State of wards.

We visited the laundry and kitchen, as well as every ward, and saw some of the male patients at dinner. We tasted the meat and beer, and can report favourably of both. The fare on table to-day was boiled beef, mutton, potatoes, and greens, and the beverage was malt liquor, not strong, but sound and palatable.

Dinners.

From no patient came complaints, except on the score of detention, or of removal from Oxfordshire: these latter, from some of the Littlemore cases, recently transferred here.

Complaints.

On the female side in No. 6, where are 45 patients, there was much disposition to noise and disorder. This we attribute partly to the inexperience of the nurses on duty there, three in number, and partly to the fact that too many unfavourable cases are there associated. Several patients presented a slatternly appearance, while others were crouched on the ground and in corners, or with their gowns drawn up over their shoulders. The men were more quiet than the women, as a rule; and though many are employed on the land and a few in trades, they were certainly as tidy in dress as the women, who only help in the wards or assist in needlework.

Behaviour and condition of patients.

Bathing takes place fortnightly only for each patient during the winter. We are inclined to think that the air in the wards would be better if the practice was weekly in winter as well as in summer.

Bathing.

The attendants are, exclusive of chiefs in each division, 13 men and 18 women on duty during the day, and by night there are three males and four females sitting up. One is among the epileptic cases, another among the suicidal in the associated new dormitories on each side. There are at present no vacancies in the staff, but a nurse was to-day ill in bed, and a substitute was acting for her, this woman having been got from the applicants for the situation of female attendants. It would be better, we think, always to have in the asylum a supplementary attendant for such services during the illness or temporary absence of any of the regular staff. Only 25 of the whole number of attendants have been in the asylum above 12 months. These constant changes among his subordinates must add greatly to the medical superintendent's sense of responsibility, and they cannot fail to affect the patients prejudicially.

Staff of attendants.

We find from the statutory records that of 470 patients, 387 belong to unions in the county; the rest are either private or out-county cases, the latter chiefly from Oxfordshire. The weekly maintenance rate of the paupers from unions in the county is 9 s. 11 d. per head.

Chargeability and maintenance rate.

Appendix (C.)

Bucks Asylum.

Health and mortality.

There is a large proportion of congenital idiots, and many persons are here detained who have been brought hither at an advanced age, and almost incapable of any bodily exertion. The epileptics are 24 men and 31 women. Three males are reported to be suffering from general paralysis, 1 woman only from that form of insanity. Six men and 5 women were seen in bed by us. No one was restrained or secluded to-day. There has been no epidemic since the last visit of the Commissioners; 48 persons have died. The only fatal casualty has been that of the woman burnt to death, which accident was long since communicated to our Board. The causes of death, with that exception, have been such as are ordinary in asylums, and what are termed natural.

Post-mortem examinations.

Nineteen post-mortem examinations were made.

The admissions have been 67 in the male, 65 in the female department. The discharges have amounted to 19 of men and 23 of women. As many as 81 men and 135 women are considered to be incapable of employment; 29 females assist in the laundry; 42 men work on the land; about 20 in trades and in the domestic offices. In cleaning the wards 54 men, and in the same way and needlework 97 women, find occupation. The chapel congregations are reported to be 198 on Sunday, 114 from the male, 84 from the female division. Eighty-four men and 62 women are taken for walks beyond the grounds.

Restraint and seclusion.

Looking to the asylum books, we find that there has been no resort to mechanical restraint since our Colleagues inspected, but 4 men have been secluded, on 11 occasions altogether, for a total period of 109 hours, and 8 women have been so treated on 44 occasions, for 257 hours.

Improvements.

The only structural improvement noticeable is the erection of a clock tower. The occupation of the new epileptic and suicidal dormitories took place last autumn. They are manifestly a useful addition to the asylum. To test the vigilance of the attendant there sitting up, and the performance by the night attendants generally of their rounds of duty, besides two old clocks, there are now 12 stations in connection with clocks of Dent's make, 7 on the female, 5 on the male side.

Precautions against fire.

While commending much of the provision here made for the patients' welfare, we cannot close our report without again calling the Visitors' attention to the fearful results which would follow the outbreak of a fire in this establishment, while there is no system of hydrants for its speedy extinction.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE AND ISLE OF ELY ASYLUM.

16 February 1878.

Cambridge Asylum.

Numbers.

WE have again to report an increase in the number of patients under treatment in this asylum.

The number on the books to-day is 319, of whom 149 are males, and 170 females, showing an increase of 14 patients since our Colleagues'

leagues'

leagues' visit a year ago. But the increase since the visit in July 1875 has assumed the formidable proportion of 50 patients without any adequate extension of the accommodation which the asylum can afford. We will, however, presently refer to the structural alterations and improvements which have been effected since the date of the last entry.

Appendix (C.)
Cambridge
Asylum.
Numbers.

The changes to be reported may be summarised as follows:—

Statistics of
changes.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - - -	48	49	97
Discharged - - - - -	25	11	36
Of whom recovered - - - - -	19	9	28
Died - - - - -	24	23	47

Among the causes of death recorded, phthisis and other diseases of the lungs account for as many as 13 deaths; and we regret to observe that 2 deaths occurred from erysipelas and gangrenous inflammation respectively. The other recorded causes of death do not call for special notice.

Post-mortem examinations have been made in 27 cases, but the holding of an inquest has not been necessary in the case of any of the deaths.

Post-mortem
examinations.

We find that no mechanical restraint has been used. Two men, one on five occasions, and altogether for 28 hours, the other for two days; and 6 women, one for five days, 3 for one day each, and 2, each for six hours, have been secluded.

Restraint and
seclusion.

Two men and 4 women are to-day in bed, and 9 men and 10 women are under medical treatment. Having regard to the large mortality of the past year, amounting as it does to about 16 per cent. of the patients under treatment, we fear that we cannot report the general bodily health of the patients as being satisfactory. The high rate of mortality, and the recurrence of erysipelas and diarrhoea, point to a defective sanitary condition, which we think results from the present over-crowding of the asylum. One man is away on probation. With this exception we have seen all the patients.

General health.

Their demeanour was quiet and orderly, and very little excitement was manifested during our progress through the wards. We had no complaints but the usual one of improper detention here. The dress of the patients of both sexes was satisfactory. We found the wards and dormitories clean, and the beds and bedding in good order and sufficient in quantity.

Condition of
the patients.

The dinner to-day consisted of meat-pie, with potatoes and carrots, and was good and abundant.

Dietary.

As regards employment, we find that 104 men are usefully employed: 25 on the land, 20 in the workshops, 12 about the new building, and the remainder in various other ways; 116 women are at work, of whom 22 are engaged in the laundry, and 6 in the kitchen.

Occupations.

Fifty-five men and 49 women take walks outside the grounds;

Exercise and
amusements.

Appendix (C.) and 36 of the male, and 51 of the female sex meet at the weekly dance.

Cambridge
Asylum.

Divine Service.

About 30 of the patients attend church in the village, and, according to the last report, 103 men and 68 women were present at the chapel service on Sunday.

Attendants.

The staff of attendants remains the same as before reported. The female night-watch has now to traverse an increased distance in going her rounds, and we doubt if one person can efficiently perform the duties.

Epileptic and
suicidal cases.

We would suggest the employment of another night-attendant on the female side, and the bringing together the epileptic and suicidal patients under her supervision as before recommended.

Structural
additions, &c.

Several structural additions and improvements have been effected since the last visit of the Commissioners. The principal of these are the male and female infirmaries, which are finished and occupied; the day-room for the patients employed in the laundry is finished, but not yet occupied; and several excellent water-closets on each side. The general bath-room for women is unfinished, but it will be a very good one. A considerable addition to the day-space has been gained, but very little, if any, additional sleeping accommodation, for the new bed-rooms have only enabled the reduction of the beds in other parts of the house to more reasonable numbers. We greatly fear that the accommodation to be afforded by the completed additions, and those contemplated, will be found inadequate to meet the increased and still increasing demand for asylum space; and we regret to learn that the Visitors adhere to their determination to spread the work in progress over so great a period of time. The inconvenience in such an establishment as this of protracted building operations is obvious. The laundry drying-yard is entirely destroyed for that purpose by the buildings erected and to be erected in it, and it will be necessary to provide a new and properly enclosed drying-ground. We have noticed that there is no proper place for drying wetted mattresses, which have now to be placed, in dry weather, in the airing-court, and in wet weather by the fires in the day-rooms; nor is there any proper place for washing and drying the mattress hair. It would be very desirable to remedy these defects. We have suggested to Dr. Bacon some alterations in the position of the gas-lights in the new closets by which one jet may serve in the place of two, and be safer.

We regret to find that the Cemetery Chapel, the state of which was referred to in the last entry, remains in the same condition.

Facilities
afforded to
students of the
University to
study mental
diseases at the
asylum.

Dr. Bacon has for some years past afforded to the medical students of the University facilities for studying in this asylum the various diseases of the brain, and has delivered clinical lectures on the subject; and we are glad to learn that the Senate have recognised his services by conferring on him the honorary degree of Master of Arts. He is still, notwithstanding the increasing numbers under his care, without the aid of an assistant medical officer.

JOINT COUNTIES ASYLUM, CARMARTHEN.

26 June 1878.

VISITING this asylum to-day we find it overcrowded on the female side, but the occupation of Job's Well Mansion has relieved the male division. The extension of accommodation for women, and the erection of the detached hospital for infectious cases (although the plans prepared by the visitors have long since received the approval of the Secretary of State), are both stayed by the refusal of the Cardigan Quarter Sessions to concur in the necessary grant of money for building. This refusal is so wrong, in our opinion, that we hope that the Home Secretary will intervene as soon as he can do so.

Carmarthen
Asylum.

We learn that the mortality has shown an increase in the female division. Cases of erysipelas have also occurred there, and if typhoid were to recur, there is no proper means of effectually isolating the patients attacked. Happily the general health has not failed, and no epidemic has yet visited the asylum.

Mortality
and health of
patients.

The patients are now 385, the women being one in excess of the men. Four, of both sexes, are absent on leave for trial. The paupers are 378; the private class consists of 7 persons. The admissions since our Colleagues' visit in April of last year have been 28 in the male, 40 in the female division; as far as we can ascertain here, comparatively few are now brought hither through workhouses, but the medical superintendent complains, and justly complains, that the chance of recovery in many instances is minimised by delay in bringing to the asylum those attacked by insanity. There can be no question that such delay is cruel to the patient, and wrong towards the ratepayers. In bed to-day we found a young epileptic woman, much bruised now, and we hear so bruised on admission last night. We are told that she was kept three days and three nights in the workhouse of Pembroke Union on her way to the asylum. She is too wild and incoherent to explain how and where she was bruised, but on her arms remain marks which tell of handling, probably to restrain her violence. The discharged males have been 9; the females so dealt with have been 10; of both sexes 16 had previously recovered. Thirty deaths are recorded, of which 18 were in the female department.

Statistics and
delay in treat-
ment.

In all but two cases a post-mortem examination was made.

Post-mortem
examinations.

'There has been but one death from other than natural causes; this was in the men's division. The patient's bowels were ruptured by a kick from another male in a momentary struggle between them, which kick proved fatal. An inquest was held, and our office at the time was informed of the casualty.

Inquests.

There has been no seclusion or restraint, and we found the patients in the wards and elsewhere orderly without exception. The clothing of men and women is good, and we liked much the tweeds worn by the former. In the sick wards, or rather portions of wards, we found only three individuals in bed, viz., 1 man and 2 women. Ten males and 14 females are registered as under
o.86. medical

Appendix (C.) medical treatment. We hear that the hospital accommodation is insufficient in winter for each sex.

Carmarthen
Asylum,
Epileptics.

The night supervision of the epileptics continues to be the same as at last visit. No patient has been found dead from epileptic seizure. The single rooms occupied by those who suffer from fits are well lighted, and slits are in every door for supervision. The vigilance of the night attendants, of whom there are two on each side, is such that there is scarcely any foul linen to be washed in the laundry. The bedding examined by us was in excellent condition, and of good quality. There are now only a few coir beds, and Dr. Hearder proposes to abolish and substitute for them horse hair, now in general use through the dormitories and single rooms.

State of
dormitories,
&c.

As we passed through the wards, their extreme cleanliness and cheerful look were points which we should notice, and to their bright aspect the flowers produced from the greenhouses largely contributed.

Dining
arrangements.

We saw 250 patients, of both sexes, taking dinner together in the hall. The fare was a savoury meat and potatoe pie, and each person had half a pint of beer. On inquiry, we were informed that the only change in the dietary since our Colleagues were here had been an increase of bread and decrease of butter in the rations; occasionally fish, fresh or salt, is given for the mid-day meal.

Staff of
attendants.

The staff of attendants and nurses is what it was when the Commissioners last inspected the asylum, and we are glad to learn that the Medical Superintendent experiences no difficulty in getting proper persons to act as such, and that they are willing to stay, especially after they have been here a twelvemonth. We made some inquiry into the circumstances of a struggle to-day between a patient and an attendant in the male division, but were finally satisfied that there was no blame on the part of the latter. The former was bruised, but the other man was cut and bruised. The affair took place in the grounds where both were working, and the violence originated, as far as we could ascertain, on the patient's part, and without provocation.

Employment.

The list of employed patients exhibits at least as much occupation as that reported in April 1877. We visited the laundry and work shops. We advised that a fire extingtor should be obtained and kept in the vicinity of the carpenter's stores and chips and of the paint depôt.

Amusements.

To the entertainments hitherto given periodically has been added the pleasure of listening to a militia band, the bandmaster having most kindly volunteered to practise here out of doors very frequently. The dances are kept up twice weekly in winter; once in summer these take place in the hall, and a lady is so good as to play the dance music on the pianoforte.

Divine Service.

The chapel services are English on Sunday mornings, Welsh on Sunday afternoon; mixed English and Welsh prayers are read daily. The average attendance at the chapel on Sundays is 108 men and 79 women, and 91 males and 63 females go to the daily prayers.

Additions and
improvements.

The detached house, called Job's Well Mansion, is now occupied by

by 50 men, who are in charge of a woman and 2 male attendants. This house is comfortably yet plainly furnished, and was quite in as good order to-day as the main building. It is not yet secured by hydrants against an outbreak of fire, as is the rest of the asylum. Among the works in progress for the improvement of the asylum we observed fresh plastering of the rough brick walls in several wards on the men's side, and re-papering and painting in many directions, and the approaching completion of the laundry enlargement, which for a short period only, we trust, is to be utilised for sleeping accommodation for female patients. The committee-room is still occupied by 8 or 9 beds for women.

Appendix (C.)
Carmarthen
Asylum.
Additions and
Improvements.

We have some doubt whether, instead of adopting these make-shifts, it would not be wiser on the part of the Visitors to face more boldly the difficulty which has arisen from past delay in increase of female accommodation, by looking out in the neighbourhood for some suitable house, where, say 30 to 40 female patients of the more quiet and chronic class could be temporarily placed. This proceeding would avoid the filling up of space, which might be valuable were any epidemic to break out among the women, and this contingency must not be disregarded, especially in view of the overcrowding of that sex, to which we have already referred.

Suggestions.

To the above Report we have only to add that, hearing the asylum estate is but 47 acres freehold, we regret that it is so confined. No chance should, we think, be lost of acquiring a few more contiguous acres.

CHESHIRE ASYLUMS.—I. CHESTER.

20 July 1878.

TO-DAY has been passed by us in this asylum, visiting the patients, and inspecting the provision made for their care and treatment.

Cheshire
Asylums.
(Chester.)

The inmates have increased from 460 at last visit, to 502 at the present date; the men and boys being now, 249; the women and girls, 253.

Statistics.

Neither of us had been in the asylum since the infirmary extensions were made and occupied; we were much struck by the improvement in that quarter; the outlay there has assuredly been money well expended. The inadequacy of dormitory accommodation proper for epileptics is now the chief defect in the asylum, seeing how crowded the beds are in the rooms set apart for this class, and those suicidally disposed; having ascertained that only the worst cases can now be brought together at night for constant supervision, we much regret any postponement of remedy for the mischief.

Epileptics.

In the laundry department our Colleagues' recommendations have received attention; males are now excluded from access to the women's wash-house, and the traffic through the drying ground to the engineer's yard is diverted. By means of a box passing on wheels through a

Laundry.

- Appendix (C.) partition wall, the foul linen (after the men have dealt with it in the machinery portion of the laundry), is now conveyed into the female wash-house.
- Cheshire Asylums. (Chester.) Of the wards, galleries and dormitories as well as single rooms, we can report favourably, and the patients were remarkably free from excitement during our inspection.
- Laundry. Such complaints as were made of illegal detention only satisfied us, after some talk with the individuals, that the reverse of their allegations was the truth, one case excepted; he is clearly insane, but the documents being irregular, it is necessary that he should be re-certified. Our office has been, we learn, in communication with the committee in regard to this patient.
- State of wards, &c. Complaints.
- Clothing. The women's clothing is quite satisfactory, and much credit is due to those who have charge on the female side for the tidiness of the patients. We can also speak well of the men's appearance, but they will look still better when the stout tweed suits recently adopted have come more generally into use.
- Restraint and seclusion. No one was to-day under restraint or in seclusion as we passed through the wards, and there has been scarcely any resort to either mode of treatment since our Colleagues last visited the establishment. Altogether, only two of each sex have been secluded; and the single instance of restraint was for surgical reasons. The duration in every case of seclusion was for a few hours only.
- Staff of attendants. The staff of attendants shows that a previous deficiency in numbers has been corrected, but we think that something more should be done to prevent a recurrence of such a suicide as that which lately occurred here through a patient snatching from an attendant's pocket his dinner knife. Either these knives which the attendants have should, immediately after dinner, and in the mess-room, be secured in a locked box, or if left in the attendants' hands to take to their bed-rooms, they should have proper knife cases; the first alternative seems the better.
- Inquests. We are glad to say that there has been no other grave casualty in the wards through self-injury or the violence of others, but one patient has been accidentally choked. In the case of suffocation, and of the suicide, also on a death from disease of the heart and lungs, inquests were held.
- Post-mortem examinations. Post-mortem examinations have been more frequent than hitherto; 65 patients have died, and in 24 cases these examinations took place. Knowing, as we do, how useful in many ways are these proceedings, we report this fact with great satisfaction. Still the mortuary needs the attention of the committee with reference to recommendations made on the subject by the Commissioners visiting in 1876 and 1877.
- Dietary, &c. The dietary exhibits no change; we saw as many men and women as the dining hall could conveniently hold assembled there for dinner. The food consisted of beef-steak pie, and rice and bread and beer were not wanting. No person expressed any discontent, and many appeared to enjoy the meal.
- Employment. From the daily report we find that 61 men are usefully employed, of whom 24 work on the land and 25 at trades; 88 females assist in the laundry, kitchen, wards and elsewhere.

About 74 of each sex attend the chapel on Sundays.

Appendix (C.)

Outdoor games and periodical associated entertainments are given as heretofore, and the airing courts are in fairly good condition.

Cheshire Asylums.

In bed to-day there were only 2 women; every man was up and dressed. The general health is better than might be expected where so many are advanced in years or prematurely infirm from brain disease. There has been no epidemic; the suicide and the suffocation are the only causes of death to which it is necessary for us to draw attention. The mortality has been chiefly due to paralysis and consumption.

(Chester.) Amusements. Health.

The weekly maintenance for Cheshire patients is now 9s. 4d.

Further statistics.

The admissions have been 127 in the male, and 93 in the female divisions; of these 28 cases had previously been treated here. The discharges of 57 males and 41 females are also recorded. As far as we can judge from inspection and inquiry of Dr. Davidson and others, the patients in the Asylum are properly cared for.

CHESHIRE ASYLUMS.—2. MACCLESFIELD.

15 and 16 March 1878.

A COMPARATIVELY short period having elapsed since the visit of our colleagues last year, viz., on 6th August, the changes which have since occurred here, and which we have now to report, are not very extensive.

Cheshire Asylums. (Macclesfield.)

The number of patients who have been admitted, have been discharged, or have died, are as follows:—

Statistics.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - - -	54	33	87
Discharged - - - - -	23	26	49
Died - - - - -	23	11	34

And the number now on the books is 550, comprising 235 of the male, and 315 of the female sex. Of these, four of each sex are absent on trial.

Of the patients discharged, 12 males and 19 females are reported to have recovered; and excluding the out-county paupers, all of whom are chronic cases, the recoveries as compared with the admissions, have been at the rate of 42 per cent.

The rate of mortality for all classes of patients has been in the proportion of 10 per cent. per annum on the average daily number resident, and has not exceeded 6 per cent. on the total number under treatment during the seven months to which the figures apply. The causes of death except in two cases, do not call for special notice. One was that of a patient who committed suicide while absent on trial. The circumstance was duly reported to our Board. In the other case a patient was suffocated by the lodging

Inquests. of

Appendix (C.) of food in the windpipe whilst at dinner. This, too, was reported, and in these cases, but in no others, were inquests held.

Cheshire Asylums. (Macclesfield.) The number of post-mortem examinations made has been 14 only.

Post-mortem examinations. Classification of patients. The 550 patients above-mentioned are thus classed; chargeable to Cheshire and the unions in the county, 343; out-county paupers, 177; private patients, 30; total, 550.

Of the out-county patients, 75 are from the Salop and Montgomery; 49 from the Birmingham; 31 from the Abergavenny, and 10 from the Cumberland asylums; whilst of the remainder, seven were received direct from Lancashire unions.

The present vacant beds are in number, 59 in the male, and 12 in the female division.

The present weekly charge is, for Cheshire and the county union patients, 10 s. 6 d.; for out-county paupers, 14 s., except for 50 who are received at the lower charge of 12 s.; and of the private patients, 10 are received at 15 s., 2 at 17 s., and 18 at 20 s. a week.

During the two days which our inspection has occupied, we have seen all the patients in residence, and have conversed with very many of them.

Dining arrangements. On both days we had the opportunity of seeing them at dinner. On each occasion 91 men and 125 women dined together in the hall. The dinner yesterday consisted of fish, potatoes, bread, and beer, and to-day an excellent meal was served of meat and potatoe pie, bread, and beer, which appeared to give great satisfaction.

The demeanour of the patients at dinner was very quiet and orderly, only one man became somewhat noisy and abusive when addressed by us.

In one or two of the wards in each division, we found some excitement and a considerable amount of noise, but we think it right to say, that the latter was mainly due to out-county patients; those belonging to Cheshire being, as a rule, very well behaved.

Dress of patients. We were much pleased with the dress of the women, which was generally very clean and neat, and the material and patterns of their dresses leave nothing to desire. With regard to the men, however, we noticed a degree of untidiness and want of cleanliness, which probably would be obviated by a closer attention on the part of the attendants.

As might be anticipated from the large number of out-county patients received here, the proportion of chronic and unfavourable cases under treatment which we noticed, is also large. Among the other cases, however, there are many manifesting improvement and affording ground to hope for recovery. At the time of our visit, 3 men and 8 women were in bed for bodily illness, but the health of the patients is fairly good.

Restraint and seclusion, &c. No one was secluded yesterday or to-day. One girl was wearing locked gloves to prevent her picking her face, but otherwise no one was under mechanical restraint. Since the visit in August, according to the medical journal, one woman has worn a restraint jacket for 216 hours, owing to maniacal excitement. Another woman has worn locked gloves for 444 hours, to check mischievous and destructive habits, and the woman wearing gloves at the time of our visit

visit has worn them for 328 hours for like reasons. No male patient appears to have been restrained. Four men and 3 women have, during the interval referred to, been secluded; the former on 21 days or portion of days, or in all 222 hours, and the latter on nine occasions, for 136 hours in the aggregate. There were last week, under medical treatment, 15 men and 14 women, making in a total, 29.

Appendix (C.)
Cheshire Asylums.
(Macclesfield.)
Restraint and seclusion, &c.

Last Sunday morning 254 patients of both sexes attended Divine Service; this morning 211 were present at prayers in the hall.

Divine Service.

The usual number attending the weekly dance is about 230; and about 130 women and 90 men walk daily beyond the airing-courts, while about 70 men, once a week, extend their walk beyond the asylum estate. In addition to the weekly dances, dramatic entertainments, for which the fine hall with its stage and orchestra, afford unusual facilities, have been provided this winter, as formerly, for the amusement of the patients.

Exercise and amusement.

As regards employment, we find the following results:—Of the men, 41 are engaged on the land or at the farm, 18 in assisting the tradesmen and others, and 29 in cleaning the wards. Of the women, 41 are employed in the laundry and kitchen, 59 in the workroom, and 47 in household work. The proportion of male patients employed is small, and no doubt this is partly due to the unfavourable character of many of the out-county paupers. But we think that better results might be anticipated from increased efforts to provide occupation suited to the various capacities of the patients. There is no tailor's shop in use in the establishment, and all the men's clothes continue to be made and repaired at a neighbouring institution, and we repeat the recommendation on this point, made in a previous entry.

Employment.

The staff of male attendants, including male artisans and gardeners who assist in the wards, consists of 20 men and one woman for the male division, and of 21 nurses for the female wards, and this number seems to be adequate. For night duty there are three men and five women; one of each sex being in special care of the epileptics sleeping in dormitories.

Attendants.

The epileptic patients are, at present, 35 males and 47 females. Of these, 23 of the former and 40 of the latter, sleep in dormitories under special, though in some few cases, not continuous observation. The remaining 12 epileptic men and 7 epileptic women sleep in single rooms, the arrangement of which admits of only intermittent, and therefore incomplete supervision.

Epileptics.

We have found the wards and dormitories clean and in excellent order. We are glad to observe that much has been done by the introduction of pictures and other objects of interest, to enliven the former, and we doubt not, that as opportunity offers, the same course will be followed in the dormitories. Some of these have been painted and decorated, and others are in progress, and the corridor leading to No. 3 female ward, with the single rooms of it, have also been painted.

State of dormitories and wards.

The bedding is in a very satisfactory condition, clean and excellent in quality, and liberally supplied.

Bedding.

Appendix (C.)

Cheshire
Asylums.
(Macclesfield.)Improvements
previously
referred to.

Repairs, &c.

Suggestions
for further
improvements.

The system of external hydrants, to which reference was made in the last entry, has been established and is now fit for use. We saw it tried yesterday with satisfactory results. The new boiler also referred to has been fixed, and is now in working order.

Unfortunately the dry rot has appeared in the wood work of various parts of the asylum, necessitating extensive repairs and renovations which are now in progress; and serious defects in some of the principal land drains have entailed a considerable outlay in relaying them.

We recommend for consideration, with a view to adoption, the following suggestions:—

1. The use, for facilitating the identification of patients, of ward lists, with the date of admission opposite the name of each patient.

2. The drawing up of a manual of general instructions for direction of the attendants in the discharge of their duties.

3. The provision of water jugs and drinking cups for drinking purposes at night in the dormitories.

4. The bringing into use of the lavatory and shoe-room provided for the working men.

5. The improvement of the ventilation of the closets on the male side, where at present defective.

Improvements
effected.

We have observed, with pleasure, the many improvements which have been effected, both inside the building and in the laying out of the grounds, and we recognise and gladly record the very creditable progress which has been made in the organisation and completion of this institution.

CORNWALL ASYLUM.

5 December 1878.

Cornwall
Asylum.

Statistics.

WE have been occupied during the whole of yesterday and a portion of to-day, in our official annual inspection of this asylum, and in seeing all the patients who are at present under treatment here. The numbers and classes of patients whose names are now on the books are as follows:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Private - - - -	25	26	51
Pauper - - - -	233	302	535
Making a general Total of - - -	258	328	586

Two male private patients, and 3 female paupers are, however, at present out on trial.

The changes among the patients which have to be mentioned a
having

having occurred since the Commissioners' last visit on the 26th October 1877, are these:—

Cornwall
Asylum.
Statistics.

Admissions.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Private - - - -	4	4	8
Pauper - - - -	46	52	98

One of the male private admissions was a transfer from the pauper class.

Discharges.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Private - - - -	4	1	5
Pauper - - - -	14	33	47

Of these, 14 males and 24 females in the two classes are recorded as having recovered.

Deaths.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Private - - - -	0	1	1
Pauper - - - -	23	24	47

Apart from the cases which we presently refer to, there was nothing unusual in the causes of death.

Inquests were held in five cases. Three of these were deaths occurring very soon after admission, and the inquests were held on that ground, according to a practice which prevails in this asylum. In another case the patient died from suffocation in an epileptic fit. The circumstances of this case were brought to the notice of our Board, and considered at the time. The fifth case was that of a man, W. A. F. D., who was drowned in the sea, on the occasion of a pic-nic to the coast, on the 8th of August. He and another patient went into the sea to bathe, without permission, and though warned that, the sea being rough, it was dangerous to do so. One patient returned safely to shore, but D. was washed back by the waves, and drowned in attempting to land. The facts of this case, too, were fully reported to our office.

Post-mortem examinations were made in 16 cases. Setting aside the original defects of the older portions of the asylum, we are able to report very favourably of the general state and condition of the establishment. Much has been done in the way of improvement and embellishment, and the wards are, as a rule, cheerful, and in all cases scrupulously clean.

The beds and bedding are good, and well attended to, so as to maintain them in excellent order, and we found the ventilation and temperature of day-rooms and dormitories satisfactory. There was

Appendix (C.) a remarkable absence of excitement in the demeanour and behaviour of the patients of both sexes during our visit, and so far as we could ascertain, by inquiry of them, they are well contented with the treatment they receive here. Many, of course, appealed for discharge, but no one who did so appeared fit for this.

Cornwall
Asylum.

Beds, &c.

Clothing.

The condition of both sexes as to dress and cleanliness is very satisfactory and creditable to the care bestowed upon them.

Restraint.

We found one man in bed, and restrained by the waistcoat to prevent his disturbing the dressings on his hands, which had been injured by burning before admission. Since the last visit one private female patient was restrained for about a fortnight for surgical reasons; and one male pauper was, for the same reason, restrained by gloves for several weeks, and 4 women were similarly treated; one for a short period, to prevent attempts on her life, and the others for surgical reasons; 2 for short periods, the third for a considerable time.

Seclusion.

Eight patients, of whom 7 were women, have been placed in seclusion on 16 occasions, and for a total duration of 62 hours.

There were confined to their beds yesterday 14 men and 16 women, and we find that there are, at the present time, 21 males and 26 females under medical treatment, and of these one male and 7 females are private patients. The general health of the establishment is, however, good.

The staff of attendants is adequate, and appears to be composed of a good class of servants.

There are three male attendants nightly on duty in various parts of the buildings on the male side, and four nurses are similarly employed on the female pauper side, the watchfulness of all being tested by Dent's tell-tale clocks; there are also two night nurses for the ladies' side of the Carew building. The scale of wages appears low, but we are told that it contrasts favourably with the rates paid in the district to private domestic servants.

Employment.

With reference to the employment of patients, we are informed that 164 of the pauper males are usefully employed, of whom 53 work on the land, 18 at trades, 77 assist attendants, and the rest are engaged in other ways; and that 70 women occupy themselves in housework, 45 work in the laundry, 16 in the kitchens, and 85 are usefully engaged in needlework or knitting, making a total of 216 who are usefully employed.

Amusements.

The want of a suitable recreation-room prevents the giving of the associated weekly dances and other meetings for amusement which are now so usual in asylums, but we learn that in summer, when the weather permits, this sort of meeting is organised, and that various out-of-door games are played. During the past summer 12 pic-nic parties to the coast took place. There are, in addition, almost daily walking parties of pauper patients beyond the grounds, and, on special occasions, as many as 200 are thus taken out. In-door there are two billiard tables for the use of the pauper men, and a good supply of cards, draughts, &c., to minister to the patients' amusement. We are glad to find the wards well supplied, too, with books and papers, illustrated and other, which seem to be much appreciated by the patients.

The chaplain informs us that the chapel is well filled at the Sunday services, and that more patients would attend were there room. In addition to the chapel services on Sunday, prayers are read in the infirmary for the infirm, and there are also daily prayers in the wards.

Appendix (C.)
Cornwall Asylum.
Divine Service.

We should, perhaps, specially refer to the Carew Building, which is appropriated to the private class, and which we found to be most comfortable and well arranged. Better furniture has been introduced on the ladies' side since the last visit, and a beginning in this direction has been made on the male side, and this part of the asylum seems admirably suited for its purpose. The condition, too, of the private patients was quite satisfactory, and all of them are, in our opinion, proper subjects for care and treatment here.

Carew Building.

Some structural improvements have been carried out since last year. Several wards and dormitories have been re-papered and painted, and five dormitories have been painted and papered for the first time. The stoves referred to in our Colleagues' last report have been properly guarded. Wooden-framed windows have been substituted for the old iron ones in Wards Nos. 3, 4, 6, and 7. An additional bath has been fixed in the "High Building," and the new lodge and offices, by the gateway, have been completed and occupied.

Improvements.

Among the other improvements, which we hope in time to see effected here, we may place the construction of day-rooms (none now existing), for the "Pauper Men's Building"; the erection of a proper epileptic dormitory for males; a dining-hall and recreation-room, and the provision of some suitable machinery for the laundry. At present all the washing is done by hand, and at times the pressure of work is, we understand, severe. We may add to this list the provision of some means of supplying flowering plants for the summer decoration of the airing grounds, which, though well planted and kept in good order, would be greatly improved by flowers in the proper season.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND ASYLUM.

1 August 1878.

MAKING our periodical visit of inspection this day to the patients here detained, we regret our inability to report that there is any abatement of overcrowding, or that any decision has been come to for providing further accommodation, though we understand from Dr. Campbell that enlargement of the asylum has been discussed, and is under consideration. We learn that 30 patients chargeable to the counties in union are now boarded out very far from their families at Morpeth, Macclesfield, and Salisbury, at an aggregate cost of over 300 l. a year beyond what they would be kept for here. This fact, and the overcrowding above referred to, should stimulate the committee to make proper statutory provision for the pauper lunatics whose accommodation and treatment is in question, and to

Cumberland and Westmorland Asylum.
Overcrowding of asylum.

Appendix (C.) Cumberland and Westmorland Asylum. make this provision without further delay. The patients here are 437, the men being 227, therefore rather more numerous than the women. Every inmate was shown to us, except 4 males and 2 females all away on leave.

Overcrowding of Asylum.

A large number of the women we saw in the workroom, laundry, wards, and airing courts. We inspected the men at dinner and in their galleries. At that meal about 70 females were also present.

Health.

The general health appears to be very good, and certainly does not seem to be prejudicially affected by abstinence from beer, which here is only given to those upon sick diet whom the medical attendant selects.

Dining arrangements.

The meat on table to-day was cold American corned beef; potatoes and rice were also given, and the beverage was water.

Clothing.

The female patients seem to have more attention than the men in regard to dress. Not that we think either sex is neglected as to personal attire, but more might be done, perhaps, for the male patients in the direction of neatness. We would suggest the supply of two clean shirts in each week for those men who are usefully employed, and a better stock of neckerchiefs. It may be, however, that the small size of the laundry creates a difficulty in providing more frequent change of body linen for the patients.

The conduct of both sexes during our visit was orderly and quiet; no one was noisy in either division, and when we observe the close packing here even of the epileptic cases, this tranquillity is very creditable to those in immediate charge of the patients.

Sixteen men and 18 women were in bed when we were in the wards; many, however, there placed simply on account of senile debility.

Seclusion and restraint.

The majority of those in bed in single rooms were also locked in. One man wore a jacket with sleeves for surgical reasons.

The sick receive a proper amount of attention, and the infirmaries are comfortable. We would, however, recommend the supply of a few bed rests for the sick who can sit up in their beds.

Epileptic and suicidal patients.

The night attendants are two in each division; one sits up to watch the epileptic and suicidal patients, sleeping in an adjoining dormitory, the other visits generally. It would be better, we think, if the dormitories last mentioned had gas-burners, placed so as to be beyond the reach of any patient, and outside of those rooms. The blinds in the dormitories for the suicidal should also be contrived without cords.

Improvements.

Much has been done since our Colleagues' inspection, in 1877, towards still further improving the interior of the wards, and their appearance is now very cheerful where the new work has been finished. As to the airing-courts, which are, indeed, flower gardens laid out with great taste, they are a standing contradiction to those allegations which are so frequently made to us when inspecting, that nothing can be kept in the shape of floral decoration where patients of the worst kind take their exercise. No doubt such a display of flowering plants involves supervision, but its tendency must be to humanise the unruly. To aid the efforts of those who produce the plants for decoration of the wards and airing courts, we trust

trust that the committee will see their way to build a small greenhouse; without such, a sharp winter may frustrate the efforts of many months.

Appendix (C.)
Cumberland
and Westmor-
land Asylum.

The staff of male attendants, exclusive of the chief and those on night duty, is 17 men, of whom two act as shoemaker and tailor. The ordinary female day attendants are 13; among them we do not include the laundress and her three assistants. The attendants' wages are high, and we are, therefore, not surprised to see that there is not so large a proportion here as we usually notice in asylums of attendants new to their duties. In the female division, the matron has evidently an excellent influence over the attendants and patients.

Staff of
attendants.

From the records we gather that 114 cases have been admitted within the last 12 months; 61 on the male, 53 on the female side. Eighty-seven persons have been discharged, in nearly equal proportions of the sexes, and 28 have died; that is to say, 14 in each division. Sixty-five recoveries are claimed.

Changes on
register.

Every death was followed by a post-mortem examination, but the causes of death so ascertained yield no matter for special notice.

Post-mortem
examinations.

Seclusion is recorded of 14 patients on 40 occasions for 1,231 hours for violence. A man whose violence arose from epilepsy is credited with 20 of those occasions, for a total period of 668 hours. He has been removed to Fisherton House, Salisbury, on account of his dangerous propensities. It is the practice here to seclude many lying in bed for bodily ailments, and their seclusion is also duly recorded.

Seclusion.

Restraint has been resorted to with seven patients on 63 occasions, all for surgical reasons.

Restraint.

Besides the improvements already noticed, we desire to draw the attention of our Board to the better supply of water to this asylum. This has been got by sinking an Artesian well. It now yields about 40 gallons per minute. A purchase has also been made of four acres, or thereabouts, of land towards Carlisle, which can be irrigated by the sewage of the establishment. The mortuary, to which reference was made in the last report, has since been completed. We inspected it, and found the arrangements proper.

Further
improvements.

The land attached to the asylum, about 103 acres in extent, now employs 108 men. Altogether the patients assisting in work are 271; very few, however, in trades, beyond mat-making. Twenty-seven women help in the laundry, eight in the kitchen, and a fair proportion elsewhere.

Employment.

The chapel attendance of both sexes is returned to us as 99 men and 112 women.

Divine Service.

With regard to walking exercise and associated entertainments, there is nothing new to report.

Drs. Campbell and M^cLeod are the medical staff, and the superintendence of the asylum by the former fully deserves our favourable mention.

DENBIGH ASYLUM.

1 November 1878.

Appendix (C.)

Denbigh
Asylum.
Statistics.

SINCE this asylum was inspected by members of our Board on 19th September 1877, nothing has occurred to alter the favourable opinion entertained by the Commissioners of its management.

The numbers on the books have since risen from 395 to 420, of which 26 represent private patients; the sexes are equal in numbers on the private list: the pauper females are 4 in excess of the males. The five Counties in Union contribute cases to the following extent: Denbigh, 124; Flint, 98; Anglesey, 40; Carnarvon, 81; Merioneth, 51. The weekly maintenance of paupers remains 8 s. 9 d.; the private class pays from 12 s. 6d. to 63 s. per week.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admissions:			
Paupers - - - -	52	74	126
Private patients - - -	5	0	5
	57	74	131
Discharges:			
Paupers - - - -	26	26	52
Private patients - - -	3	1	4
	29	27	56
Deaths:			
Paupers - - - -	27	20	47
Private patients - - -	2	0	2
	29	20	49

The private patients had all recovered prior to their discharges; 6 men and 2 women of the discharged paupers were removed to workhouses.

At their quarterly meeting in October 1877, the Committee of Visitors directed a circular to the guardians of unions in the five Counties seeking accommodation in workhouses for harmless patients. The replies from the guardians were almost unanimous in expressing their inability to receive such patients.

Plans for a new wing have since been submitted to the Commissioners and substantially approved; the details are in preparation for the sanction of the Home Secretary. The outlay has been voted by the several Quarter Sessions.

General health.

Dr. Williams reports favourably of the general health of those under his care. The mortality has been at about the average rate in county asylums. The institution has been free from fevers, epidemic or contagious disorders; and with one exception, the deaths have been due to causes ordinarily met with among the insane. The exception referred to was that of a man who, after slight provocation,

tion, was struck on the head with a garden rake by another male patient at work in an airing-court at the time. Injuries were inflicted which terminated fatally ten days afterwards. The particulars were duly communicated to our Board. The coroner was also informed, but after inquiry by him at the asylum, and personal attendance at the post-mortem examination, he did not think it necessary to hold an inquest.

Appendix (C.)
Denbigh
Asylum.
General health.

We found, to-day, 4 men and 2 women only in bed; all but one in consequence of recent attacks of epilepsy. The epileptics are 37 men and 10 women; and the suicidally-disposed patients are 20 males and 10 females. Those suffering from general paralysis are 4 men and a woman. The numbers under medical treatment, and so registered, are 12 of each sex.

No one was under mechanical restraint, but two patients of each sex, epileptic, locked into their rooms to-day, were there seen by us. Restraint does not seem to have been resorted to at all since the last visit of the Commissioners, and seclusion has been limited to 6 men and 5 women, the former having been so treated for a total of 39 days or portions of days, and an aggregate duration of 290 hours: the latter once only each of them, and for a total period of 32 hours. The patients secluded were most of them violently-disposed epileptics, whom it was thought necessary thus to isolate after their fits. Although some of the day-rooms in each division were crowded, the patients, as a rule, behaved well during our inspection.

Restraint and
seclusion.

The clothing of men and women is, on the whole, good, and we noticed that the number of strong dresses was reduced considerably. We are informed that 70 Sunday suits have been added to the male stock; about 48 winter dresses of good material have been made up for the women, and a large number is in hand.

Clothing.

There has been no change in the dietary, and the soup on the table to-day, which we tasted, was savoury and satisfying. Neither on the subject of diet or ill-treatment had we any complaint: a few of course on the subject of detention; but these were made by persons evidently unfit for discharge. As many detained here speak Welsh only, and cannot understand English, much must depend upon the activity of those authorities here who are acquainted with the language of the locality. The staff consists of 15 male attendants and 16 female nurses for day-duty, and at night 2 men and a woman care for the insane. These figures do not include artisan-attendants or laundry-maids. No case of ill-treatment of patients by attendants has come under observation since the last visit; and the staff appears not to be so much disposed to change as in many other asylums.

Dietary, &c.

Staff of
attendants.

With respect to the night supervision of the epileptic, no improvement has taken place beyond providing a tell-tale clock on the male side. Better arrangements are deferred till the completion of the new wing.

Epileptic
patients.

The cutting away a partition in the rooms set apart for the male epileptics associated at night, which was suggested at the Commissioners' last visit for consideration by the Visitors, has been found

Appendix (C.) impracticable by reason of some flues which cannot be dispensed with.

Denbigh
Asylum.
Amusements.

The entertainments given in-doors are weekly dances. Theatrical performances have never yet been tried, but occasionally the patients are brought together to be amused by the magic lantern, and to two public entertainments in Denbigh 110 patients have been taken.

Divine Service.

The number of those at the asylum chapel services last Sunday were 70 men and 52 women. English and Welsh prayers are read, and clergymen visit the wards frequently. We are informed that addition has been made to the number of those who are taken for walks once a week beyond the grounds; 70 men and 60 women now have this privilege; but the daily out-door exercise of the majority is limited to the airing-courts. We hope that as soon as practicable additional walks will be made on the estate, and in the plantations which should be utilised for regular extended exercise by many who now do not go beyond the courts. The sun-shade in the women's airing-court, which was in course of erection at the time of the last visit, was destroyed by a storm in October 1877. One or two good sized summer-houses are much needed for the female patients.

We not only inspected the asylum, but visited the mortuary, and the course of water supply from the land last acquired by Ablett trustees. The extent of land now attached to the asylum appears to be 39 acres.

The works approved for providing stabling and farm buildings are in progress.

DERBYSHIRE ASYLUM.

14 November 1878.

Derbyshire
Asylum.

WE have just concluded an inspection of this asylum, which was last visited by members of our Board on 26th September 1877. We find that proceedings for a union under the Lunacy Acts of the county and borough of Derby have now progressed as far as settling the terms of agreement in that behalf between the Committee of Visitors and a committee appointed by the council of the borough. The plans for the enlargement of the asylum in view to that union having been submitted to our Board, will be forwarded for the approval of the Secretary of State so soon as the union shall have been accomplished.

Statistics.

The asylum still exhibits good management, and Dr. Lindsay appears to be as anxious as ever for the welfare of his patients, who now number 428, of whom 3 men and 5 women are away on leave. The males are 205, the females 223, all of each sex being paupers chargeable as follows: 169 men and 196 women to the county of Derby, and unions in the county; 36 men and 24 women to the borough of Derby, and 3 females to out-counties. The weekly rate of maintenance for the first-mentioned class is 11 s.

As usual, we required every patient to be shown to us (excepting,

(excepting, of course, those on leave), and with a considerable number we exchanged a few words, affording full opportunity of complaint to all. The only patient who complained of ill-treatment by an attendant was a woman. The attendant long ago left the asylum, and the patient's statements were, on the face of them, highly exaggerated, and contradicted by the medical superintendent, to some extent. She is herself clearly disposed to violence, and her testimony was corroborated by no one else.

Appendix (C.)
Derbyshire
Asylum.
Statistics.

The dietary has undergone no change, and it appears to give general satisfaction. The personal cleanliness and neatness of attire of both sexes were very creditable to those who have to do directly with the patients, and the conduct of the insane during our visit to the wards was quiet and orderly throughout the building.

Dietary.

The staff of attendants now consists of 15 men and a woman on the male side, and of 19 nurses for the female patients during the day. At night two attendants of each sex are on duty. Three men, but as many as 15 women, are the attendants who cannot count more than 12 months' service. No attendant is engaged under 20 years of age. The wages of the staff have been raised somewhat since the Commissioners were last here.

Staff of
attendants.

As to the employment, amusement, and exercise of the patients, we have examined the ward reports, and made inquiry of Dr. Lindsay, and learn that these important matters are by no means overlooked; but as to the exercise of the patients by walks in the grounds, we think that it should be daily, weather permitting, and include as many as possible. Strenuous efforts should be made to overcome difficulties in this direction.

Employment,
amusement, &c.

The attendance last Sunday at chapel was, we are told, 105 male and 107 female patients. The Roman Catholics here are very few indeed.

Divine Service.

The cases admitted since 26th September 1877 have been 200. Of these, 121 were on the men's side, and 79 on the women's. Seventy-four males and 51 females have been discharged; of the former 43, of the latter 38, have recovered. Those discharged include 17 men transferred to workhouses, and 7 men and 9 women placed in the care of their friends. As many as 52 of the male, and 30 of the female sex have died. The mortality has, indeed, been very high, having been at the rate of 16 per cent. per annum on the average daily number resident; that is to say, 6 per cent. above the usual rate in county asylums. On reference to the records, and as the result of inquiries of Dr. Lindsay, we can state that a large proportion of the patients received during the last 14 months were in bad bodily health at admission. The deaths from pulmonary consumption and general paralysis have been unusually large, but no contagious or infectious disorder has occurred.

The following table sets forth the assigned causes of death, verified by post-mortem examination, in 71 out of 82 instances:—

Post-mortem
examinations.

Appendix (C.)

Derbyshire
Asylum.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
General paralysis - - - -	17	2	19
Epilepsy - - - - -	3	4	7
Other causes of brain disease, including those ending in ordinary paralysis and apoplexy - -	8	6	14
Exhaustion after mania and melancholia - - - - -	4	3	7
Pulmonary consumption - -	9	5	14
Other causes of lung disease - -	3	4	7
Diseases of the heart - - - -	4	4	8
Diseases of abdominal organs -	2	2	4
Strangulated hernia - - - -	1	0	1
Fractured ribs - - - - -	1	0	1
TOTAL - - - -	52	30	82

Inquests.

Coroners' inquests were held in five cases:—

1. Upon a woman who died suddenly of apoplexy.
2. Upon a woman who died of epilepsy; no attendant present.
3. Upon a man who died suddenly of heart and lung disease.
4. Upon a man who died of pleurisy. He had a rib broken several weeks before his death, but that fracture was not the cause of the pleurisy. As far as we can gather, the fracture resulted from his having been thrown against a table by another patient.
5. Upon a man who died from fractured ribs, the injuries having been inflicted by another patient, against whom a verdict of manslaughter has been returned by a coroner's jury.

Particulars of these five cases have been sent to our Board. With reference to the last above-mentioned, we have to-day ourselves made inquiry. The alleged assailant is a man of violent disposition, and so insane as to be unable to give a coherent answer to any question. The assault was seen by one person only, an attendant. According to his statement it took place early in the morning in a single room, and he immediately interfered and removed the aggressor. Three attendants are attached to the ward, which is occupied by 30 patients, most of whom were at the time in the act of dressing; one attendant was in a lavatory in a distant part of the ward; another was gone to the laundry with foul linen. The patient charged with the assault, and now committed by the coroner for trial at the assizes, is still here, but we are assured he is specially watched. To-day he was in bed suffering from bronchitis.

General health.

There remains a large proportion of patients in feeble health. The epileptics are about 40 of each sex, but the general paralytics have been reduced by recent deaths to 9 men and 3 women. The cases in bed to-day were 6 in the male, 4 in the female division. The patients registered as under medical treatment are, 20 men and 23 women. We saw one patient only visibly bruised, and he was an epileptic who had provoked the attack of another male patient. In the

the casualty book there is a full record of bruises and injuries to patients. Appendix (C.)

From the medical journal, it seems that there has been no resort to mechanical restraint or seclusion since the last visit.

Derbyshire
Asylum.

Restraint and
seclusion.

We found the wards and dormitories very clean and in the best order, and cheerfulness and comfort prevailed; but there was a foul smell in No. 8 female bath-room, for which an immediate remedy is required. Higher fenders are also necessary, we are of opinion, in some wards which epileptics occupy. Improvements continue from time to time to be introduced, and amongst them we noticed specially the padding of many seats in both divisions; the supply of linoleum in two wards; the construction of additional water-closets and lavatories; the conversion of some old offices into dormitories; the gradual substitution of modern for antiquated crib bedsteads; the external ventilation of all water-closets not previously provided with that arrangement, and a considerable addition of books in the wards.

State of wards,
&c.

We have much satisfaction in reporting that the purchase of 16 acres of land contemplated, and referred to in September 1877, has since been completed.

The committee have, we are also glad to learn, shown their appreciation of the value of Dr. Lindsay's services by recently making a substantial addition to his salary.

DEVON ASYLUM.

6 and 7 June 1878.

THE last official inspection of this asylum by members of our Board was made on the 19th and 20th October last, and in the interval which has since elapsed, the following changes among the patients under treatment here have occurred. Devon Asylum.

There have been admitted 50 of each sex; 20 males and 23 females have been discharged, and of these, 13 of the former and 18 of the latter sex are recorded as discharged on recovery; and 23 men and 12 women have died. Statistics.

The patients whose names are to-day on the books of the asylum are 285 males and 479 females, making a total of 764, one of each sex being at present absent on trial; and there are now 41 vacant beds on the male side, but 6 only in the female division.

At the last visit the reserve of accommodation comprised 58 and 31 beds in the respective divisions, so that it is evident that the capacity of the asylum to meet the requirements of the county will soon again be severely tried.

The ordinary Devon county patients are 732 in number, and the weekly charge for their maintenance is 9 s. 4 d. Those chargeable to non-contributing boroughs number 31, and there is one out-county patient. For the two latter classes, the weekly charge is 12 s. 10 d. Charges for patients.

The mortality has again been low, especially among the females, Deaths.
0.86. and

Appendix (C.) and has not exceeded the rate of 7 per cent. per annum for both sexes. The deaths which have occurred were, with one exception, due to causes which call for no special remark.

Devon Asylum. The one exception is that of a male epileptic patient who was found dead in bed at night, no attendant being present at the time. The facts were duly reported to the coroner, but he did not think it necessary to hold an inquest. On the particulars being reported to our office, a correspondence took place between our Board and the medical superintendent, and, as the result, something, we are glad to state, has been done to give effect to the suggestion made by previous Visiting Commissioners for the establishment of a system of special and continuous night supervision for the epileptics.

Death of epileptic patient. On the female side, an associated dormitory has been formed by throwing together two rooms, and connecting them by an archway with a partitioned-off part of the corridor, in which beds are also placed, and into which a series of single rooms, each lighted by a gas burner, open.

Night supervision for epileptics. A special night attendant, having no other duty, has been placed in charge of the patients thus brought together, and a tell-tale clock has been ordered which she is to use half hourly to check her wakefulness. This system has not as yet been established on the men's side, though the epileptics now nearly all sleep in one of the wards in which there is an attendant constantly on duty. We hope the arrangement will as soon as possible be assimilated to that on the female side, which though not quite as perfect as could be desired will be found of great advantage and security to this class of patients.

Condition of patients. In the course of our inspection we have seen all the patients now resident, and can report very favourably of their personal appearance and state of clothing, as well as of their demeanour, which was generally quiet and free from excitement. A very small proportion was noisy or unduly talkative, and there was a very general absence of complaint. Many appeals for discharge were made to us, but, as a rule, by patients whose mental condition affords little prospect, we fear, of such appeals ever meeting with a favourable response.

Health of patients. The bodily health is at present fairly good, and last week only 12 males and 34 females were under medical treatment. We found no more than 3 men and 8 women in bed owing to bodily ailments.

Restraint and seclusion. No one was mechanically restrained, and only one patient, a man recently admitted, was in seclusion. An examination of the medical journal shows the non-use since the last visit of Commissioners of mechanical restraint, but we find recorded that in the interval nine patients of each sex have been placed in seclusion, the men on 28 occasions for an aggregate of 273 hours; and the women on 11 occasions, and for a total duration of only 39 hours. One of the male patients, a powerful and violent man (now removed to another asylum), accounts for 172 of the above recorded 273 hours of seclusion.

Divine Service. The patients who attended Divine Service last Sunday were 97 males and 148 females, together 245, and the average numbers present at the daily morning prayers are 70 men and 60 women.

Amusements. About 215 of the two sexes attend the associated amusements in

in the recreation-hall, the entertainments being dances, with occasional concerts and theatrical performances. In summer the dances are usually in the open air. Appendix (C.)
Devon Asylum.

As regards useful employment we find from the returns of the head attendants that of the male patients 22 assist in various trades, 19 are engaged in farming occupation, 24 work under the gardener, 60 help the attendants in the care of the wards, 7 pick coir, and 17 are employed in different domestic capacities, making a total of 149; and that of the females, about 90 are at present employed in sewing, 36 work in the laundry, 15 assist in the kitchen, and 127 help in the care of the wards, the aggregate number of women usefully employed being 268. Employment
of patients.

Once a week, usually, and on different days, parties of each sex are taken for country walks beyond the grounds. The days are, for the men, Sunday, and for the women, Wednesday. The numbers taken out are about 80 men and 50 women. As many as 185 men and 320 women never go beyond the airing-courts; and though several of these are very pleasant and roomy, we think too large a proportion of patients are debarred from more extended exercise. The construction of the walk round the inner boundary of the estate, which has been recommended by our Colleagues, would afford convenient means of giving many patients a relief from the monotony of the airing-courts. Exercise.

We have to report most favourably of the cleanliness and good ventilation of the wards throughout all parts of the asylum, as well as of the condition in which we found the beds and bedding. In the old wards, year by year, additions are made to the drawings, prints, and other objects of interest, many of which bear testimony to the artistic skill and taste of Dr. Saunders, and the interior of most of the corridors and day-rooms have now a very cheerful aspect which evidently exercises a beneficial influence on the patients. The new female blocks, Nos. 1, 3, and 4, afford admirable accommodation, and are supplied with the principal articles of furniture, to which the minor additions required will no doubt be made in due course. Condition of
the wards.

In No. 2 block, the patients, 102 in number, are too many for the day space, and the central dining-room for the four blocks is much too crowded with the 220 women who take their meals in it. As the day space is very ample in Nos. 1, 3, and 4, the over-crowding in No. 2 might be reduced by distributing some of the patients in the newer day-rooms, one of which might also be made to serve as a second dining-room. The large airing-court for blocks 3 and 4 is in course of being laid out. When finished and well planted, it will be admirably adapted to its purpose. Insufficient
day space.

At the last visit, the opening of the very attractive and comparatively inexpensive new church was recorded. It continues to be used for daily morning prayers, as well as for the Sunday services. New church.

We have at length to report the enlargement of the burial ground to nearly double the former size, and its inclosure, with a view to consecration. A mortuary chapel, the plan for which has received Enlargement
of burial
ground.

Appendix (C.) received the sanction of the Secretary of State, is in course of erection.

Devon Asylum. The new engine and boiler, and the house to contain them, mentioned in the last Report, are finished; and a new and additional pump is being fixed. The bore-hole of one of the wells has been further sunk to a great depth, and it is hoped that an abundant and unfailing supply of water will be obtained, so that the high level reservoirs may always be kept filled, and by means of the hydrants which are now fixed externally to the new, as well as the old building, a stream of water may at any time be thrown on the roof of any part of the asylum buildings. The hydrants are frequently tested, but as yet a fire brigade among the attendants has not been organised: we trust that this will soon be done, and periodical practice of the men be established.

It gives us much pleasure to notice the many improvements which have of late years been effected in this asylum, all tending greatly to raise its level of efficiency.

Further improvements required. Some things, however, remain to be done, and they are very important. Among these we desire especially to mention the enlargement of the washhouses to a scale adequate to the increased requirements of the establishment; the construction of better arranged water-closets, and of lavatories, in connection with the old wards, and the gradual substitution of ordinary sash windows for those of semi-circular form in the old buildings.

We are very sorry to report that Dr. Saunders is at present confined to his bed by severe, though we trust, temporary indisposition. We were accompanied during our inspection by Dr. Davis, the assistant medical officer, who afforded us every attention and information in his power.

Second medical assistant required. The asylum has now attained a size when, in our opinion, it cannot without undue strain on the medical superintendent, be efficiently administered with the aid of only one medical assistant, and we venture again, and very strongly, to urge this matter upon the attention of the visitors.

DORSET ASYLUMS.

4 June 1878.

Dorset Asylums. Statistics. SINCE the Commissioners' inspection of these asylums on the 27th and 28th of April 1877, the changes among the patients, which we proceed to mention, have taken place. There have been—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - - -	30	54	84
Discharged - - - - -	15	26	41
Died - - - - -	19	17	36

The recorded recoveries among the discharged patients have been of

of 10 men and 21 women, and 5 of each sex are entered as "relieved," Appendix (C.) or "not improved."

The rate of mortality among the patients, during the interval under consideration, has been less than seven per cent. per annum in the average daily number, which is fully two per cent. below the usual rate in county asylums; and the registered causes of death, with one exception, have been of the character commonly found in these institutions. Dorset Asylums. Statistics

There has, however, been one death of an epileptic patient from suffocation at night while in a fit, no attendant being present at the time. Casualty.

An inquest was held on the body of this patient, the verdict of the jury being, "Death from asphyxia." No other casualty has occurred, or inquest been held. In seven cases post-mortem examinations have been made, a smaller proportion than we should have wished to record. Inquest.

The numbers on the books to-day are, males, 224, and females, 269; but in these are included one patient of each sex absent on trial, and 3 female idiots removed to Starcross Idiot Asylum, who ought properly to be entered as discharged, or withdrawn from the numbers on the books of these asylums. The patients now resident are, therefore, 223 males and 265 females, making a total of 488, who are thus distributed: at Charminster, 165 males and 176 females, total 341; and at Forston, 58 males and 89 females, total 147; making the general total, as above, 488.

There are at present 23 private, or "non-pauper" patients, of whom 16 are of the male, and 7 of the female sex; and the chargeability of the pauper patients is as follows:— Private patients. Chargeability of patients.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
To Dorsetshire Unions and county of Dorset.	174	198	372
To Southampton - - -	16	22	38
To Portsea Union - - -	12	30	42
To Poole - - - -	5	8	13

The weekly maintenance charges for county and out-county patients are the same as reported in the last entry, namely, 8 s. 2 d. for the former, and 14 s. for the latter. The vacant beds in the two asylums at this date are 9 in the male, and 3 in the female sides. Maintenance charges.

The bodily health of the patients is at present very good. We found in both asylums only one man and 4 women in bed, and there are under medical treatment only 24 males and 22 females. Bodily health of patients.

No one was under mechanical restraint or seclusion at the time of our visit; but in the medical journal we find it recorded that, since the last visit, one woman has had her hands restrained on four occasions, for a total duration of eight hours, owing to violence and destructiveness, and that 8 men and 7 women have been secluded, the men for an aggregate of 33 days or portions of days, and the women Restraint and seclusion.

Appendix (C.) women for a total of 26 days or portions of days. Four of the men and one of the women were epileptics.

Dorset Asylums

Mental condition.

We regret that we cannot report as favourably of the mental condition or prospects of recovery of the patients. The majority appear to be permanently and hopelessly insane. They are, however, very quiet and orderly, and we found a very small proportion noisy or excited during our inspection of the wards.

Clothing.

In clothing and person they were generally clean and tidy; and we are glad to observe an improvement in the fit and appearance of the men's clothes, a matter which was unfavourably noticed in the last report. The men, however, are still restricted to one day shirt in the week, and have no night shirt.

Dinners.

We have had the opportunity, both to-day and yesterday, of seeing and tasting the dinners served to the patients at Charminster. That of yesterday consisted of stewed beef, with potatoes and suet pudding, and to-day, of boiled beef, potatoes, and cabbage, with, on both days, half a pint of beer for each person. The meat was good and the ration sufficient, and we had no complaints of the food or of the treatment. There were, of course, numerous complaints of detention and appeals for discharge, but in all cases groundless.

Divine Service.

We find that the numbers attending Divine Service on Sundays average, at Charminster, 59 males and 58 females; and at Forston, 20 of the former and 19 of the latter sex, making a total of 156.

Employment of patients.

The numbers usefully employed of the patients resident in both asylums are: of men, on the land, 41; in shops and assisting tradesmen, 21; and as ward helpers, 33; total, 95: and of women, at needlework and knitting, 49; laundry work, 34; and in wards, kitchen, and offices, 34; total, 117; giving a total of both sexes of 216 so employed. The numbers given under both the foregoing heads bear, we think, an inadequate proportion to the total number of patients under treatment; and, making every allowance for the chronic condition of insanity into which so many of these have fallen, we are still of opinion that more satisfactory results might be obtained, both as regards attendance at chapel and employment.

Amusements.

About 160 or 170 patients of both sexes attend the associated amusements in the recreation hall, which are given about once a fortnight.

Walking exercise.

Walking exercise beyond the grounds is not yet sufficiently frequent, and we desire to repeat the recommendation on this subject made in the last entry. If, as is alleged, public objection is made to taking the patients out for walks in the roads, the difficulty which this interposes might, to a considerable extent, be overcome by the construction of a walk round the boundary of the estate, which would at all times be available for affording the patients that healthful exercise which strolling about the airing-courts cannot supply.

Epileptics.

The epileptic patients at both asylums are, at present, 34 males and 19 females; 38 of both sexes being at Charminster, and 15 at Forston.

Want of system of night

Nothing has been done to carry out the repeated recommendation of

of the Commissioners to bring this class of patients together at night, in dormitories and single rooms specially arranged for continuous supervision of the patients by attendants having no other duty. Such a system of night supervision for the epileptic and more suicidal cases is now very generally established in county asylums, and is found to be the only effectual means of guarding against fatal casualties. The death from suffocation in a fit which has occurred here, as already mentioned, would probably have been prevented had the system recommended been in operation. We see no insuperable structural difficulty in the way of a fairly good arrangement being made at Charminster, and at a small cost; and we feel sure that the committee will see the necessity of the early adoption of a plan by which these patients shall be duly attended to during the night, and preventible deaths among them be avoided.

Appendix (C.)
Dorset
Asylums.
supervision for
epileptics.

We found the wards throughout both asylums in a clean and creditable state, and the beds and bedding in excellent order. No offensive odour was perceptible except in some of the water-closets, in which increased means of ventilation by larger openings near the ceilings, as already suggested, are necessary. Much painting and colouring has been done, and increased cheerfulness has resulted from recent improvements. At Forston, especially, this is the case; and we hope shortly to be able to report that the one female corridor there, and the 16 bed-rooms, which are all that remain with the old tiled floors, have had wood laid down instead. We also hope that the suggestion made at the last visit, of removing the wall between the two female airing-courts, will be adopted, and that in the airing-courts at both asylums a few forest trees may be planted for shade, and some flower beds introduced.

Condition of
wards and
bedding.

Making inquiry as to the means available for extinguishing fire, we learnt that at Charminster there are internal hydrants with hose within the building in connection with the central water cistern, but that there are no external hydrants, and no present means of throwing water on to the roof. Provision for this could, we think, be made at a moderate cost by laying down a main externally round the building, with hydrants at proper intervals, and connecting the main with the steam pump. We recommend this matter to the early consideration of the visitors. Forston is believed to be fire-proof as regards the ground floor; but means for extinguishing fire in the roof on the first floor are altogether wanting.

Provision for
extinguishing
fire.

The lighting of Forston with gas, instead of, as at present, with mineral oil lamps, is also a subject deserving the visitors' attention.

Lighting.

Although there are many points in which improvement is necessary and possible, we gladly give credit for much that has already been effected, and for the general good management of these asylums.

DURHAM ASYLUM.

15 February 1878.

YESTERDAY and to-day we inspected this asylum. The patients have risen in number since our colleagues were here last (the 31st 0.86. E E July Durham Asylum. Numbers.

Appendix (C.) July 1877) from 747 to 770; of these the males are 110 in excess of the females. Three of each sex are absent on leave; all the rest we have had pointed out to us, and with many we have conversed. Every one had a fair opportunity given to him or her of complaint, and there appeared to be, generally, much contentment in both divisions.

Durham Asylum. Numbers. Admissions, discharges, and deaths. The admissions of men have been rather in excess of those of women. The former have been 57, the latter 50; the total of admissions recorded is 107. The men discharged have been 22, the women so dealt with have been 19; of the 41 cases discharged, 38 had recovered. The deceased are 22 males, and 21 females.

Pressure on accommodation, and leaves of absence. The vacant beds are now stated to be six on the men's, two on the women's side, but some day-rooms in the male division are much crowded. Dr. Smith has failed to obtain relief from this crowding, by temporary leaves of absence of selected patients, to relatives and friends. He has, since our Colleagues' recommendation on this head, made the attempt in 50 cases or thereabouts; the committee offering the inducement of a weekly allowance of 6 s. per head, but in three instances only was the offer accepted. This failure, it must be borne in mind, has occurred where the relatives and friends dwelt generally in towns, or places more or less populous. Making inquiry here into the practice of granting leaves of absence, we feel that it is necessary to remind the visitors that the medical superintendent must, under the Lunacy Acts, be specially authorised in that behalf, by a regulation duly passed by the committee, if they think it expedient that he should grant leaves of absence for two or three days to patients, without an order signed in each case by two members of the committee.

Recoveries, and causes of death. To revert to the changes on the register of patients, we find that the recoveries have been in the proportion of 35 per cent. as compared with the admissions. The mortality has been lower than was reported at the Commissioners' last visit, and has been at the rate of but a fraction above 10 per cent. per annum on the average daily number of patients in residence.

Post-mortem examinations. The following table gives a summary of the assigned causes of death, but post-mortem examinations were made in 17 cases only:

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
General paralysis - - - -	11	4	15
Epilepsy " - - - -	1	3	4
Ordinary chronic disorganisation of brain, including cases ending in apoplexy - - - -	3	6	9
Pulmonary consumption - - -	2	5	7
Other diseases of lungs - - -	3	1	4
Heart disease - - - -	1	1	2
Diseases of abdominal organs - -	1	1	2
	22	21	43

There

There has been no suicide or fatal casualty, and only one coroner's inquest; that was held upon a female patient who was found to have died suddenly of apoplexy. Appendix (C.)

The general paralytics amongst the present inmates are, 48 males and 17 females; the proportion of the latter being unusually large. There are in this, as in all county asylums, a considerable number of aged and feeble patients, and of sufferers from chronic brain disease, but no special or unusual disorder exists. It is the custom here, for the fresh cases to remain in bed for a few days after admission, for special observation. During our visit we saw 15 men and 27 women in bed for all causes. Durham
Asylum.
Inquest.
General
paralysis, and
chronic cases.

No one was under restraint or in seclusion, and according to the records, neither of those modes of treatment has been resorted to since the last visit, nor for a long time previous, if we except a single instance, in which a man wore gloves for 19 nights in 1877, to prevent his removal of surgical dressings. Seclusion and
restraint.

Medical treatment is largely employed, and last week the numbers registered under this head were, 89 males and 81 females. The epileptics are 39 men and 21 women. With very few exceptions, and where, from the patients' disposition to violence, it is necessary that they should be at night in single rooms, the epileptics occupy what are called the "observation" dormitories, in which special attendants are continuously on duty throughout the night, in charge of these epileptics, and the suicidal and recently admitted patients. The attendants so employed are two on the male, three on the female side; there are besides two general attendants in each division. The latter only are supplied with tell tale clocks. Epileptics, &c.

Of the patients' behaviour during inspection we are able to report favourably.

Seven belong to the private class, one is an out-county pauper case, the other 762 are chargeable to Durham and unions and parishes in the county. The weekly maintenance charge for the paupers last referred to, has been raised since our Colleagues were here, from 9 s. 1 d. to 9 s. 4 d. Chargeability,
and rate of
maintenance.

As to clothing, we think more of the women should be supplied with gowns of warm material, and neatness in attire should be further promoted. The men are, in regard to general tidiness, better cared for. They have clean fustian trousers once a week, but still only one shirt during that period, for wear by day and night. Clothing.

We saw the patients at dinner in the hall, and tasted the food there supplied. The soup given to-day for that meal was the subject of complaint by several patients. We would ask the committee to consider whether some other more popular dinner could not be arranged for one of the two soup days in each week. About 250 men and 185 women continue to dine in the hall; one sex following the other in the use of the room. The tea grievance, mentioned by our Colleagues, has been overcome by the purchase of better tea, which we tried and found quite satisfactory in quality. Dining
arrangements.

The attendance at Divine Service in the chapel is very low still; morning prayers are read daily to 115 only. We are informed that Divine Service.

Appendix (C.) Dr. Smith has under his care 109 Roman Catholics, and that there is no regular religious service for them. This is an omission which we trust that the Visitors will soon repair. We are glad to hear that the chaplain gives special attention to the infirmary cases, and that he is organising a school in the asylum.

Durham
Asylum.

Divine Service.

Attendants.

The attendants employed are 35 men and 24 women. Of these six of each sex have served less than three months; 14 others, of both sexes, have been here under 12 months, and altogether 41 cannot, we regret, count more than two years in the asylum.

Amusements,
exercise, and
occupations.

The hall is used for weekly associated entertainments, and the fittings for a theatrical stage occupy one end of it. We are told that 255 patients were at the last entertainment there. According to the returns made to us, 152 men and 177 women walk weekly beyond the estate, and 160 women walk daily beyond the airing-courts. We recommend that, to facilitate out-door exercise, especially by the females, the asylum walks should be improved and extended. The useful employment of the patients is as heretofore reported.

General state
of the wards.

We found the wards generally very clean and well warmed, for the most part, by good open fires, and the beds and bedding in proper order; but as yet under blankets are only partially in use on the male side. In No. 8 corridors, where stoves are, they should have light guards fixed, as a protection to patients from accidents by burning. Guards of this kind are also required in male ward No. 19. The ventilation was good in the men's division, but in the new female building it is defective, and the supply of fresh air, only through small glass louvres in the fixed window-frames, is quite insufficient. We noticed the good effect of internal painting and papering, and the introduction of window-curtains, in several directions. No. 8 female corridor needs renovation; and in several wards more framed prints upon the walls, and a better supply of newspapers, books, and periodicals are much required. In the male infirmary the attendants had not locked the bath-taps, as they should have done, to guard against accidents; and we think that the gas-brackets in the single rooms should be either abolished or rendered more secure from interference by patients with them than is at present the case.

Structural
changes.

With regard to the structural additions, alterations, and improvements, we have to report that the new auxiliary building for 400 chronic patients is in course of erection. It has in some parts reached the level of the first floor, and Dr. Smith hopes that some portion may be fit for occupation towards the end of the year. Six new cottages for married attendants have been recently completed, and are inhabited. The proposed new tower and high level water cistern, plans for which were some time since approved by the Secretary of State, have, we regret to find, not yet been commenced, nor, we believe, has the contract for the works been let; and though there is now a system of external hydrants, these cannot be used effectively for the extinction of fire until the proposed new steam-pump shall have been fixed. It is most important that no unnecessary delay should take place in the execution of these works.

Fire extinction.

The

The new fire-escape staircases have been erected; but we find that the headway is so low as to seriously diminish their value. Appendix (C.)

Some much-needed water-closets, with bath room and lavatory, plans for which were duly approved, are in course of construction in connection with male ward No. 18. In some other wards the water-closets are scarcely sufficient for the present numbers using them. Until the new auxiliary buildings shall have been completed, and some of the patients here shall have been taken thither, nothing can, we think, be done in the way of the needed extension of the female reception-ward, and the reconstruction of the temporary building for men; both which works should be carried out in order to place this asylum in an efficient state for the treatment of recent and special cases. We cannot doubt that this will not be overlooked by the visitors, and that they will bear in mind the necessity for enlarging the present wash-house and laundry; further, that they see the necessity of erecting a chapel of adequate size to meet the combined wants of the existing asylum and the new auxiliary building. Durham Asylum. Improvements needed.

ESSEX ASYLUM.

5 and 6 December 1878.

OUR Colleagues visited this asylum on the 27th and 28th of November 1877, and we have this day finished our inspection, which we commenced yesterday. Essex Asylum.

There have been admitted, since the 28th November in last year, 275 patients; 133 of these were males, 142 females. Out of this number 27 were re-admissions, 12 males and 15 females. During the same period 284 patients have been discharged under the following conditions:— Statistics.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Discharged, recovered - - -	58	65	123
" relieved - - -	3	2	5
" not improved - - -	35	43	78

Of those relieved and not improved there have been transferred to—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Camberwell House Asylum - -	12	42	54
Ipswich Borough Asylum - -	20	—	20
To friends or other asylums - -	3	1	4

Appendix (C.)
Essex Asylum.

Whilst 79 deaths, 41 males and 38 females, are recorded. These changes leave upon the books the names of 850 patients: out of this number 360 men and 442 women are in this asylum, and 48 women are in the branch asylum at Mistley, which we intend to visit shortly. The following have been the assigned causes of the deaths, which were verified by post-mortem examinations, in 46 cases:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
General paralysis - - - -	6	1	7
Epilepsy - - - -	6	3	9
Other forms of brain disease, including those ending in ordinary paralysis and apoplexy - -	9	7	16
Exhaustion after mania and melancholia - - - -	6	5	11
Pulmonary consumption - -	9	7	16
Diseases of the heart - - -	1	5	6
Peritonitis - - - -	1	-	1
Senile decay - - - -	-	3	3
Other ordinary causes - -	-	2	2
Suffocation in an epileptic fit - -	1	-	1

The mortality has not exceeded the rate of 9 per cent. per annum on the average daily number resident both here and at Mistley; and the asylum has been free from any disorder of a contagious and infectious nature.

Inquest.

The only instance in which a coroner's inquest was held was that in which the cause of death was suffocation in an epileptic fit during the night. No attendant was present at the time. The particulars were duly forwarded to our board, and formed the subject of correspondence.

Epileptics.

In connection with this subject we have to report that within the last few months the recommendation of our Colleagues at their last visit, that some provision be made for the continuous night supervision of epileptics, has been partially carried out in the male division by the removal of a gallery wall, and the construction of a large dormitory, having two single rooms opening into it. Thus, accommodation is found for 30 patients of this class, over whom a special attendant is in continuous charge at night. He has not as yet been furnished with a tell-tale clock, which would be useful in testing his wakefulness. There still remain, however, 27 more male and 60 female epileptics, for whom special means of protection from casualties by suffocation at night do not at present exist, and we feel sure that this matter will receive further and early consideration.

We visited all the wards, and saw all the patients, both in the main and separate buildings. In the three detached blocks are 71 men, and in the house called Brentwood Hall live 17 male patients, whilst

whilst in detached block D are 236 females, the rest of the patients being placed in the main building. Appendix (C.)

In this asylum there are a large proportion of feeble patients, including 13 general paralytics, 10 men and 3 women. We found in bed, yesterday and to-day, 8 men and 14 women, but there was no one, at the time of our visit, under mechanical restraint or in seclusion. Since our Colleagues were last here, two men have been restrained by the vest, one for 24 hours, for surgical reasons; and the other, on various occasions, for 34 days or parts of days, owing to most determined attempts at suicide; during the same interval, 3 men and 11 women have been secluded; the men, in the aggregate, on 65 days or parts of days, and the women for the whole or portions of 91 days. Four of both sexes were epileptics. Essex Asylum.
Restraint and
seclusion.

Fifty-two men and 57 women are now registered as under medical treatment.

We have to report very favourably of the personal appearance and demeanour of the patients. There was very little excitement in either division, and complaints of a reasonable character were very few. We had, as usual, numerous appeals for liberation, but as a rule these appeals were made by those patients most unfit for discharge, whilst those who are convalescent and improving, and who will in due course be sent home, were generally contented to remain for the present, and seemed satisfied with their treatment. The dress of both sexes was suitable; that of the women being particularly good in quality, and judiciously varied in colour and material to suit the winter season. We were pleased to find throughout the whole house that an exceptionally strong dress was only required for one male, and for no female patient. Personal
appearance of
patients, &c.

We saw the dinners in some of the wards yesterday and to-day. It consisted yesterday of roast beef, turnips, bread and beer; and to-day, of meat and potato-pie, made with Australian beef. In some of the wards, yesterday, the meat, which was of good quality and sufficient in quantity, was rather over-done, and gave rise to some complaints, as did also the non-supply of mustard. The pies to-day were well cooked, good, and savoury. Dietary.

One hundred and sixty-six men and 161 women attended Divine Service last Sunday, but the attendance at the chapel is limited to this number, owing to the inadequacy of the building to the wants of an asylum of this size. The attendance on wet Sundays might be increased if the women in Block D, many of whom are of the more intelligent class, were provided with a certain number of umbrellas. One hundred and eighty-two of both sexes attend daily morning prayers in the chapel, when prayers are read by the chaplain. The numbers who join the associated entertainments, and take country walks, &c., remain as before reported. Divine Service,

The following is a short summary of the modes in which the patients are employed:— Employment.

Appendix (C.)
Essex Asylum.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
On land and farm - - - -	75	-	75
Shoemakers and tailors - - -	10	-	10
Other trades - - - - -	27	-	27
Kitchen and offices - - - -	6	14	20
Laundry and wash-house - - -	9	31	40
Ward cleaners - - - - -	84	71	155
Knitting and needlework - - -	-	96	96
Reading and writing - - - -	19	34	53
	230	246	476

Staff of
attendants.

Since the last visit additions have been made to the attendants' salaries in both divisions. The male attendants now commence at 28 *l.* per annum, with an annual increase of 1 *l.* up to 38 *l.*; whilst the female attendants commence at 18 *l.*, with, at the end of the first year, a rise of 2 *l.*, and afterwards of 1 *l.* a year, up to 26 *l.* We hope by this means that the committee will be enabled to retain the attendants longer in their service, and avoid those frequent changes which cannot but be detrimental to the patients.

There are now 30 male and 41 female attendants, and of these 6 men and 10 women have lived here less than a year; 9 men and 16 women from one to two years; 6 men and 10 women for a period ranging from two to five years; whilst 9 men and 5 women have been in this asylum for over five years. Upon the whole we think the present staff intelligent and suitable for their work. We found the wards and rooms throughout in a clean and creditable state, and the beds and bedding well-attended to and of good quality.

The interior generally has a cheerful and comfortable aspect. The heating, which is by open fire-places, appeared to be everywhere sufficient, except as regards some of the single rooms devoted to the use of the sick, and those for the patients apt to denude themselves at night. Some artificial means of heating a limited number of such rooms should, we think, be provided. The whole of the outside of the main building has been painted, and a new tank added to the laundry, but otherwise there has been no important alteration not already specified. The chapel, and the recreation hall below it, are quite inadequate to the wants of the institution with its present numbers, and we hope the question of their enlargement will receive the early attention of the committee.

We are informed that there are 142 Essex patients in other asylums, exclusive of the 48 at Mistley; and there are now only 15 vacant beds here reserved for fresh admissions. We learn that the commencement of the new asylum is still delayed, by the fact that water has not yet been reached, and the process of sinking is still going on. Under these circumstances the Committee have thought it desirable to take another house for the temporary occupation of
about

about 48 chronic male patients, and the proposal has been very recently submitted for the consideration, and report thereon, of our Board.

Appendix (C.)
Essex Asylum.
Staff of attendants.

In conclusion, we are glad to state our opinion that the condition of this asylum and its inmates, continues to reflect great credit upon those responsible for its management and superintendence.

ESSEX ASYLUM.—BRUNSWICK HOUSE, MISTLEY.

7 December 1878.

WE have this day visited this temporary branch of the Essex County Asylum, and have seen and spoken to the 48 female patients now resident who are still on the books of the parent asylum. We have inspected all the rooms and offices, and have made inquiry into the system of care and treatment adopted here.

The patients were all clean and tidy in person and clothing, and, as a rule, contented with their accommodation and treatment, as we learned from the more intelligent.

They are for the most part chronic cases, but one elderly woman is convalescent, and her discharge is under consideration.

Seventeen patients are usefully employed: 7 in sewing, and 10 in household work. From 8 to 10 attend the service at the parish church on Sundays. Parties of about 16 are taken occasionally for country walks, and the rest take exercise in the garden, which is of good size, and has a sunshade in it. The dinner, which we saw to-day, consisted of good boiled beef, greens, bread, and beer. The dietary is the same as at Brentwood. The means of indoor amusement are somewhat scanty, and we think a good musical box would be useful during the long winter evenings. The rooms, beds and bedding were in good order. The staff continues as before, namely, three female attendants, a man and his wife, and a garden boy. With the exception of bread, all the supplies are obtained from Brentwood, where also the washing is at present done. The patients are in good health, one only being under medical treatment.

Dr. Cook visits daily, and Dr. Campbell occasionally, and we met them both here to-day. We learn, also, that visits are sometimes made by members of the Committee.

This house serves its purpose usefully and efficiently under the present circumstances of pressure for asylum accommodation in this county for the insane poor, and its condition is creditable to Dr. Cook and the staff.

GLAMORGAN ASYLUM.

25 June 1878.

WE completed our inspection of this asylum to-day. The patients on the books are 303 males, 280 females, making a total of 583 persons under care and treatment. No one of them is absent on leave,

Glamorgan
Asylum.

Appendix (C.) leave, and all have been shown to us; each individual being, as usual, identified with a name on the register.

Condition of patients. We can report favourably of their general health, and cleanliness, and dress. No patient was turbulent during our inspection, and even in the wards and airing-courts, where those most inclined to be noisy were dispersed, order prevailed.

Restraint and seclusion. No instance of restraint appears in the medical records, and seclusion has been resorted to in one case only; that of a female, on two days in September last. On the first occasion she was secluded three hours; on the second for seven hours. The treatment was adopted to control her violence and dangerous propensities.

While we were in the asylum the patients had full opportunity given to them of making any complaints to us. We spoke to many, and several answered our questions; but, except on the subject of detention, they expressed no grievance. On that subject we see no reason for discontent with the decisions of the committee and Dr. Pringle, and in all other respects the supervision of the patients appears to us to be very satisfactory. Six only were found by us in bed—viz., 2 in the male, 4 in the female department—yet the asylum population includes 18 generalparalytics, 65 epileptics, and a large number of aged and infirm persons.

Attendants. The staff of attendants and nurses seems to have been well chosen, and though their wages are not high, both men and women show a creditable length of service. Of 33 attendants, 25 have been here about 12 months; of 25 nurses and kitchen servants, 21 have exceeded a year's stay.

To alleviate the overcrowded state of the asylum on the female side, the removal of 20 cases to Vernon House is contemplated: but this will only affect the day-room space for women, as the dormitory occupied at present by 18 females, and taken some time ago from the men, will then, it is proposed, be given back to the male patients.

Increased accommodation required. No cases have yet, we are told, been refused admission in either division for want of room, but no delay should take place in providing accommodation elsewhere for the pauper lunatics of Glamorgan, in conformity with the requirements of the law. Advertisements for a site for a new asylum have been, it seems, issued, but at present the land has not been secured. The committee-room is still occupied as a female dormitory.

From the returns shown to us, we learn that since our Colleagues' visit in April last, 94 males and 66 females have been admitted, 71 men and 82 women have been discharged, and although much of the adjacent land has been frequently flooded, the mortality has been considerably lower than the average rate in asylums. Seventy-five persons only of both sexes have died. The discharges include 31 cases of recovery.

Inquest. But one inquest has been held, and the subject was a man who died suddenly from heart disease. All the deaths were attributed to causes ordinary in asylums, none arose from violence, and persons were present at all the deaths. There has been no epidemic.

Post-mortem examinations.
Dietary.

Post-mortem examinations were made of 49 bodies.

The dietary is the same as that in use at last visit. We saw as many

many as can well be accommodated in the dining-hall yesterday, and to-day at dinner about 98 men, and not quite so many women, were associated there for the meal. Grace was well sung at its commencement and conclusion, and perfect order was maintained on both occasions.

The wards, all of which we visited, show the vigilance of the medical superintendent in that direction, and we can speak of them as very clean, cheerful, and comfortable. The bedding is everywhere of horsehair, and the linen and blankets are in a state creditable to the attendants.

In the day-rooms there is no lack of indoor amusement, and lawn-tennis has been added to the men's outdoor games. The theatrical performances have been six since last visit, and there have been pic-nics to the seaside for both sexes. The entertainments in the hall are weekly throughout the year, and the chaplain has a school class twice every week, and a singing class once a week. This last is held sometimes in the wards, sometimes in an airing-court set apart for women.

The employment records show no diminution in the numbers last reported, and the chapel is always full on Sundays, where, part of the year, three services are given, one of them including a sermon in the Welsh language.

About 100 women and 96 men go beyond the grounds once a week. The floods, which have continued up to within a few days of our visit, have broken up the path formed in the park by Dr. Pringle, so that walk is at present not used.

Among the improvements made in and about this asylum, we noticed much painting, colouring, and decoration of wards and single rooms, the conversion of a single room and closet into a good lavatory for No. 1 female ward, the provision of a coal cellar in No. 5 male ward, and of a theatrical properties room, the cutting down of partitions and doors of many water-closets to secure better ventilation and more supervision, the removal of unsafe projecting catches in single-room windows, and the addition of proper shutters to several single rooms; also the making of slits for inspection in the panels of doors where epileptic individuals sleep alone, and the division by a fence of the laundry drying ground from an adjoining airing-court.

Works in progress are plans for improvement of the epileptic dormitories, which will be in due course submitted to our Board: the substitution of sundry china-ware lavatory basins for copper fittings, the preparation of plans of a detached hospital, and last, though not least, the prevention of future damaging floods by an embankment of earth and concrete along the asylum bank of the River Ogmore.

Works in contemplation are the provision of more checks on the night watch, in the shape of additional Dent's clocks and more registering stations in each division. It is also proposed to make an addition to the laundry of six drying-closets. When this is undertaken, we think it would be well to improve the upper ventilation of the ironing-room, which at the time of our inspection was oppressively

Appendix (C.)

Glamorgan Asylum.

Post-mortem examinations.

Dietary.

Condition of wards.

Amusements.

Employment of patients.

Divine Service.

Improvements.

Works in progress.

Works in contemplation.

Appendix (C.)
Glamorgan
Asylum.
Bathing.

sively hot. We may also remark that the position of the foul linen laundry is open to improvement.

The water supply, we are informed, is yet sufficient for all purposes, but the settling pond, through which the river water passes to the filtering beds, is still a wreck.

This, however, does not interfere, it seems, with giving a clean bath to every patient: that practice is adhered to, but the bathing rules are not quite consistent with it, and should be altered accordingly. In some bath-rooms thermometers, too, were not producible.

The green-house recommended by our Colleagues has not yet been built; probably it has been postponed to other more pressing works, such as the embankment, which, we understand, will require an outlay of 3,000 *l.* and upwards.

On inquiry of Dr. Pringle, we are told that he still suffers annoyance from strangers overlooking his patients in their airing-courts from the higher ground across the road. The best remedy for this annoyance would doubtless be the purchase by the committee of that waste ground, and the diversion of the public road through the ruins of the old engine-house in the disused quarry. Whether this could be effected at moderate cost, with the patients' labour, we leave to the Visitors' consideration, only remarking that it is *primâ facie* a desirable work for the welfare of the patients.

GLOUCESTER ASYLUM.

14 November 1878.

Gloucester
Asylum.
Statistics.

THERE are now on the books of this asylum the names of 669 patients, of whom 311 are males and 358 are females. Five of the men and 12 of the women are out on trial, leaving 655 as the numbers at present in residence. All of these have been seen by us in the course of our inspection of the asylum during yesterday and to-day.

The statistics of change since the last visit of Commissioners on the 17th October 1877, which have been supplied to us, are as follows:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admissions - - - - -	89	90	179
Of which were re-admissions - -	21	22	43
Discharged - - - - -	83	85	168
Of whom were "recovered" -	31	42	73
" "relieved" -	5	6	11
" "not improved" -	2	2	4
Died - - - - -	45	35	80

With the exception of four cases, to be presently mentioned, there was nothing in the causes of death to call for special notice.

The

The cases referred to were: (1) A death of a man from abscess in the thigh; (2) the death of a man from suffocation while in an epileptic fit, at night; (3) the death of a man from fractured ribs; and (4) the death of a woman from swallowing carbolic acid. In the first case, the man had been employed in assisting the cowman and attending to the pigs, and was gored by the boar. The wound was attended to, and for a time the man went on well, but ultimately the abscess formed which led to his death. In the third case the patient was an epileptic, who, after a seizure in the night of the 23rd of June last, became very restless, and, in the course of a struggle with attendants, several of his ribs were broken, from the effects of which, and from disease of the heart, the patient died. In the fourth case, the patient obtained access to a small quantity of carbolic acid which had been obtained by the charge nurse of the ward for the purpose of disinfection, and placed by her in the unlocked scullery, where it was found by the patient and drunk by her, as it is supposed, in mistake for beer, as she was not suicidally disposed.

Appendix (C.)
 Gloucester
 Asylum.

In the second, third, and fourth cases, and in these only, were inquests held by the coroner, the verdicts being: (2) "Natural causes;" (3) "accidental death;" and (4) "manslaughter" against three attendants.

Inquests.

In the case (4) there appears to have been a considerable degree of carelessness on the part of the charge nurse in leaving, even for a moment, the cup containing the carbolic acid within the reach of a patient.

The three attendants, against whom the verdict of manslaughter was returned, were committed to, and tried at the Gloucester Summer Assizes, but were acquitted. They have, however, been dismissed from the asylum. The death from suffocation points to the need which exists, and which has been so frequently referred to in the Commissioners' Reports, of a proper system of continuous night supervision of epileptic patients.

Post-mortem examinations were made in 45 cases.

Post-mortem
 examinations.
 Seclusion and
 restraint.

We did not find any patient in seclusion, or mechanically restrained, during our visit, and we find that these modes of treatment have been sparingly used since the last visit; only 6 males and 5 females having been placed in seclusion, the former on 19 occasions and for a total of 151 hours, and the latter on 14 occasions and for a total of 98½ hours; while restraint has been applied but to one patient, a woman, for various periods, amounting to 32 hours, to prevent self-mutilation.

In some of the wards there was noise and excitement among the patients, due in some measure to the crowded state of the day-rooms, but the majority of the patients were orderly. We thought that in neatness of dress and person the male patients excelled the women, several of whom were untidy; a considerable number, too, were still wearing print dresses.

Seven men and 10 women were confined to bed yesterday; and it appears from the Medical Journal that 13 male, and 22 female patients, are at present under medical treatment. Here we feel obliged to report that having carefully examined the Case-books, we find

Appendix (C.) them in a very unsatisfactory state. In many cases no entry, showing the history or progress of the case, has been made for periods varying from eighteen to six months, and, even in recent cases, we find entries not reaching beyond June and July last.

Gloucester
Asylum.

Employment.

Returns of the employments of patients have been furnished to us, from which we learn that, on the male side, 57 are employed on the land, 31 in the various workshops, 10 in the laundry, 58 in domestic work, and one as lodge porter. Of the female patients, 38 assist in the laundry, and 65 in domestic work. It would, therefore, appear that about 260 patients, of both sexes, are usefully employed. In addition to these, 20 of the male and 22 of the female sex attend school, and some 95 of both sexes occupy themselves, more or less, in reading or writing in the wards.

Divine Service.

As regards attendance at Divine Service, we find the congregation in the chapel last Sunday included 299 patients of the two sexes. About 250 take part in the associated entertainments; and we learn that at this season about 75, and in the summer about 85, of each sex, walk beyond the grounds, weekly or oftener, in fine weather. The usual weekly meeting for dancing in the entertainment room takes place, and there have been several additional occasions of meeting for amusement since our Colleagues' visit. Parties of patients were twice taken to a neighbouring fair.

Amusement

We have found the wards and dormitories very clean, and the ventilation has, on the whole, appeared to be satisfactory. The beds and bedding, too, were clean, and a sufficient supply of the latter is allowed; and we are glad to report that, on the male side, flock and coir beds have been very generally superseded by horsehair mattresses. This desirable change has not yet made much progress on the female side. We hope that no unnecessary delay may occur in effecting it.

Epileptic and
suicidal
patients.

The question of arrangements for the night supervision of epileptics and suicidal patients remains unsolved, but we understand that it is in contemplation to improve the dormitories on each side, where some of this class of patients are now placed to sleep, by removing walls, and throwing (on the female side) the present schoolroom into the dormitory. We learn, too, from the Chairman of the Visitors, with whom we have had an interview, that in planning the new asylum, for which a site has been acquired, one of the first objects will be the provision of proper epileptic wards. There are at present here 92 epileptics and 57 (supposed) suicidal patients. The plans for this asylum have not yet been prepared, and we are informed that it is intended to invite a public competition for them.

The following, with some minor structural works, have been done here since the last visit:—

1. The lower portion of L. 4 Ward has been widened, forming a new day-room; and a new scullery, water-closet, and attendants' room in connection, have been built.

2. A similar improvement, with the addition of a bath-room, has been effected in L. 14.

3. A considerable amount of painting, colouring, and stencilling, has been done in different wards.

We

We are glad to learn that the Asylum Fire Brigade is being re-organised. Appendix (C.)

The present staff of attendants comprises 23 males and 26 females, exclusive of the head attendants. No addition to the rates of wages of nurses has been made, but we understand that each nurse has two uniform dresses and caps annually. The above numbers include the night attendants. There are no tell-tale clocks in use to test the vigilance of these persons in the discharge of their important duties. Gloucester Asylum.
Staff of attendants.

General rules and regulations for the asylum are in course of preparation, and will, no doubt, be submitted to our Board for approval in due course, and, we trust, at an early date.

Mr. Toller has resumed his duties as medical superintendent after a lengthened leave of absence, owing to impaired health, which, however, we are glad to hear, is re-established, and we hope that he will now be able to give his full energy to the management of this important establishment.

HANTS ASYLUM.

11 May 1878.

SINCE our Colleagues were here on the 7th of June last year, when a total of 681 patients were resident, 81 males and 86 females have been admitted; 18 males and 33 females have been discharged, 44 being recovered; and 45 males and 36 females have died, leaving on the books this day the names of 335 men and 381 women. Two of the latter are away on leave; all the rest have been seen by us during our inspection yesterday and to-day. We have visited all the wards, offices, workshops, and also the new building and chapel, and have made all the usual statutory inquiries. As regards the condition of the patients, and the state of their persons and clothing, we are glad to be able to repeat the very favourable report given in the last entry, and we can give an equally good account of their behaviour in both divisions. Hants Asylum.
Statistics.

We were present in the new hall at dinner time, and found 240 men and 204 women assembled. The dinner was good and neatly served, and the greatest quiet was maintained, although the patients were kept for some time after they had finished their meal, in order that we might see each of them and mark off their names in our list. Dining arrangements.

The usual arrangements continue to be made for the occupation and recreation of the patients. About 150 men altogether are reported as usefully employed, of whom 36 work on the land, and 26 in the shops, &c. Of the women, 272 are said to be occupied in various ways, viz., 137 in needlework, 57 in the laundry, 9 in the kitchen, and the rest helping in the wards. Occupation and recreation.

Divine Service is performed on Sunday and Wednesday; 469 patients were present last Sunday, and 355 on Wednesday. Divine Service.

We have made inquiry as to the use of restraint and seclusion. Since the 7th of June 1877, 4 cases are recorded, 2 in the male and Restraint and seclusion.

Appendix (C.) 2 in the female division; the former for 363 hours, and the latter, 3,745 hours; 3,332 of these hours were applicable to one of the women, to prevent persistent attempts at self-injury. She was not restrained when seen by us, but the other woman was in a strait waistcoat and in bed, and in a most excited condition. This patient some time ago bit off one of her own fingers.

Hants Asylum.
Restraint and
seclusion.

Seclusion has been resorted to with 9 males, on 41 occasions, for a total period of $352\frac{3}{4}$ hours; and with 13 females for a total of $256\frac{1}{4}$ hours, on 31 occasions.

Bodily health.

The bodily health has on the whole been favourable, although the mortality continues to be somewhat above the average in county asylums. There has been no epidemic disease, but erysipelas is registered as the cause of death in two cases, and a tendency to this disorder having been manifested in other cases, it was thought desirable to give special attention to the drains and water-closets, and the latter have all been ventilated by means of pipes from the drains.

The registered causes of death are as follows, viz.:

Epilepsy - - - - -	13
General paralysis - - - - -	12
Other brain diseases - - - - -	16
Diseases of chest - - - - -	18
Old age and general decay - - - - -	8
Other ordinary causes - - - - -	13
Suicide - - - - -	1
	81

Suicide.

The suicide was that of a man who placed himself before a train, but the matter needs no further notice here, as all the particulars were communicated to our Board at the time.

Inquest.

There was an inquest in this case, and also on the body of a man whose death was accelerated by the drain on the system from an abscess, formed after an injury occasioned by a fall.

Post-mortem
examinations.

Post-mortem examinations have been held in 31 cases; objections were made by friends in 43 cases, and in seven the examination was not deemed to be necessary. One of the deaths from epilepsy was that of a man who died during the night, no attendant being present at the time. The coroner did not think fit to hold any inquest on the body, but in our opinion this case points strongly to the necessity of providing increased and complete means for continuous watching during the night. This is done for 45 females, by utilising the old chapel for the purpose, but no similar arrangements are made for the men. In order to ensure the wakefulness and vigilance of the special night attendant, a station for one of Dent's clocks should be formed opposite to the place where she sits, and a record be made upon it every half hour.

Epileptics.

Attendants.

We had no complaint of ill-treatment by attendants, and the staff now seems to consist of respectable persons, who are sufficient in number, there being an increase since the last visit. There has also been an improvement in the payments made to them, consisting principally

principally of a more rapid advance in their wages; the same increase being now obtained in three years as was formerly the case in five. Appendix (C.)
Hants Asylum.

The whole of the wards continue to be kept in the best order, and are well furnished, with an abundant supply of flowers, &c.

The new building, which we inspected, is still, with the exception of the hall and two galleries leading from it, in an unfinished state. It is roofed, partly floored, and the majority of the window sashes are in position. Only the centre and eastern wing have been commenced. It is intended to postpone the erection of western wards, and at first it is proposed to place the males on the ground floor, and the females above. New building.

Considering the present crowded state of the asylum, and the rapid increase which continues to take place in the number of patients in this county, we think it is a question worthy of consideration whether it would not be better and more economical to proceed at once with the building of the western wing. It certainly would be advantageous as regards the comfort of the patients, and if any excess of accommodation should exist for a time, the vacant space would be quickly filled by out-county patients.

The chapel, which is very handsome and well proportioned, will very shortly be fit for the performance of Divine Service.

It will be seen, from the above report, that the asylum continues to be conducted in a most satisfactory and creditable manner.

HEREFORD ASYLUM.

29 June 1878.

BEYOND the erection of the steward's house, and some internal repainting in wards and galleries, we do not notice any works in progress in or about this asylum; but our Board will be glad to learn that the defects existing in the water-closet arrangements, to which enteric fever was attributed, have, since our Colleagues' visit in April 1877, been rectified, and that the provision for extinction of any outbreak of fire by means of a system of hydrants has also been made. Hereford
Asylum.
Additions and
improvements.

The night attendants also on each side cannot any longer be inattentive to their duties without risk of detection, as they are now required to testify their vigilance by frequent electric communication with a tell-tale clock; but it has not been found practicable to add single rooms leading out of the dormitories set apart for the epileptics and actively suicidal patients. All the males of the former class are at present sleeping in the associated epileptic dormitory, and only 3 women liable to fits sleep now in single rooms; these rooms are close to the female dormitory, and in a neighbouring gallery; they would, we think, be more suitable for such cases if slits were introduced into the panels of the doors, and a light were added over each door for better supervision. Epileptic and
suicidal
patients.

Appendix (C.)

Hereford
Asylum.

Statistics.

The patients under Dr. Chapman's care are, to-day, 319 only, and comprise 142 males, 177 females. Twenty-two cases have been transferred hither from Abergavenny Asylum; 10 are Gloucestershire paupers, and 20 are private patients. Several vacant beds are offered for males of the pauper or private class. The workshop block is not occupied. The weekly maintenance rate for patients from the county and city of Hereford is 10 s., those coming from Gloucestershire pay 13 s. 6 d.; the rest 14 s. The changes among the insane occupants of the asylum are explained by the following returns:

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - - -	46	58	104
Re-admitted - - - - -	15	8	23
Discharged - - - - -	48	58	106
(Of whom recovered) - - - - -	21	17	38
Died - - - - -	9	17	26

The mortality, it will be observed, has been low, and the causes of death recorded require no special remark on our part, beyond noticing that 15 of the deceased were over 60, and 10 over 70 years of age.

Post-mortem
examinations.

In every instance but one a post-mortem examination was made. The male mortuary was visited by us. It is very bare, and, we think, would be much improved by shelves for the coffins, with curtains hung across on a rod, to give the room a better cared-for look and more decent appearance. The last offices for the dead are properly performed by persons, we are told, of their own sex, in each division. There has been no inquest, and no death from violence or through suicide.

General health.

The general health appears to be good, making due allowance for the aged and broken-down cases. The epileptics are 22 on the male, 23 on the female side; and there are 5 men the subjects of general paralysis. Six women and 4 men were in bed as we passed through the wards, and 9 men and 3 women are registered as being under medical treatment.

Restraint and
seclusion.

Not a single patient has been, according to the records, restrained or secluded, and whilst we were among them the men and women were both quiet and orderly. There was scarcely a black eye to be seen, even among the epileptics; but a woman in bed was there on account of a fractured leg; this injury, however, resulted, Dr. Chapman assured us, from no rough treatment, but from an accidental fall. The patient is a heavy person, and was not strong on her legs at the time of her accident. She was then, and is now, too demoralized to explain the occurrence.

Staff of
attendants.

The staff of attendants is kept up to 14 of each sex for day work, and two in each division for night duty. Four of the men and two of the women have not, however, exceeded a twelvemonth's service here.

We

We were very well satisfied with the clothing of the patients, male and female. Their wards, galleries, and accommodation generally are in very good order, and the bedding is excellent. Nowhere was ventilation faulty, and the decoration is effective. When the Visitors can find the money for a green-house, it will be wise to second the manifest efforts made in the floral direction, both in wards and airing-courts. The presence of standard roses in the men's exercising grounds, which standards are laden with bloom and quite unharmed, show that the most refractory lunatics can be taught to respect order, and neatness, and what is beautiful.

Appendix (C.)
Hereford
Asylum.
State of
clothing, wards,
bedding, &c.

The patients here being chiefly from agricultural districts, do not, the medical superintendent finds, yield many capable artizans, but those employed in various ways are 117 men and 125 women.

Employment.

The associated entertainments appear, on inquiry, to be such as have recently been reported by our Colleagues.

Entertain-
ments.

The Sunday's attendance at chapel has made up a congregation of 110, or thereabouts, of each sex.

Div ine Service.

The dietary has undergone no change. We saw the dining-hall full of men and women, sitting at several tables, and certainly there was no stint in the quantity of food, and the quality was also unexceptionable. The fare on table consisted of pea-soup (with meat in it), bread and butter, pudding, beer, and bread. We have much pleasure in concluding our report with a statement that the case-books are admirably posted up.

Dietary, &c.

KENT ASYLUMS.—1. BARMING HEATH.

9 and 10 October 1878.

COMPARING the reports of the Commissioners visiting this asylum in 1876 and 1877 with the present state of things here, we cannot but notice much improvement in many directions, and from inspection and inquiry on various points we are quite satisfied that the committee and medical superintendent will proceed with that work as fast as finances will permit.

Kent Asylums.
(Barming
Heath.)

The patients are now 1,214, the women being 683, the men 531. Of the private class there are seven persons; paupers only for some previous years had been admitted, now a limited number of private cases are received at 17 s. a week. The weekly maintenance rate for paupers chargeable to unions in Kent is 10 s. 6 d. out-county paupers, and those belonging to the non-contributing boroughs of Maidstone and Rochester, 14 s. The borough patients are 65 from Maidstone, 28 from Rochester: six of the lunatics here are criminal cases; two such patients escaped long since, but their names are still on the books. The following summary of changes may be useful :

Statistics.

Appendix (C.)		MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Kent Asylums. (Barming Heath.) Statistics.	Admitted since last visit of members of our Board, in December 1877 :			
	Paupers - - - -	151	139	} 297
	Private - - - -	0	7	
	Re-admitted - - - -	15	13	28
	Discharged :			
	Paupers - - - -	71	89	} 164
	Private - - - -	0	4	
	Died :			
	Paupers - - - -	64	53	} 119
	Private - - - -	0	2	

Inquest.

Recovery of 149 patients discharged is also recorded, and seven are now out on trial. The causes of death appear from the medical books to have been natural with one exception, 35 cases are ascribed to brain disease, 13 to heart disease, 10 to epilepsy, 7 to apoplexy, and 19 to general paralysis. The exception was the subject of a coroner's inquest, and the verdict was "accident." The patient was found at 4.15 p.m. by the assistant matron of her ward, with her throat cut and resting on the edge of a broken chamber-utensil; the patient herself being partially in bed, where she had been under medical treatment for some days; the case-book sets forth that she was found leaning over the side of the bed. The details of this death were long since communicated to our Board.

Post-mortem
examinations.

Post-mortem examination was made in 111 of the 119 cases of death. This year there has been no return of the diarrhoea, which in 1877 showed itself in the old building, and the asylum has been free from epidemic of any sort. Small-pox in the neighbourhood, however, barred the admission of patients from the locality for three months, or thereabouts. The grave casualties have been a throat cut and the dislocation of an ankle, the latter the result of a purely accidental false step. The former was not fatal, but led to the dismissal of two attendants; the patient, a very suicidally disposed man, having thus injured himself solely through neglect on their part in obeying orders to keep him in view. Twenty-eight males and 45 females are registered as taking medicine.

State of wards.

Seventeen women and 2 men were in bed when we were in the wards, which we found in very good order on both days of our inspection. We, as usual, saw all the patients, spoke to some, listened to all complaints, and made every statutory inquiry. The complaints were limited to detention alleged to be improper, but we saw no person who appeared to be fit for immediate discharge, though a few exhibited symptoms of improvement which may lead to recovery. The behaviour of both sexes was good, as a rule; there was a little noise in No. 3, on the female side, chiefly made by one or two patients, but nobody was secluded or restrained.

Dining
arrangements.

We were in the large dining-hall and in some of the wards at dinner-time. The service was well arranged, the allowance of food for each

each individual being very liberal, and the quality unexceptionable. Stewed mutton, with potatoes, on the first day; suet and meat pudding, with greens, on the second. Beer is now given to the workers only, and as an extra to those who in the judgment of the medical officers require it, and Dr. Davies has had no reason to regret this change in the dietary, he tells us. Tea is substituted at breakfast for oatmeal porridge, which was unpopular in the wards, and tea for beer at supper.

Appendix (C.)
Kent Asylums.
(Barming
Heath.)
Dining
arrangements.

We thought that the patients were fairly well clothed, and the neatness of the women especially reflects credit on the female attendants, and the supervision of the ladies who fill the posts of matron and assistant matrons. The employment of these officers has been found by the medical superintendent to be wise in regard to attendants and patients. We are glad to report that the male patients have now two shirts each week. The electric arrangements continue to give satisfaction, the mechanism having worked well. Dr. Davies considers these tell-tale clocks, by Spagnoletti, vastly superior to all other systems of recording the visits of attendants to wards. Their use has taught the medical superintendent that the periodical visits of the previous nightwatch in this asylum could not possibly have been so frequent as they were pretended to be. The number of attendants doing duty at night has therefore been by him increased.

Clothing, &c.

There are now for the female patients in the new building, 4 general night nurses, one for the epileptics there, and another for the suicidal cases; 2 for the bulk of the men in the old building, 2 for the women there; one for the suicidal patients in the male division of the old building, one for the epileptic men in the additional building, and one for the night supervision of the other men there. The day attendants are 122; changes have been very numerous, and we trust that the staff selected will be more trustworthy and more willing to stay, now that the wages and privileges accorded have been revised.

Staff of
attendants.

The associated entertainments are as heretofore reported; they are varied and changed with the season of the year. There are about eight theatrical performances in the winter, besides the grand balls, some concerts, and weekly dances.

Amusement.

On the land, in trades, and in and about the asylum, exclusive of ward cleaners, 221 men and 181 women are usefully employed, being a fair proportion of the total number of patients. Parties are sent out walking every day, weather permitting, and no one, we are informed, is altogether confined to the airing-courts unless he or she be physically incapacitated for more extended exercise.

Employment

Restraint has been employed once only. A female was the subject, and she had her hands bound by bandages for 10 hours to prevent self-mutilation.

Restraint.

Seclusion has been tried with 4 men on eight occasions, and with 24 women on 56 occasions. The total period of seclusion of all the men was 62½ hours; of all the women, 247½ hours. Nearly all were secluded in the blue-room, from which Dr. Davies reports fair results; he has no faith in the red-room seclusion. We may here mention that the padded-room for No. 13 dormitory occupied by

Seclusion.

Appendix (C.) male epileptics has been provided pursuant to the Commissioners' recommendation.

Kent Asylums.
(Barming
Heath.)

New buildings.

Of the interior of the new buildings we can speak very favourably, but we hope that ere long wards elsewhere will receive that enlivenment by colour which they much require. The alteration of No. 8 Ward in the women's division is now in progress, and this work, it is hoped, will be done by Christmas. Since the plans for the new water-closets for the old building have been duly passed, we trust that one of its chief defects will soon be rectified.

Improvements.

The new infirmaries should then be provided. Hair mattresses are, we are glad to learn, taking the place of the coir bedding and the box bedsteads, and some of an unsuitable description are making way for others with canvas stretchers. The supply of furniture is rather scant in some wards, but this has not lately escaped the attention of the authorities, and several useful articles, tables, &c., have been obtained for the patients' accommodation.

Divine Service.

We inspected the chapel and found it in good order. A priest now visits the asylum for the benefit of about 40 Roman Catholic patients, and we learn that proper provision will soon be made for his ministry, at periodical masses, in a separate room. The workshops are also kept clean, and we extended our inspection to the mortuary; this would be improved by shelves and curtains, so as to exhibit to the relatives of any deceased patient the coffin only of that individual when other coffins may also be there waiting interment. The energy of the authorities has not been directed solely to the interior of the buildings; the airing-courts and land in the immediate vicinity of the asylum show that on them labour has been expended, and the flower borders give a cheerful aspect to the whole surroundings, which cannot be otherwise than very beneficial to the patients, whether they come from towns or rural districts. At previous visits we have noted the precautions taken against an outbreak of fire, and the water supply is at present sufficient; the sewage arrangements are however not quite satisfactory, but at no distant date they will be capable of improvement, we trust, through the public works commenced at Maidstone.

The case-books and other medical records are very well kept.

KENT ASYLUMS.—2. CHARTHAM.

1 and 2 April 1878.

Kent Asylums.
(Chartham.)
Statistics.

FROM an examination of the registers, and from returns made to us, we find that since our Colleagues were here on the 2nd of June last year, the following changes have taken place among the patients, viz.:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - - -	60	66	126
Discharged - - - - -	18	40	58
Died - - - - -	30	18	48

Leaving

Leaving on the books to-day, and including a man absent on leave, the names of 216 men and 319 women, total 535. Of the discharged patients 50 were stated to be recovered.

Appendix (C.)
Kent Asylums.
(Chartham.)
Statistics.

The deaths were from the following causes :—

Diseases of lungs, chest, and heart	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
General paralysis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Apoplexy and other brain diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Epilepsy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Senile decay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Abdominal diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Exhaustion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
								—
								48

Post-mortem examinations were made in 28 cases; but no inquests have been held, and no casualties or accidents of a serious character have occurred. Though there are many old and feeble patients, the general health appears to be satisfactory, and we only found 5 of each sex in bed, 1 of the men having died since we saw him in bed yesterday. Six males and 26 females are registered as being under medical treatment. The percentage of deaths on the average number daily resident since the last visit, a period of 10 months, has been 9.09.

Post-mortem
examinations
and inquests.

Except the man away on leave, every patient has been examined by us, and we have made all statutory inquiries as to their care and treatment. We visited all parts of the building except the unoccupied wards, of which there are two in the male and one in the female division. The patients were very free from excitement, and with few exceptions, behaved in a quiet and orderly manner.

There were a few complaints made by women that the nurses twisted their arms, pulled their hair, and pushed them about, and we are inclined to think, from what we observed, that there was some foundation for these complaints, and that the nurses should be cautioned not to place their hands upon patients except when absolutely necessary.

Complaints.

No case of instrumental restraint is reported since the last visit, and only 14 cases of seclusion, viz., 4 in the male, and 10 in the female division; the men on 13, and the women on 16 occasions.

Restraint and
seclusion.

Personally we think improvement might be made in the clothing of both sexes; by the introduction of greater variety in colour and material, and providing all the men with fresh suits for Sunday.

Clothing.

The patients, who are bathed once a week, were clean. We are sorry that two of them, as a rule, are still bathed in the same water. The provision for daily ablution is sufficient, but the supply of towels is quite inadequate. The difficulty of obtaining hot water in the detached blocks at an early hour in the morning, when baths for patients who have been uncleanly during the night are especially needed, is found to be a great inconvenience.

Bathing.

We saw the patients at dinner in the hall, 172 men and 210 women

Dining
arrangements.

Appendix (C.) women being present; and all behaving well. The food consisted of pie with haricot beans, and after tasting it, we can testify as to its being very good and savoury.

Kent Asylums.
(Chartham.)

Occupation.

Regarding the occupations of the patients, we have been furnished with returns showing that 128 men and 200 women do work of some kind. Of the former 51 are employed on the farm and garden; 26 in the workshops, and 51 in household work. Twenty of the women work in the laundry; 10 in the needle-room; 80 do needlework and knitting in the wards, and 90 assist in house work. The whole of the clothes and shoes are not, however, made in the asylum, neither is matting woven, nor mats made on the premises. We strongly recommend that a system of organised instruction in tailoring, shoemaking, upholstering, mat-making, and other trades be established; and we anticipate that if fully carried out, with qualified instructors, the result would be a reduction in the weekly cost, now very considerably above the average of other asylums; and also an improvement in the patients to whom instruction is given.

Divine Service.

As to the performance of Divine Service we find that at the Sunday services 130 men and 169 women are present; and 78 of the former, and 104 of the latter, attend the daily prayers.

Amusement.

There are still weekly dances and other associated amusements, and we have before us the programmes of several concerts and dramatic entertainments, which have been given since the last visit. We are glad to report that, as in former years, patients have been employed in hop-picking, and that by the work of 60 of both sexes a sum of 78 *l.* was earned, which, by permission of the justices, has been devoted to the purpose of obtaining additional means of amusement. Notwithstanding this, much remains to be done to provide a good library, illustrated and other papers, bagatelle boards, and other games, and to further decorate the walls.

Suggestions.

The painting and decoration commenced in No. 6 Ward, on the female side, should, we think, be carried out in the other wards, and especially in the one occupied by the worst class of patients. In many parts of the building we were sorry to observe that the damp had penetrated the walls, staining and blistering the paint and colour. Some of the water-closets need attention, the supply of water for flushing them being at present insufficient. Attention is required to the chimney attached to No. 4 day-room on the women's side, which smokes badly.

In all the wards and rooms we found the greatest cleanliness; and the beds were very good and in excellent order.

Arrangements
for suicidal
and epileptic
cases.

The arrangements for the special care of suicidal and epileptic patients during the night continue to be carried out with efficiency and complete success. No accident of any kind has occurred since they were established, and Dr. Spencer is strongly impressed with their importance. Tell-tale clocks, as recommended at the last visit, have now been put up.

Necessity for
occupying
blocks now
vacant.

We have before alluded to the unusual amount of the present weekly charge for county patients. This amounts to 12 *s.* 6 *d.*, whilst patients belonging to non-contributing boroughs pay 16 *s.* This high rate appears to be mainly caused by expenses necessary in an establishment intended for a much larger number of patients than are now resident, and

and can only be reduced by occupying the blocks now vacant, These will afford accommodation for 175 males and 120 females, a total of 295 patients. Should the visitors be disposed to reduce the charge for out-county patients, we have no doubt the justices of other counties, where the accommodation is inadequate, would gladly take advantage of the opportunity to send their patients here; and a good margin of profit be obtained.

Appendix (C.)
Kent Asylums
(Chartham.)
Necessity for
occupying
blocks now
vacant.

If a portion of the vacant accommodation could be set apart for the reception of idiot children, and a system of training and instruction organised for them, it would prove a great boon to this class, of whom in our visits to the various workhouses we have found a large number. We have reason to think that a provision of this kind would be gladly taken advantage of by boards of guardians and others were the charges moderate.

Before concluding we must allude to the improvements and progress to be observed in various departments, and the work done towards getting the asylum into an efficient state. The result of our inspection enables us again to report very favourably of its present condition and management.

Improvements.

LANCASHIRE ASYLUMS.—1. LANCASTER MOOR.

2 and 3 April 1878.

WE have devoted these two days to the inspection of this asylum and the examination of the patients who are now under treatment here. These number to-day (April 3) 998; of whom 519 are of the male sex, and 479 are females.

Lancashire
Asylums.
(Lancaster
Moor.)
Statistics.

It will be seen that a reduction in the numbers has taken place since the visit of the Commissioners in March of last year, when the total number of patients was 1,008. This reduction has, however, been too slight to afford much relief to the overcrowded condition of the asylum, to which such constant reference has been made in previous reports. Still, by means of this, and by re-arrangement of the patients, something has been done to mitigate, if not remove, the evil; and we are glad to say that in no room intended to be a single room is there now more than one bed. However, the associated dormitories on the female side are still too crowded, and on both sides the day space is too limited for the number of patients to be accommodated.

The proposed annexe which is contemplated, and to which we will refer later on, would, if erected, enable the defects which we have here noticed to be remedied. The changes which have occurred among the patients since 9th March 1877, the date of the Commissioners' last visit, have been as follows:—

Appendix (C.)

Lancashire
Asylums.
(Lancaster
Moor.)

Statistics.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admissions - - - -	170	145	315
Discharged:			
Recovered - - - -	68	64	132
Relieved - - - -	39	38	77
Not improved - - - -	6	0	6
Died - - - -	72	38	110

The mortality has been higher than was recorded at the last visit, namely, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum on the average daily number resident, and 8 per cent. calculated on the total number under treatment, and this is about the usual rate in county asylums. The following table shows the causes of death:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
General paralysis - - - -	28	3	31
Epilepsy - - - -	3	3	6
Other forms of brain disease, including those which ended in ordinary paralysis and apoplexy.	6	3	9
Exhaustion after mania and melancholia.	1	1	2
Pulmonary consumption - - - -	9	6	15
Other forms of lung diseases - - - -	9	10	19
Diseases of heart and blood vessels - - - -	7	1	8
Disease of abdominal organs - - - -	6	5	11
Senile decay - - - -	0	2	2
Typhoid fever - - - -	0	2	2
Ordinary causes - - - -	1	2	3
Casualties - - - -	2	0	2
TOTAL - - - -	72	38	110

Post-mortem examinations were made in 95 of the cases of death.

Outbreak of
typhoid fever.

It will be observed that typhoid fever is mentioned as one of the causes of death. This disease made its appearance in the asylum on the 25th July, when a housemaid was attacked by it five days after her return from a week's leave of absence to her home. Between the above date and the 6th September, when the last case occurred, 20 other persons suffered from this kind of fever, of whom 13 were attendants, nurses, or servants, and 6 were patients of the female sex. Two of the servants (one of each sex), and two of the patients, died of the disorder or its immediate consequences. Careful inquiry was made at the time as to the probable cause of the outbreak; and an analysis of the existing water supply, including that obtained from the local wells, was made. A defective state of the drains

drains having been discovered, these were repaired and improved; and as the water obtained from the local sources was reported to be so far impure as to be likely to spread, though not to originate, disease, an independent supply of water has been obtained from the Lancaster waterworks; and this, laid on by separate pipes to the wards and offices, is now solely used for drinking and culinary purposes. There has been no case of typhoid fever since this water has been used; but a case of scarlet fever occurred on the 8th of last month in a female patient long resident. She is now convalescent, and the complaint, up to the present time, has not spread. We think it important, having regard to the dates of erection of the various parts of the asylum, that the entire system of drains should be traced out and examined and marked upon a plan, and that the drains should be re-laid, where defective, and that means of ventilation of every drain and sewer, external to the building, should be provided.

Appendix (C.)
Lancashire Asylums.
(Lancaster Moor.)
Outbreak of typhoid fever.

The casualties referred to in the above table were both cases of suffocation in epileptic fits during the night. Both occurred in the dormitories for epileptic patients in the detached male ward No. 13, where in the several associated and single rooms 81 patients of that class are brought together under the care of a special night attendant, as recommended at the last visit. These deaths happened without the knowledge of the attendant on duty; and the explanation given is, that several fits having occurred at the same time, his attention was diverted from the particular patients who were the subjects of the casualty. When the plan for adapting these rooms to their present purpose was submitted to our Board, an opinion was expressed that, owing to their structural arrangement and the large number of patients to be supervised, two night attendants would be found necessary. We remain of this opinion, which is strengthened by the occurrences above referred to. We also think that tell-tale clocks, to test the wakefulness of the attendants, should be used. As to this last, which was one of the suggestions made at the last visit, we are informed that the Committee yesterday sanctioned the purchase of two of these clocks as an experiment.

Deaths in epileptic fits.

The present staff of night attendants consists of 5 in the male, and 3 in the female division.

Coroners' inquests were held on the two men found suffocated, and also on two other male patients who died suddenly, one from disease of the heart and the other from rupture of an aneurism. Particulars of all these cases were at the time communicated to our Board.

Inquests.

One male patient is at present away on leave; all the other patients we saw during our progress through the building. All, with very few exceptions, and these chiefly of the male sex, were exceedingly quiet and orderly, and, except on the subject of detention, were contented.

The clothing was in a satisfactory state; and both men and women were, for people of that class, neat and clean in person.

Clothing.

No one was in seclusion or under restraint at the time of our visit, nor has any restraint been used since this time last year. Since then, however, 74 men and 55 women have been placed in seclusion;

Seclusion and restraint.

Appendix (C.) the former for 555, the latter for 381 days or portions of days; but this record of seclusion includes all those cases where a patient is merely placed apart to prevent the intrusion of others, when such patient is too ill or feeble for association.

Lancashire
Asylums.
(Lancaster
Moor.)

The present number of epileptics is 147, namely, 87 men and 60 women; and the patients affected with general paralysis are 26 males and 12 females. The numbers in bed during our visit were 13 men and 22 women. The general health of the inmates is stated, and appears to us, to be satisfactory. The excellent practice, in use here for some time, is, we are glad to observe, still continued, of weighing the patients monthly, and registering their weights.

Dinners.

We have seen some of the dinners on both days of our visit. That served yesterday for the women consisted of roast mutton and potatoes and milk. To-day it was, for the men, roast beef and potatoes and beer. We thought the ration of meat for each individual yesterday scarcely sufficient. The quantity is, we understand from the published dietary, six ounces of uncooked meat, without allowance for the bone, for each woman; but this, when cooked, will afford but a small amount of actual food. The men's dinner to-day appeared to be more adequate in quantity and better served.

Divine Service.

The patients attending Divine Service on Sunday last were 220 men and 236 women; and at the week-day service on the last occasion there were 130 males and 186 females.

Amusements.

The number who were present at the last associated entertainment was 315 of both sexes; and the usual number attending the dance (which is now weekly instead of fortnightly, as formerly) is 320. The numbers going bi-weekly for country walks are 110 men and 227 women, making a total of 337, and for daily country walks 67 men; and those, not including men employed on the land, who are taken daily for exercise beyond the airing-courts, are 113 men and 352 women. We find that 196 of both sexes do not go at all beyond the airing-courts for exercise, but of these 72 are infirm and not able to leave the house.

Sixty-one of the patients discharged as "relieved" or "not improved" were sent to workhouses, and we are glad to find that in addition to these 20 were taken charge of by their friends. It would be very desirable, were it possible, that this course should be followed in a large proportion of the chronic patients who now encumber the wards, and fill the places which would be better occupied by more recent and curable cases.

Employment.

The record of employment shows that 315 men and 267 women are usefully employed, leaving 204 and 212 of the two sexes respectively unemployed. The modes of employment do not differ in any material point from those already reported.

The weekly charge for Lancashire patients was 7*s.* 7*d.* for the three quarters ending 30th September 1877; 8*s.* 9*d.* for the last quarter of 1877; 9*s.* 4*d.* for the first quarter of this year, and it now stands at 9*s.* 11*d.*

We are able to repeat the favourable report so often made by our Colleagues as to the clean and orderly condition of the building and the excellent state of the beds and bedding. We think, however, that

that the time has arrived when the detached male ward No. 13 should receive some attention in the way of renovation and decoration. The suggestions made at the last visit have been, or will be adopted; and several improvements, though none of a very important character, have been effected. All, however, contribute to the better organisation of the asylum and the greater comfort of the patients, and are indications of the zeal and ability shown by the superintendent in the management of the institution. The occurrence of typhoid and scarlet fever two years in succession points to the necessity which exists for a detached hospital for the treatment of infectious disorders; and we feel sure that this matter will not, among the future additions to be made, be lost sight of by the committee.

Appendix (C.)
Lancashire Asylums.
(Lancaster Moor.)
Improvements.

We yesterday, accompanied by several members of the visiting committee, and again to-day, inspected the land on the adjacent moor which it is proposed to purchase from the corporation of Lancaster as a site and ground for an auxiliary asylum for 600 patients, plans for which are at present under consideration. We shall make a separate memorandum on this subject for the information of our Board.

LANCASHIRE ASYLUMS.—2. RAINHILL.

24 July 1878.

THE patients, whose names appear upon the books of this asylum to-day visited by us, are 689, of whom the females are the majority, being 364. Five are out-county cases; there are no private patients.

Lancashire Asylums.
(Rainhill.)
Statistics.

The following is a summary of the changes: 160 admitted, 85 in the men's, 75 in the women's department, including 22 re-admissions; 113 discharged, viz., 53 males and 60 females; of both sexes, 65 had previously recovered, and 3 of the discharges were after escape and failure to recapture.

The mortality has been chiefly due to general paralysis and brain disease of various kinds. They were the cause of death in 33 cases. Altogether 31 men and 19 women have died.

The general health is fair at present, making proper allowance for the large numbers of general paralytics and epileptics; the former are 36, of whom 4 are women. Those suffering from fits are 75; of these, 48 are on the male side. We found 16 persons in bed, the women being 9. Under medical treatment are registered 92 individuals.

Health of patients.

There has been no death other than that of W. T. to which it is necessary to allude. He, in a sudden struggle with an attendant, suffered injury to an old hernia. There was no evidence to satisfy the Jury at the inquest that the death resulted from anything but an accident, and such was their verdict.

Inquests.

Two other inquests were held, but in each the Jury found death "from a natural cause."

Post-mortem examinations have been 36.

Post-mortem examinations.

We visited the mortuary, and think that the hearse-shed might, without

Appendix (C.) without much outlay, be converted into a room where the friends might be admitted to view a corpse. Some furniture introduced there, and some colour on the walls of the interior of the building, would give the whole a more decent look, and be a very proper work.

Lancashire Asylums. (Rainhill.)

Post-mortem examinations.

Among the casualties recorded are some fractures of limbs from falls; the most notable is that sustained by a woman, who attempted to escape by letting herself down from the window of the top landing of No. 17 at 6 a.m., by means of some sheets. She broke a leg, but is now recovered from that injury.

We can report very favourably of the conduct of both male and female patients. Many were in their excellent airing-courts; some we saw at dinner in their hall.

Dining arrangements.

The service of the meal is, we think, open to improvement; the fare was good.

The clothing of both sexes is hardly up to the standard of asylum neatness, but the women have the advantage of the men.

We did not notice any increase of lavatories, and the bath-rooms in more than one ward are scarcely in the high order in which they should be kept.

Epileptics.

The epileptic men and women are both now under continuous night supervision; the arrangements provide for beds in associated dormitories, with a few single rooms in galleries adjoining. In the dormitories on the male side are beds for 36 male epileptics, and more for the women of that class.

Suicidal cases.

There is now, we are told, no case strongly suicidal in the men's division. Such a case would at night be placed in the infirmary ward, where an attendant sits up. The most suicidally disposed women occupy a small dormitory and single rooms connected with it, all watched by a special nurse sitting up there through the night. We recommend that here and in the epileptic accommodation slits should be made in the single-room door panels for easier supervision of the patients. We would also suggest the lowering of the partitions between the beds in the male epileptic dormitories, and for the same reason.

The vigilance of the night attendants is tested by Dent's tell-tale clocks in the epileptic department, but we were somewhat surprised to hear from the assistant medical officers that the general night attendants do not record their visits.

Beds and bedding.

The beds and bedding we found everywhere in a clean and comfortable condition, and the wards generally are in high order and very cheerful. Several wards have been painted and decorated in excellent taste, and in others workmen are busy on renovation.

Staff of attendants.

The staff of attendants in the male division consists by day of 29 men and a woman; the female patients are during the same time under the charge of 26 nurses. The night attendants are three on each side; but we regret to learn that there is now no nurse sitting up in the female sick ward through the night. Her duty is entrusted to a patient only, and the ward is simply the head-quarters of the female general night attendant. At the present moment there are also two vacancies in the female staff, but these will be immediately filled up, we are told.

The

The average attendance of patients in the chapel at Divine Service on Sundays is 221, in nearly equal proportions of the sexes. The Roman Catholic element here is large, and is represented by 115 men and 152 women ; these have the ministration of a priest of their own creed.

Appendix (C.)
 ———
 Lancashire Asylums. (Rainhill.)
 Divine Service.

Amusement is by no means overlooked ; balls take place weekly during nine months of the year ; concerts and theatrical performances are also got up, and 100 patients were taken to St. Helen's Theatre last Christmas to see a pantomime. The annual visit to Knowsley Park for a pic-nic came off a few days ago ; 215 patients were accompanied thither by the medical superintendent, and the conduct of the patients amidst the flowers and fruit within their reach was, he says, above all praise.

Amusement.

Employed usefully every day are about 211 male and 244 female patients. We visited the laundry and workshops, and had ocular evidence of their industry in those directions ; also in the comfortable room set apart for those women who use their needles.

Employment.

The chaplain not only visits the sick and others twice a week, but has a reading class for women ; a school is also carried on by a nurse in the winter.

Nothing else now remains for us to mention but the instances of seclusion, restraint, and shower-bath treatment. Restraint appears to be a method of dealing with the more unmanageable cases, which is rarely, if ever, resorted to here. Since our Colleagues' last visit, not a single instance is recorded. One man only, and he only once, has been secluded ; the reason was violence on his part, and the period was two hours. Eighteen women, however, have been thus treated on 86 occasions in the aggregate, and for a total period of 923 hours, chiefly for violence. Five women account for the greater part of this seclusion. The shower-bath has been very freely resorted to, and we regret to say no reason is given in each case. In our Colleagues' suggestion of last year on this point we fully concur. It is, we think, most important that there should be a record explaining treatment which is open to abuse, and has elsewhere and in past times been abused. We find that since 14th August 1877 (when the Commissioners inspected this asylum last year), 37 men and 27 women have been placed in the shower-bath, many on several consecutive days for a quarter to half a minute ; but 9 men and six women have had the bath each for a minute once. The occasions on which the men were placed in the shower-bath appear to have been 259 ; of women there are 118 entries of this treatment.

Seclusion and restraint.

Our Board is, we believe aware of the contemplated purchase of 120 additional acres of land in this neighbourhood for the site of a branch asylum. When the plans for the new buildings come under consideration, the church accommodation must not be overlooked, as the present chapel will be at the distance of nearly half a mile from the land about to be bought.

Proposed purchase of additional land.

We ought not to conclude our report without testifying to the general contentment displayed by the patients during our visit, and the kindly feeling which clearly exists between them and the medical officers under whose charge they are.

Appendix (C.)
Lancashire
Asylums.
(Prestwich.)

LANCASHIRE ASYLUMS.—3. PRESTWICH.

14 March 1878.

WE commenced our official inspection of this asylum yesterday, and have continued and completed it to-day. We are glad to be able to report very favourably of all parts of the establishment. We have found everywhere great attention paid to the cleanliness, good ventilation, and comfort of the wards and dormitories, as well as an obvious desire to render them cheerful and homelike, and the result is highly satisfactory.

Improvements.

The works in progress at the date of the Commissioners' last visit have been completed, and we may specially refer to the extensions of No. 4 Male and No. 6 Female Wards. These are occupied and afford excellent accommodation, and are a very useful addition to the asylum. Other improvements have been carried out, among which we may mention, as the most important, the placing of hydrants, which are kept constantly charged, throughout the building; the extension of heating by steam pipes; the addition of a dining-room to No. 5 Male Ward; and new rooms for the medical officers. There has also been a good deal of decorative work done in various parts, especially in the large sewing-room on the female side, which, too, has been arranged so as to serve as a room for the religious worship of the Roman Catholic patients, and mass is there celebrated weekly. On the whole, we are glad to observe that the spirit of improvement which has so long actuated the management of this asylum is still manifested, and we feel sure that it will continue to be a ruling principle.

Illness of
Mr. Ley.

We may here express our sincere regret that the asylum should be temporarily deprived, by his illness, of the valuable services of Mr. Ley, and our earnest hope that he may speedily be restored to complete health, and able to resume his arduous duties here. It is right we should add that we have seen nothing to lead us to suppose that those duties are not efficiently discharged in the meantime by his assistants, Mr. Clunn and Mr. Murray.

Statistics.

We have been furnished with the usual statistics of the establishment. Since the last visit the admissions, discharges, and deaths have been:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admissions - - - - -	194	254	448
Discharged - - - - -	118	166	284
Recovered - - - - -	86	131	217
Relieved - - - - -	32	34	66
Not improved - - - - -	0	1	1
Died - - - - -	61	45	106

Of the patients admitted, 26 were above 60 years of age; and of those discharged "relieved" or "not improved," 51 were sent into workhouses.

A high

A high rate of recovery has been maintained, notwithstanding the unfavourable character of many of the admissions. The ratio of recoveries to admissions has been 49 per cent., whilst the death-rate (9 per cent. per annum on the average daily number resident, and 6.70 per cent. on the total number treated) has been lower than is usually the case in county asylums.

Appendix (C.)
Lancashire Asylums. (Prestwich.)
Statistics.

With four exceptions the deaths were all due to natural causes, and such as are common among the insane. The exceptions were (1), the case of a man who died from pleuro-pneumonia, set up by fractured ribs; (2 and 3), those of a male and of a female patient, who died from injuries self-inflicted previous to admission; and (4), the case of a female patient of suicidal disposition who escaped, and was found drowned in a neighbouring pond.

Inquests were held in the above cases only, and the particulars were fully reported to our Board.

Inquests.

Post-mortem examinations were made in all but five cases. The number of patients whose names are now on the books is 1,174; namely, 519 males and 655 females. Of these, one man and 3 women are absent on trial. The asylum now affords proper accommodation for 1,170 patients, of whom 525 should be of the male, and 645 of the female sex.

Post-mortem examinations.

Omitting the four patients on trial, the house is therefore exactly full; but while there is a defect of 7 male, there is an excess of a like number of female patients. In these circumstances, it is satisfactory to know that the question of providing additional accommodation for the pauper insane is engaging the attention of the visitors of this and the other asylums of this county. We have seen all the patients in residence, including the 33 men who live at the farm, and the 6 who occupy the farm cottage.

Proposal for additional accommodation.

As a rule, and with but a small proportion of exceptions, we found them quiet and orderly and uncomplaining, except on the subject of their detention here. We observed several patients in a state of convalescence, whose cases will shortly be brought before the committee with a view to their discharge; but in no instance was a complaint of undue detention justified by the condition of the complainant.

Demeanour of patients.

The health of the patients is at the moment fairly good, making allowance for the large number of cases of chronic disease present here.

Health.

On the days of our visit, 7 men and 5 women only were in bed. No one was secluded or restrained; and since our Colleagues' visit a year ago, the only instances where mechanical restraint has been used have been those of 4 men and a woman, who were packed in wet sheets, as part of their treatment for acute mania. Seclusion continues to be very sparingly employed, only 2 men and 6 women having been so treated in the same interval; the former on three occasions, for a total duration of 22 hours; the latter on 106 occasions, for an aggregate period of 516 hours.

Restraint and seclusion.

The patients under medical treatment last week were 26 men and 30 women.

The epileptics are at present 63 males and 51 females, of whom all but 10 of the former are under special supervision at night,

Epileptics.

- Appendix (C.) though the existing arrangements for continuous observation are not yet as complete as is desirable.
- Lancashire Asylums. (Prestwich.) Attendants. The night attendants are still, in number, five on the male and six on the female side, in addition to a head attendant in each division on night duty. An adequate staff of day attendants is maintained, and they appear to be of a respectable class, and attentive to their duties. We observed that five female attendants are employed in the male wards, and apparently with good effect.
- Divine Service. Exercise. On last Sunday morning 621 patients of both sexes attended Divine Service in the chapel; and this morning there were present as many as 838 at prayers, read by the chaplain in the dining halls or wards. In addition to the foregoing, there are about 70 Roman Catholic patients who attend the weekly service of mass.
- The daily walks beyond the airing-courts have not yet been resumed for the season, but we hope that arrangements will soon be made for their resumption. It is difficult, if not impossible, as we to-day observed, to induce the patients to keep in exercise while confined to the airing-courts, and the weather is scarcely suitable for sitting still in the open air.
- Amusements. About 700 patients of both sexes attend the weekly dance, while the largest number present at concerts or dramatic entertainments, which are still occasionally given, is about 650.
- Employment. We have examined the records of employment, and find that about 340 men and 500 women are usefully employed in various ways, not materially differing from those described in former Reports.
- Dining arrangements. We were present both yesterday and to-day at the dinners of both sexes; 287 men and 375 women dined together in their respective halls. The dinner yesterday, which consisted of Canadian pork, pease pudding, bread, and beer, appeared to give general satisfaction; but that served to-day was not so popular. It consisted of meat pie made of Australian meat and rice, but was somewhat dry, and not very savoury.
- State of dormitories and bedding. In our inspection of the male dormitories we noticed that, as a general rule, under-blankets are not allowed. In other respects the beds and bedding are satisfactory, and kept in excellent order.
- Bathing. The washing, and most of the bathing arrangements, are such as to meet with our entire approval; but some of the bath-rooms in the old building require renovation, which, we doubt not, they will in due time receive.
- Medical staff. As regards the medical staff, we have to report the appointment of Mr. Russell Baker as third medical officer, and Mr. Murray has succeeded Mr. Hutchings as second assistant.
- Proposed additions to asylums. Should the proposed increase of this asylum be effected, a considerable addition to the asylum estate will be necessary; and in any case we feel bound to repeat the opinion already more than once expressed by the Commissioners, that the acquisition of some land to the north of the present building would be most desirable for the purpose of diverting the existing, and affording a new and more convenient, approach, and thus rendering possible the much-needed extension of the north-eastern airing-court of the male division.

LANCASHIRE ASYLUMS.—4. WHITTINGHAM.

30 July 1878.

Appendix (C.)

Lancashire
Asylums.
(Whittingham.)

WE have just concluded our inspection of the above asylum. We gave yesterday to visiting the patients in the main building; to-day we made a circuit of the estate, seeing the accommodation provided for males in cottages, going over the farm, the garden, and workshops, and looking into the church.

We also examined the proposed site of the annexe contemplated for the reception of chronic cases of a quiet character, the plans for which erection have, we understand, been duly submitted for approval. We found that the interior of the laundry block (No. 4 on the female side) was still in the hands of workmen, and some finishing touches were yet necessary in Nos. 2 and 5, occupied by female patients, but elsewhere in the main building the original asyllum is complete in its adornments, furniture, and fittings. On the whole we may pronounce the arrangements to be very good; there is a great deal of space for the patients' use, and the wards have been put in a very comfortable state. The ventilation is all that we could desire, and where the patients most dirty in their habits are the chief occupants of the wards, no offensive smells were perceptible by either of us.

Contemplated
annexe for
chronic cases.

The damage done by the outbreak of fire is not, however, quite effaced, and it may perhaps be well to postpone painting and colouring till the walls affected by the quantity of water thrown upon the building to extinguish the fire shall have become perfectly dry.

Temporary provision has, we are glad to see, been made for reaching the roofs with water from hydrants on the top floors, and other measures are under consideration which will, we think, be valuable as further security.

The patients, 1,256, are thus distributed, 719 women in the female wards of the asylum, 86 men in the cottages and farmhouse, 451 other men in the several blocks provided for male patients. Every person under care and treatment was brought to our notice; except a woman on leave we saw every one of them, spoke to many, and to all gave full opportunity of complaint; of the conduct of both sexes we can give an excellent general report. Two of each sex were in seclusion, and for maniacal excitement, when we visited the wards: but the other patients behaved very well, and there was not the slightest noise or disturbance from them in the building. According to the returns furnished to us, there are of the general paralytic class, 38 men and 13 women. Those suffering from epileptic fits appear to be 94 males, and 122 females. And as usual in asylums, there are very many old persons; yet 14 individuals only were in bed yesterday; 40 are registered, however, as under medical treatment.

Statistics.

The dietary is satisfactory; we were in the kitchen when dinner was being sent thence to the hall and wards, and saw that the fare was American corned beef, with two vegetables, and beer.

Dietary, &c.

We were also present at the farm labourers' dinner: this takes place about noon, and is taken in a farm building. The patients, who sleep at the cottages, join others at this meal. Referring to those cottages

Appendix (C.) we may remark that they seem to be very suitable accommodation for the kind of men placed there.

Lancashire Asylums.

(Whittingham.)

Staff of attendants.

The day attendants and artizans, day nurses and laundry maids, number 117, of whom the men are 55, the women are 62. These figures show a considerable increase of staff since our Colleagues were here, in the men's division. Women are there employed, chiefly in making beds, or in the infirmary, and in nearly every male ward.

Night attendance.

For night nursing, 3 men sit up in the male division, and 6 women also do like duty, one in the men's infirmary, 5 in the female wards. All the epileptics of each sex have continuous night supervision. In fact, much has been done here, as in other asylums, to secure proper attendance at night on patients, but we doubt whether enough has yet been done. In some asylums, where the night attendants are few, Dent's tell-tale clocks have been set up with recording stations to stimulate and test the vigilance of those on duty; in others, where the night staff is large, a chief patrol is employed. Hitherto, neither precaution has been adopted here.

Possibly when the number of patients here shall have been increased, this subject will obtain re-consideration by the medical superintendent, though we are aware of his objections to previous suggestions made by us on this matter, and feel that they are the objections of a medical superintendent of many years' experience in asylum management.

Passing away from this point, we may remark that Mr. Holland has adopted another precaution in the interest of his patients, since the occurrence of an accident which we shall later on mention; he has secured the window frames which have large panes of glass by lacing them across with small rods of iron which at some distance are scarcely visible.

Clothing.

In regard to dress, the patients of both sexes are a credit to the attendants.

Bath-rooms, &c.

We have inspected the lavatory provision; it is good, and the bath-rooms are convenient and well kept. On the ground floors, Mr. Holland continues to have earth-closets, and in the dormitories are Smee's patent commodes; we perceived no inconvenience arising from their use; but the arrangements connected with the earth-closets are here very perfect.

The asylum airing-courts, so far as they have been enclosed, are in proper order, but there is much waste land about the building which has to be laid out, and this will involve a vast amount of work.

A considerable acreage has been converted into a kitchen garden, which is well stocked with vegetables and irrigated with sewage, and large gangs of male patients are employed here, and elsewhere on the land; in one direction they were to-day making bricks.

Employment.

The returns of occupation inform us of the employment, in various useful ways, of 320 men and 340 women. Of the female sex, a large number take walking exercise frequently beyond the asylum lands; as far as other work would permit, attention seems to have been given to roadmaking and laying down paths to facilitate walks within the boundaries.

The

The chaplain came to us during our visit, and very fully answered all our inquiries about his department. The attendance at the church is satisfactory to him, the numbers about the same as they were when last reported by our Colleagues; and the Roman Catholic service is given regularly in the women's hall. The creed register informs us, that 664 patients belong to the Church of England; 430 are Roman Catholics, 106 are Dissenters, 8 are Jews, one is a Mahomedan. The creed of the other 48 patients is unknown.

Appendix (C.)
Lancashire
Asylums.
(Whittingham.)
Divine Service.

As to the changes which have taken place in the list of patients since the date of the Commissioners' visit in August 1877, they are these:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - - -	234	270	504
Of whom re-admitted - - - - -	13	16	29
Discharged - - - - -	102	105	207
Of whom recovered - - - - -	53	76	129
Died - - - - -	80	70	150

There have been four suicides and three accidental deaths. The causes of death in the other cases were from diseases common in asylums, the principal causes being general paralysis, epilepsy, brain disease, pulmonary consumption, heart disease, and other forms of lung disease. The post-mortem examinations have been 71.

Post-mortem
examinations.

Seclusion is recorded of 43 men and 35 women for bodily illness, the former for 4,952 hours, the latter for 8,410; and of 59 men and 62 women for maniacal excitement, the first for 7,521 hours, and 472 occasions, the last for 5,726, and 772 occasions; and the summary of restraint is this, viz. :—

Seclusion.
Restraint.

Reason.	Number of Cases.	Occasions.	Hours.
Males :			
Destructive - - - - -	3	9	496
Self-injury - - - - -	2	121	1,632
Surgical - - - - -	4	10	396
Females :			
Destructive - - - - -	2	127	1,520
Self-injury - - - - -	2	2	71

The suicides were: of a man who dropped from a window, of another man who strangled himself, of a man who poisoned himself, and of a woman who was found hanging from the window in a single-room, suspended to the window-frame by her apron and handkerchief. Inquests were held by the coroner in all these cases, and the particulars have been forwarded to our Board.

Suicides.
Inquests.

The deaths by accident were: of a man choking at dinner while eating his food, of another man through suffocation caused by the presence

Appendix (C.)
Inquests.

presence in his windpipe of a piece of a potato skin which he is supposed to have inspired, of a woman who fractured her skull by a fall in an apoplectic seizure. These deaths were also the subjects of inquests; and our Board is already acquainted with the details of these occurrences, so that it is unnecessary for us to notice them any further. The medical strength of the asylum is what it was at the last visit. The asylum records have been examined by us and found to be well posted up.

No diminution of energy is noticeable in the management of Mr. Holland. He has had a laborious task in bringing this establishment to its present state, but we see that the committee and superintendent have yet much to do for the increasing population.

LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLAND ASYLUM.

10 June 1878.

Leicestershire
and Rutland
Asylum.
Statistics.

THE patients at this asylum were to-day visited by us, and found to be 449, of whom the females are one more than the males. The paupers are 408, and the rest are of the private class; nearly all of the latter are on the charity at present annexed to this asylum.

Private
patients.

The male private patients are 16, the ladies are 25 in number. When the arrangements are matured for the removal of the paupers hence to the new asylum (about to be erected for the united counties), it should be well considered whether the charity could not have a separate establishment for its cases, the association of private and pauper patients not being generally conducive to the contentment of either. We have seen all under Mr. Buck's charge, except 3 of each sex absent on leave, and spoken to many; certainly every individual has had full opportunity of complaint.

Behaviour of
patients.

The general behaviour of those seen by us was very good, and in no ward was there any noise or wild excitement.

Statistics.

The Commissioners' last visit was on the 27th March 1877, since that date the records of the asylum set forth that 60 males and 57 females have been admitted, and 27 have been discharged from the men's side, 21 from the women's.

The deaths registered are 50; of these 30 occurred in the male department.

Death of
patient from
fractured ribs.

The grave casualties included a case of broken ribs; how they were fractured was never discovered; the patient was admitted in March and died on 20th June 1877, of maniacal exhaustion. A full entry of the case appears in the case-book, and from it we learn that the man suffered from acute mania, and was secluded for violence. From the autopsy book it appears that the fracture, discovered on the 15th June only, was of some standing, and that pus was round the ends of the ribs and absorbing at the time of death. There has been no epidemic, but there were three fatal cases of diarrhœa in different wards, and a single death from erysipelas, which did not attack any other patient. All the other causes of death seem to have been such as are common in asylums; 4 were general paralysis, 11 brain disease, 4 epilepsy, 13 lung malady.

Forty-

Forty-three post-mortem examinations were made, but no inquest was held; due notice of death is, however, given to the coroner, we are informed, in every case.

Appendix (C.)
Leicestershire and Rutland Asylum.
Post-mortem examinations.
General health of patients.

The general health of the patients is now reported to us as very good, and those to-day in bed were only one woman and 5 men; 12 paupers and 4 private patients are registered as under medical treatment. No person was restrained or secluded while we were in the wards.

The only instance of anything like rough treatment of a patient by an attendant, was told us by the medical superintendent, and he had previously caused an entry to be made in the asylum books of the affair. It occurred about 10 days ago; the patient had dragged down a nurse by her hair, and in the struggle to extricate the nurse, another female attendant admitted that she had pulled the patient's hair and smacked her face. Mr. Buck had inquired into the occurrence and reproved the attendant, and she also received a caution from us; the patient was quite incoherent to-day and unable to explain anything.

Rough treatment by attendant.

The seclusions recorded are, of 4 men for 29 hours altogether, and of 11 women for a total period of 42 hours; one man has been restrained once for two hours for surgical reasons, and a woman has occasionally worn gloves to prevent her from picking her face.

Seclusion and restraint.

The epileptic class consists of 30 males and 25 females; the worst and some of the more actively suicidal patients, are, at night, under special supervision in dormitories on the top floor of each division. In this way about 28 of each sex are under the eye of a night watch sitting up. The arrangements on the women's side are, however, not yet completed. We think that it would be an improvement if a communication by bell were put up between these night attendants and the bed-rooms of the attendants nearest to them, for assistance in an emergency. The general paralytics are remarkably few in this asylum, 2 only in each division. There is no infirmary, but the old and feeble cases, though scattered, are well cared for. We are satisfied with the appearance of the patients in regard to dress and cleanliness, and the lavatory arrangements seem to be sufficient.

Night supervision of epileptics.

They have weekly associated entertainments, and the list of employed informs us that 91 men and 80 women are engaged in useful work.

Amusements and employment.

Ten only of each sex are confined to the airing-courts. For outdoor exercise of the females, the medical superintendent has made a very good gravel walk, about one-third of a mile in length, round the pasture land on the west of the asylum; it is shaded by a line of trees to a great extent, and provided with benches here and there, and, in fact, is a great boon to the female patients taken there daily in considerable numbers.

Exercise.

The attendants by day are, 13 on the men's side, and 14 nurses look after the female patients. Three in each division act at night, but, as a rule, two only are on that duty at once. Of these 33 attendants, we are glad to report that but seven have been here for a shorter period than 12 months. Mr. Buck tells us, that since the

Attendants.

Appendix (C.)

Leicestershire
and Rutland
Asylum.

Attendants.

Bedding.

Acquisition
of land.

depression of trade in this country, he has had no difficulty in obtaining attendants. In going over the building, we found the closets as well ventilated as their structure will readily admit. In view of the contemplated removal hence of the patients, we abstain from recommending further improvements of their accommodation here.

The bedding may, however, be adopted gradually to modern ideas, by the substitution of hair for flock, and the abolition of the box bed is desirable, and delay in this direction would be objectionable. After inspection of the asylum, we visited the land, and found it also in a satisfactory condition. The workshops were then empty, but several patients are there usually occupied.

Looking at the present interference with the free out-door exercise of the patients, especially the women, beyond the asylum grounds, by the change of ownership of adjoining land, we cannot but congratulate the committee on their acquisition of the site at Newtown Unthank.

LINCOLNSHIRE ASYLUM.

19 July 1878.

Lincolnshire
Asylum.

Statistics.

LITTLE more than eight months have elapsed since the last visit of our Colleagues on 10th November 1877. There are now on the books of this asylum 617 patients, 303 males and 314 females, showing an increase of 20 patients since the last visit.

The following is a summary of the changes:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - - -	64	60	124
Discharged, recovered - - - - -	13	30	43
" relieved or not improved	6	9	15
Died - - - - -	30	16	46
Absent on trial - - - - -	--	1	1

These numbers leave at the present time only eight vacant beds, viz., one on the male and seven on the female side.

The weekly charge to the Lincolnshire unions and county of Lincoln remains as before. There are no out-county or private patients now in the asylum.

The mortality during the last eight months has been at the rate of 11.50 per cent. per annum, calculated on the average number daily resident.

The following are the assigned causes of death:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.	Appendix (C.) Lincolnshire Asylum. Post-mortem examinations.
General paralysis - - - -	7	3	10	
Epilepsy - - - -	1	1	2	
Other forms of brain disease, including those ending in ordinary paralysis and apoplexy - -	3	6	9	
Exhaustion after mania and melancholia - - - -	4	2	6	
Pulmonary consumption - -	4	2	6	
Other forms of lung disease -	1	1	2	
Diseases of the heart - - -	3	0	3	
„ abdominal organs -	2	0	2	
Senile decay - - - -	4	1	5	
Cancer - - - -	1	0	1	

There have been post-mortem examinations held in only 13 cases. There has been no suicide or fatal casualty, nor has any coroner's inquest been considered advisable. A few patients, in different wards, were attacked with erysipelas, but it proved fatal to no one.

In the course of our visit we have, yesterday and to-day, seen all the patients and examined them, with the exception of the female absent on leave. We conversed with all who wished to speak with us, and we made inquiry as to their care and treatment. The patients of both sexes were in general free from excitement, and there was absolutely no noise in the wards.

The general health of the patients was good, considering how many of the patients here are feeble and paralysed. There were 8 men and 17 women in bed, and 25 were entered as under medical treatment; one woman was in seclusion. Since the last visit, 11 men and 8 women have been secluded; the former on 53 occasions, for a total of 636 hours, and the latter 25 times, for 308 hours altogether. It is, however, material to observe, that of these one man, an epileptic, was secluded for 39 days or 468 hours; and one woman, for 11½ days or 140 hours. One woman has been restrained by the glove for four weeks, for surgical reasons.

We saw the dinner in several of the wards, which yesterday consisted of fish, potatoes, bread, and beer. This dinner is given once a fortnight, and seemed to be of good quality, and liked.

The dress of the patients in both divisions was clean and tidy, and only two patients wore strong exceptional dresses, on account of their destructive habits.

The following return shows the average number of the patients employed, and their occupations:—

Appendix (C.)		MALES.		FEMALES.	
Lincolnshire Asylum.					
	On the land and at farm -	51		Needlework and knitting, and ward cleaning -	200
	Shoemakers - - -	2			
	Tailors - - -	3			
	Upholsterers - - -	6		Laundry and wash-house	44
	Carpenter's shop - -	1			
	Assisting other tradesmen	3			
	Kitchen and offices - -	4		Kitchen and offices -	15
	Ward cleaners - - -	102			
	TOTAL - - -	172		TOTAL - - -	259

Employment. We are glad to observe an addition to the numbers employed on the farm since the last visit, and we hope that it may be found possible to give useful employment to more still.

Amusements. We saw in the gardens and airing-courts, which are very bright and cheerful, some of the patients at croquet; and during this fine weather, the weekly dance, at which about 70 men and 80 women are present, takes place out of doors.

Divine Service. Divine Service, which is held here on Sundays once, is attended by about 275 patients, of which number about 130 are males and 145 females; and we are glad to learn that, since the last visit, the chaplain has instituted two services in the wards weekly, at which, in general, about 80 men and 74 women attend.

There are also, on an average, 170 patients of both sexes who every week take walks in the country.

Attendants. The number of attendants now employed is, including the head attendant over each division, 58, 29 being employed on the male, and the same number on the female side; but of this number four, two on each side, are employed as night attendants, one of each having especial charge of the epileptic and suicidal cases. They seem as a body to be attentive, good-tempered, and anxious to do the best that they can for the patients.

Complaints. We had, however, two complaints on the score of harsh or unkind treatment against one of the male attendants. We made such inquiry into the facts as was possible, and we found that both patients had been violent, requiring a certain amount of manual control and coercion. There was no bruise on either of them, and we could not come to the conclusion that the force necessarily employed was, under the circumstances, improperly used. At the same time the medical superintendent will, we doubt not, watch carefully the way in which this attendant discharges his duties for some time to come.

We had no other complaints with regard to treatment or ill-usage of any description.

Condition of wards. The wards were, on the whole, clean, in good order, and free from offensive odours, but in many of the older parts of the building the admission of fresh air is too limited. In some of the rooms "Tobin's tubes" have been introduced with the best results, and we hope that, that, or some other effectual means, will soon be taken to more thoroughly ventilate the rest of the wards. The walls are still
sadly

Additions and improvements.

sadly bare and dull, but we were pleased to hear that the Committee have sanctioned the expenditure of a sum of money to provide pictures, prints, &c., for the purposes of decoration.

Appendix (C.)
Lincolnshire
Asylum.

The walk around the boundary of the estate advances but slowly, and there have been no structural alterations of importance since the last visit. We are, however, glad to learn that at length the money for building the row of cottages for married attendants has been voted, and that the tenders will shortly be before the Committee, so, it is hoped, that the work may be proceeded with this autumn.

It already appears, at the commencement of this entry, that the patients have increased by 20 since the last visit, and that there are now only eight vacant beds on both sides of the asylum; and although Dr. Palmer reports 7 patients of each sex as fit for early discharge, the question of providing for the future wants of the county has again become a pressing one, to which we beg to call the attention of the Visitors; and we would also remind them that this asylum is still without any detached house or hospital for the isolation of any case of contagious or infectious disorder.

We have again much pleasure in bearing testimony to the skilful and painstaking care which characterises the management of this asylum, and the zealous devotion to their duties of the superintendent and his assistant medical officer. These gentlemen always much need their annual holiday; and in order that the patients of this large asylum may in no way suffer by their absence, we would suggest for the consideration of the Visitors the expediency of procuring temporary medical help during their yearly rest from their duties.

MIDDLESEX ASYLUMS.—1. COLNEY HATCH.

29 June 1878.

WE have been engaged during this, and the four preceding days, in making our annual official inspection of this Asylum, and during the course of it we have visited every part of the establishment, and have seen all the resident patients.

Middlesex
Asylums.
(Colney
Hatch.)

These, with 9 female patients at present absent on trial, number, according to the returns made up to 12 o'clock last night, 846 males, and 1,223 females, making a total of 2,069 patients borne on the books of the Asylum. The vacant beds are 8 on the male, and 17 on the female side.

Statistics.

The following tables shows the changes which have occurred amongst the patients since the Commissioners' visit, which terminated on the 28th July 1877:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admissions - - - - -	365	428	793
Discharged - - - - -	222	344	566
Of whom recovered - - - - -	136	181	317
Were relieved - - - - -	10	8	18
Removed to other asylums - - - - -	4	11	15
to Banstead - - - - -	72	144	216
Died - - - - -	125	85	210

Appendix (C.)

Middlesex
Asylums.
(Colney
Hatch).

Suicide.

The most fatal among the causes of death among the males were, general paralysis, epilepsy, and exhaustion from mania and melancholia, to which respectively are attributed 51, 13, and 23 deaths; and among the females, lung diseases accounted for 22 deaths, and general paralysis for 8.

The large proportion of deaths from the last-mentioned disease may be explained by the large number of patients who are sent here when suffering from it in its more advanced stages, and who live but a comparatively short time after admission.

Only one fatal casualty is recorded, namely, the suicide of a woman, which took place during the night preceding the first day of our visit. She was a patient known to be suicidally disposed, and the nurses in charge were duly warned of her character. She was placed to sleep in a single room, was visited by a night nurse at 20 minutes past four, when a cup of tea was given her, and at half-past five she was found by the nurse hanging by the neck in a strip which had been torn off the sheet, and attached to a projecting bolt or piece of iron, used to fasten the window-shutter. She was immediately cut down, the medical officer sent for, and though not quite dead, it was not found possible to save her life. An inquest has been held and a verdict returned that "the deceased died from syncope following strangulation by hanging in the sleeping cell, and that the said death was from suicide whilst in a state of unsound mind." It appears that the shutter had not been closed, in consequence of the heat; had it been so, there would not have been the projecting iron to which the strip of sheet could be attached.

One other inquest has been held in the case of an epileptic woman, who broke her leg while in a fit, and died from exhaustion resulting from bed sores while under treatment for the fracture. The circumstances of this case were reported to our office at the time.

Post-mortem
examinations.

Post-mortem examinations have been made in 88 cases.

The weekly charge for patients chargeable to Middlesex and parishes in the county was 9 s. 4 d. to the end of last year, and during the present year up to the present time, it has been 9 s. 7½ d. For out-county patients the charge is 14 s.

We were accompanied through the wards by the medical officers of each division. On the female side we found some noisy and excited women, but the men were generally quiet and well behaved, although there are, we learn, a considerable number who are disposed to violence. The heated state of the day-rooms may well account for some of the excitement, and the ventilation was certainly defective. The improvement in this respect resulting from the introduction of large sash windows in some of the wards was very perceptible, and we trust that the same, or some equally efficacious means, will be adopted to insure the free and copious circulation of air in the other wards.

Personal con-
dition.

In dress and personal cleanliness we found the female patients in a satisfactory state. The same may be reported of a large number of the male patients, but among the more helpless and demented classes there is, we think, after making all just allowances, a greater degree of untidiness than the circumstances will excuse. We also observed what appeared to us an undue proportion among the men who wore strong or special dresses.

There

There has been no epidemic disorder of any sort since the last visit, and there is not now any great amount of bodily illness. Twenty-nine men and 145 women are all at present under medical treatment, and 13 men and 29 women were at the time of our visit in bed.

Appendix (C.)
Middlesex
Asylums.
(Colney
Hatch.)
General health.
Seclusion.

The seclusion of 6 male patients on six occasions, and for an aggregate duration of 23 hours, on account of maniacal excitement, and of 28 female patients on 39 occasions for 123½ hours, is recorded.

No restraint of a mechanical nature is recorded on the female side; but on the male it has been resorted to in the case of 4 patients; one on 3, a second on 13, a third on 23, and the fourth on one occasion. The second of these was gloved for surgical reasons, and the third had his hands fastened to his side to check persistent destructiveness.

Restraint.

Apart from the numerous complaints of undue detention and appeals for discharge which are usual, we found but little dissatisfaction among the patients, and we have reason to think they are kindly treated. The demeanour of the attendants in both divisions was good, and they appear to be on kindly terms with those placed in their charge.

We have made inquiry respecting Divine Service, employments, &c., and we learn that the number of patients of both sexes attending chapel is about 580; and that occasional services are provided for the Roman Catholic and the Jewish patients, by a priest and a Jewish minister.

Divine Service.

As regards amusements the usual routine appears to be maintained, and we understand that the customary annual fête will take place next month. This appears to be considered the great event of the year, and to be anticipated with eagerness by the patients.

Amusements.

So far as we can learn the number of patients who take exercise beyond the airing-courts is limited. We are informed that 120 men only are taken out daily for such exercise, and about 60 are weekly taken beyond the grounds. These numbers do not include those who are employed on the land. As regards the female patients the case is better. In the summer and autumn all in turn are taken into the asylum fields, and on Sunday evenings between 400 and 500 assemble there in fine weather. Numbers varying from 20 to 50 are taken weekly beyond the grounds.

Exercise.

The returns furnished to us show that 332 male patients are usefully employed. Of these 100 work on the land, 72 at different trades, 14 assist in the kitchen, 11 in the laundry, 104 are workers in the wards, and the rest are variously occupied. Two hundred and four women are usually engaged in needlework, 130 work in the laundry, 20 in the mattress-room, 38 in the kitchen, 128 are ward helpers, and 17 are employed in the work-room or otherwise, making a total of 537 female patients who have the advantage of useful employment.

Employment.

The wards and dormitories were clean and in good order, and we may report favourably of the condition of the beds and bedding. The number of crib beds in use is, we are glad to observe, diminished,

Wards and
dormitories.

Appendix (C.)

Middlesex
Asylums.
(Colney
Hatch.)Wards and
dormitor es.

nished, and we trust that ere long those that remain will be replaced by bedsteads of a better construction. We find that at present 50 male and 13 female patients sleep on mattresses on the floor ; 39 men and 45 women sleep on sacking without mattresses ; 16 women and about an equal number of men lie on water beds ; and that the number of wet and dirty patients on the male side is 84, and on the female side 139.

Some of the single rooms on the male side, occupied by patients of this class, were very offensive, though we were assured that great care was taken in washing and deodorising them.

We have already referred to the defective ventilation of many of the wards. The openings for the admission of fresh air are very inadequate, and we trust that the early attention of the Committee will be given to the consideration of a remedy. The introduction of the large sash windows in the day-rooms and dormitories, which have been so altered, is attended with such beneficial results as greatly to encourage the Visitors in extending this improvement.

Improvements
and alterations.

We were pleased to observe, and are glad to record, several structural improvements which have been carried out since the last visit. Among the more important of these, beside the new windows mentioned already, we may notice the erection of new blocks of water-closets, with good cross-ventilation, in Wards 26, 27, and 28, and the commencement of similar blocks for all the other wards ; the renewal of the floors of some of the male wards ; alterations in Wards 16 and 19, by throwing a dormitory into the day-room, and fitting up half the corridor as sleeping-rooms. The day-rooms thus formed are exceedingly pleasant and airy. The erection of 20 new baths in the general bath-room, female side ; the substitution of stone paving for asphalt in the ground-floor corridors ; the erection of new drying-horses in the laundry, and a considerable amount of painting and decoration in the day-rooms and corridors.

Suggestions.

In the large sleeping-room known as E.1 we found a serious escape of sewer gas from the lavatory, and we called the attention of the engineer to it. We venture to suggest that the discharge pipes from the lavatories, baths, and sinks should be made to discharge freely on an open grating, a break of continuity being thus made in the pipe between the sewer and the internal orifice. This plan is now generally adopted, and is, we believe, the only effectual means of preventing the escape of sewer gas into the building.

The room which has been appropriated to the purpose of hair and coir picking greatly requires increased light and ventilation. Some additional windows should be opened in it. The same remark applies to the work-room on the female side.

We also suggest the early removal of the two dark padded-rooms in D Ward ; the increase of washing appliances in the sleeping-rooms, instead of sending so many patients to the lavatories ; the providing more shade in the female airing-courts, and planting trees in them ; and the introduction of glass panels in lieu of wood, in the doors of those of the old water-closets, which will be converted into store-rooms on the completion of the new closets.

The arrangements for the night watching of epileptic and suicidal patients

patients still continue imperfect, and we deem it our duty again to call the Committee's attention to this subject with the view of their providing a remedy. Had the woman who committed suicide been in a dormitory where continuous supervision was the rule, she would probably have been unable to attempt her life; or would have been seen in time to have prevented the success of the attempt.

The lists of patients in most of the wards were imperfect and incorrect, more especially as regards dates of admission. New and accurate lists should be supplied.

Appendix (C.)
Middlesex Asylums.
(Colney Hatch.)
Epileptic and suicidal cases.

MIDDLESEX ASYLUMS.—2. HANWELL.

29 October 1878.

WE have brought to a conclusion to-day our statutory inspection of this asylum, which we began on the 25th inst. From the medical officers of each division we have received much assistance.

Middlesex Asylums.
(Hanwell.)

The male patients on the 25th were 719, the females numbered 1,091. Of the former, 5, of the latter, 1, were absent from the asylum, on leave. The admissions of men since our Colleagues' visit in September 1877 have been 321; of women, 284. These figures include 4 males and 75 females, transferred hither from licensed houses; 16 women sent back from Banstead Asylum, as cases unsuitable for treatment there; 10 men discharged from other county asylums on account of their chargeability to unions in Middlesex, and one man from Bethlehem Hospital. The cases discharged hence from the male division have been 235, from the female side, 202: of the former, 98, of the latter, 89, left for Banstead; 116 men and 91 women departed on mental recovery; 21 males and 13 females were so far improved that they were entrusted to the care of their relatives or friends. Death accounts for the disappearance of 90 male and 75 female patients.

Statistics.

Post-mortem examinations are, pursuant to a notice given to the friends of each patient on admission, held in every case where the friends do not object; and the returns tell us that the refusals have been 14 on the male, and 10 on the female side. We strongly adhere to our opinion of the great value of post-mortem examinations in asylums, not only as an aid to medical science, but as a check upon ill-treatment of the patients while living. We may here mention that the causes of death recorded were all disease, exhaustion, or senile decay, with two exceptions, which were subject to coroner's inquests. One was the suffocation of a man in an epileptic fit, from lodgment of vomited food in the larynx, the other was the suicide of a woman who hanged herself from the window-shutter of the single room in which she slept. Both cases were duly communicated to our Board. The woman was admitted here in April 1877, from Bethnal House, in a state of raving mania. In the medical certificate for her original admission (at Bethnal House), dated 2nd October 1876, it is stated that she talked of suicide, but when received at Hanwell she showed no disposition for self-injury, nor did she, previously to her suicide, ever betray

Post-mortem examinations.

Inquests.

Appendix (C.)

Middlesex
Asylums.
(Hanwell.)
Inquests.

Epileptic
patients.

Restraint and
seclusion.

State of wards,
&c.

Condition of
patients.

betray such a tendency here, having indeed delusions, but not being melancholic. The case of suffocation points to the possible advantage of rapid communication by electricity between the wards and the quarters of the medical superintendents and assistants, and it might also be a wise precaution if, at the patients' dinner hour, the medical staff should, as far as practicable, be always to be found, at least one officer in each division, at his own rooms.

There are now 55 male and 14 female general paralytics; the epileptics in the male division are 86, the women suffering from that malady are 83. Although we are informed that of the women 15 are doubtful cases in regard to epilepsy, and 18 have fits at rare intervals, we do not think that the continuous night supervision of 27 only of the 83 is such an arrangement as we can approve.

The male epileptic provision is good; this class of patients is generally troublesome, and a cause of much anxiety in asylums by day and night; but when we visited the Ward, No. 17, where are associated 70 of the male epileptics, their quiet and orderly behaviour was very remarkable, though all were present for inspection, 30 having been called in from work. Dr. Rayner has tried this association of epileptics by day for several years, and reports very favourably of his experiment.

While going over the asylum we found no person under restraint or in seclusion; two or three maniacal cases on the male side were placed in padded rooms, the door left open, but an attendant standing there to prevent exit of the patient. Dr. Rayner considers this treatment, and a certain amount of rest in bed, to be most efficacious with cases acutely maniacal. On the 25th inst., the first day of our visit, 41 men and 25 women were in bed, all more or less infirm, or suffering from bodily disorder.

We can speak highly of the efforts made to render the wards comfortable and cheerful, their condition is very different indeed from what it was some years ago, both as regards light and furniture, papering, painting and decoration, and this applies to both divisions.

Of the conduct and general appearance of the men we are glad to report favourably. We, however, cannot bear the same testimony as our Colleagues did last year to the female patients' condition in all their wards. In some there was an absence of neatness as regards dress. In some, particularly in No. 7, there was much noise and disorder. In some, too many patients to be seen, either crouching in corners or on the floor, or with their skirts over their faces. It is only fair to take into consideration the class from which these women come and the inconvenient size of the wards, but we think, nevertheless, that with better attendants and less strict classification of the cases, and by associating fewer together (43 are too many), more satisfactory results could be obtained. There was the usual amount of complaints of detention made by persons of whose insanity their own statements were more than sufficient proof, and very few indeed of ill-treatment; we listened to all who came forward, but the cases where ill-treatment was charged came to nothing when inquired into. In one ward we saw evidence of the gratitude of the friends of a patient in a gift of 50 *l.* laid out
in

in improving the furniture of the ward where the patient once was, and from Dr. Rayner we heard that a discharged case had also given 5 l. for additions to the patients' library.

Appendix (C.)

Middlesex
Asylums.
(Hanwell.)

We visited the offices and shops, where useful employment is found for those under care and treatment, also the chapel and mortuary. Bookbinding has been added to the trades. The absence of any proper hall where the patients can meet for purposes of recreation and for a common meal, is a defect in this asylum which we cannot too strongly point out. The expense of adding the present chapel to the adjoining room, which will now barely hold 250 to 300 patients, for any theatrical or other performance, could not be very great; such an addition, and the erection of a detached chapel to seat 1,000 patients or thereabouts, are, in our view, improvements which the Committee of Visitors may well justify as measures conducive to the proper treatment of the patients.

Employment
and recreation.

There has been no material change in the dietary: we saw dinners in the wards, and tasted the meat, and later the patients' tea. The provisions generally seem of proper quality, and the amount appears to be sufficient.

Dietary.

The staff of attendants did not strike us as inadequate numerically, but we would deprecate the employment of any under 21 years of age, which is not forbidden, and seems to be occasionally the practice on the female side. The wages for junior nurses, 12 l. per annum, is too low, we are of opinion, to attract suitable persons for charge of lunatics. We learn that the attendants now on duty, who have been here less than 12 months, are 19 men and 27 women. Of both sexes, 4 have been dismissed for ill-treatment of patients, but no attendant or nurse has been prosecuted. Beyond internal work in the way of painting and papering, both in very good taste, there is not much to report other than the construction, in progress, of a new staircase, from No. 6 to No. 13 on the women's side, the fitting up of a stage in the recreation-room, the abolition of useless and dangerous stairs leading down from No. 3 Ward into No. 1 airing-court, and the addition of a padded room for use in No. 1A Ward, for men.

Staff of
attendants.

On neither side has there been any resort to mechanical restraint, and the total seclusion has been very little, viz., 3 male patients, in four instances, for an aggregate of 17 hours 55 minutes; 8 females, together 13 times, for a total period of 32½ hours.

Restraint and
seclusion.

When making inquiries into the bathing arrangements we ascertained that the water-supply was abundant for every purpose. Whether the dressing-space in the female general bath-room be sufficient, we more than doubt. The ventilation of the wards is such as to meet our approval, and they were sufficiently warm when we inspected them. Fires should, however, we think, be daily lighted in the wards or basement, where no heating apparatus is, in the shape of pipes or coils; and some of those wards, viz., Nos. 4, 10 and 11 in the female division, are insufficiently lighted; at least one or two more gas burners should be provided in each. To some minor matters open to improvement, we, in going over the asylum, called the attention of the medical officers, but to these it is not necessary here to refer, being convinced that they will be duly

Water supply,
&c.

Appendix (C.) considered. 'The past 12 months' work in and about the asylum satisfies us that the Committee and medical staff are alike zealous in promoting the welfare of the large number of insane intrusted to their care.

Middlesex Asylums. (Hanwell.)
Water supply, &c.

MIDDLESEX ASYLUMS.—3. BANSTEAD.

6, 7, and 8 August 1878.

Middlesex Asylums. (Banstead.)
Statistics.

THE first visit that was paid by our Colleagues to this asylum was in July last year. At that time the asylum had been opened for the reception of patients not quite four months, and there were then 732 persons of both sexes under treatment here.

We have just spent three days in the inspection of the establishment and examination of the inmates, and find the following changes have taken place :

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted :—			
From Colney Hatch Asylum -	84	168	252
„ Hanwell - - -	84	158	242
„ Licensed houses and other asylums.	73	184	257
„ Parishes and unions -	112	184	294
TOTAL admissions - -	353	692	1,045
Discharged :			
Recovered - - - -	10	18	28
Relieved or not improved -	20	30	50
Died - - - - -	93	74	167
Present number on the books -	256	1,006	1,532
Of whom absent on trial - - -	-	2	2

Of the patients who are marked as having been discharged, relieved, or not improved, 8 men and 23 women have been returned to Colney Hatch or Hanwell Asylums because they were of a class who could not be successfully treated in this asylum.

The admissions have been, as a rule, of that chronic class for whom the asylum was intended, but there have been some curable cases accidentally sent from parishes, which accounts for the 28 recoveries above reported. The majority of the patients received from the two other Middlesex asylums have been cases of dementia of long standing, a considerable number among the women being very troublesome and of unclean habits, many of both sexes physically feeble, comparatively few in robust health, whilst but a small proportion are capable of useful employment.

The number of epileptics are at present 89 men and 162 women, and 72 males and 10 females are reported as affected with general paralysis.

There

There is at present vacant space for the accommodation of 114 men and 54 women, but the bedsteads and bedding for the whole of this number are not as yet in the wards. Appendix (C.)
Middlesex
Asylums.
(Banstead.)
Statistics.

The charge per head per week is at this time 11 s. 8 d.

Having regard to the unfavourable condition physically of many of the patients on their admission, the rate of mortality of 12 per cent. per annum for both sexes on the average daily numbers resident cannot be deemed excessive, though it has been actually very high in the male division.

The following summary shows the assigned causes of death :

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
General paralysis - - - -	27	9	36
Epilepsy - - - -	8	12	20
Other forms of brain disease, including those ending in ordinary paralysis and apoplexy - -	33	28	61
Pulmonary consumption - -	12	8	20
Other forms of lung disease - -	5	3	8
Heart disease - - - -	1	5	6
Diseases of abdominal organs - -	4	1	5
Senile decay - - - -	0	7	7
Other ordinary diseases - - -	3	0	3
Fatal casualty - - - -	0	1	1
TOTAL - - - -	93	74	167

There have been post-mortem examinations in only 25 of these deaths, but we hope that in future it will be found practicable largely to increase this proportion. Post-mortem
examinations.

The fatal casualty appearing in the above table was that of a woman affected with general paralysis, who accidentally fell into a bath in the infirmary and was drowned. Inquest.

There was an inquest held in this case by the coroner, and the particulars were duly investigated by the Committee. As the facts have been fully reported to our Board, no further notice of the event is here required. There has been no other inquest or fatal casualty.

The present health of the inmates is as good as can be expected, considering the large proportion of patients suffering from chronic brain disease. At the time of our visit to the wards, the numbers actually confined to bed were 9 men and 8 women. One of the former had sustained a fracture of the thigh, having been assaulted by another patient and fallen in a stone corridor. General health.

No one was either mechanically restrained or in seclusion. According to the journal, 38 men and 42 women were last week under medical or surgical treatment. Since the visit last year it appears that one man was restrained by being "loosely tied to a chair" during a portion of two days, to prevent his removing surgical dressings; and during the same interval 5 men and 9 women have been Ac-
seclusion.

- Appendix (C.) Middlesex Asylums. (Banstead.) Restraint and seclusion. Divine Service. Amusements. Employment. Condition of patients, and insufficient number of attendants,
- secluded, the former on eight days, or portions of days, and for a total of 65 hours; and the latter on 58 days, or portions of days, and for an aggregate of 199 hours.
- It appears from returns furnished to us, that the attendance at Divine Service last Sunday morning comprised 142 men and 300 women, and at the prayers read in the chapel daily, morning and evening, from 40 to 60 men, and 100 to 110 women, are usually present.
- During the winter months, at the weekly dances and occasional theatrical performances, there are about 315 of both sexes. In summer, during the hot weather, these associated entertainments are suspended, but there are out-door amusements in their stead, including cricket for the men, occasional pic-nics for the women; and we are glad to learn that a van is about to be purchased for the latter purpose.
- Sometimes walking parties are taken into the country, but, as a rule, with the exception of those few men who are employed upon the land, the patients of both sexes are limited for exercise to the airing-courts, and the fields which immediately adjoin the courts. But we trust, as the organization of the establishment advances, it will be found practicable, for the purposes of extended exercise, to make more use of the walk which has been constructed along the inner boundary of the estate.
- There are 122 men and 284 women returned as the average number of those employed, but 60 of the former and 102 of the latter are entered as "ward cleaners." Only 19 men are employed upon the land, 117 women are engaged in needlework, and 43 more are found work in the laundry department. A tailor's shop is opened at the present time, and an upholsterer has been engaged and will shortly open his shop, in which some men will be employed at hair-picking and bed-stuffing. There is at yet no shoemaker's shop, but this will, no doubt, be provided in due course, and every effort will, we feel sure, be made to induce all of both sexes who are capable to employ themselves in some suitable occupation.
- We have visited all the wards on both sides, and, with the exception of 2 women who are absent on leave, we have seen all the patients now on the books.
- Their general appearance, more especially considering their very unsatisfactory condition, mentally and physically, was creditable, and praise is due to the attendants for this; but we are of opinion that this was not attained, more particularly on the female side, without the strength of the attendants being unduly taxed, and we noticed several of the nurses who looked to us extremely worn and tired. Amongst the patients who are sent here as "chronic and harmless," we found in one block 16 women who, owing to destructive habits, were wearing exceptional strong dresses; and in the same block, 43 patients, out of a total of 166, who are nightly wet or of unclean habits. In another block, containing 161 patients, there are exactly 100 who are unable to wash or dress themselves, and in this block we found one patient, an epileptic, having recently developed a suicidal disposition, occupied the whole attention of two out of the seven nurses. Dr. Shaw will, we think, do well to promote her
- early

early removal to another asylum. The full complement of beds in each of these blocks is 172, whilst the staff of attendants for the blocks containing the most unfavourable cases is six (in one block there are seven nurses); we think that one additional attendant, at the least, is necessary in each one of these general blocks; and if this be done, we may then expect an improvement in the appearance of the patients.

Appendix (C.)
Middlesex
Asylums.
(Banstead).
Condition of
of patients, and
insufficient
number of
attendants.

We conversed with many of the inmates, and gave each one of them the opportunity of speaking to us, and making known their wants. The complaints, which were few, consisted, for the most part, in applications for discharge; but in no case was any patient fit to leave the asylum at the time the appeal was made to us. We, however, noticed 3 women who were convalescent, and will shortly be able to be discharged.

We saw the dinners supplied on the three days of our visit. It consisted, on the first day, of meat pie, with rice and beer; yesterday, of fish, potatoes, and beer; and to-day of a savoury hash of meat, with potatoes, cabbage, and beer. We had not any complaint with regard to the quality of the food, all of which we tasted and satisfied ourselves that it was good and suitable. With respect to the fish dinner, we would remark that 10 and 9 ounces, for men and women respectively, is not, in our opinion, quite a sufficient quantity for the principal meal in the day. We also examined and tasted the tea, and the butter and cheese in the stores, and were satisfied with the quality of the food provided for the patients.

Dinners.

Besides two inspectors on the male side, and two head attendants in the female division, the staff consists at present of 24 day and four night attendants on the male side, and of 39 day and six night attendants on the female side. Of these night attendants, two of each sex are in special charge of the dormitories for epileptics. In these dormitories the central screens have been removed, as was recommended at the last visit; but the suggestion also then made of adopting means for lighting and seeing into the single-rooms, without opening the doors, has not as yet been carried into effect.

Staff of
attendants.

Electric arrangements are now in operation for recording the movements of the ordinary night attendants, and for communicating between the epileptic dormitories and the medical officers' quarters.

We found the wards throughout both divisions very clean, the beds and bedding of good quality, and well attended to.

Condition of
wards, &c.

Considerable progress has been made in the way of additions to furniture, and by the introduction of prints on the walls, and statuettes and other objects of interest.

With regard to ward amusements, several small billiard tables have been placed on the male side, and four good second-hand pianos on the female side.

Much yet remains to be done before the wards can be considered adequately furnished in all these respects. More settees and stuffed seats are required. Tables or seats should be placed over the iron gratings in the day-room floors, to prevent their being made use of improperly by the patients.

One of the chief defects in this asylum, and one which we hope will be remedied, is the limited extent of openings in the windows

Suggestions.

Appendix (C.) Middlesex Asylums. (Banstead). Suggestions. in both day-rooms and dormitories, and, consequently the insufficiency of the existing means of admitting fresh air to the building. We found a good many of the water-closets out of order, the water escaping in some, deficient in quantity in others, whilst several of the earthenware pans were broken. The matter is, however, receiving attention.

Improvements. Among improvements external to the wards, we have to mention the introduction of seats into the corridors of communication, which are used as addition to the day space by patients in wet weather, and the fixing of seats and sunshades in the airing-courts; but the sunshades are unfortunately much too small, and the courts are, as yet quite bare, the trees and shrubs planted not having flourished. Another effort should be made to plant these courts; as well as to encourage the growth of forest trees; for this purpose, temporary efficient protection against the destructive propensities of the patients will be necessary.

Considering the comparatively short time this asylum has been opened, and the large number of patients and the class of cases admitted, we are of opinion that its present condition, and the progress made in its organisation, are very creditable to the medical superintendent and the other officers of the establishment.

MONMOUTH, &c., JOINT COUNTIES ASYLUM, ABERGAVENNY.

28 June 1878.

Monmouth, &c. Joint Counties Asylum. (Abergavenny.) Proposed dissolution of union. WE learn on our arrival at this asylum that the Home Secretary has declined to consent to the proposed dissolution of these united counties as regards asylum provision for their lunatic paupers, but his reply to the Committee does not appear to us to be decisive upon the point of dissolution, or at least leaves it doubtful whether he is opposed to dissolution irrespective of pecuniary terms. In the existing circumstances it seems to us but respectful to the Secretary of State to refrain from expressing our own opinion on the position of affairs, beyond stating that in some way better statutory provision should be made for the insane poor of the united counties than at present is made for them.

Statistics. The total number of those now cared for here is 526, of whom 270 are males and 256 are females; 12 men and 10 women are temporarily provided for at Hereford Asylum, and 31 female patients have been placed in Macclesfield Asylum; a women is at Fisherton House, Salisbury, and a young female idiot is at the Starcross establishment in Devon.

The aggregate of the united counties insane poor in this asylum is 580, to which Monmouth contributes 425, Brecon 108, Radnor 47. The building with its out-lying cottages, is now more than full, and Dr. McCullough, having gone into the matter carefully, has reported to his Committee, that if the union is to be preserved and the admissions continue at the recent rate, additional accommodation of 240 beds will be ultimately required; that is to say, 100 for males, and 140 for females.

If

If the accommodation here be increased, we foresee that expenditure in other directions will also be absolutely required. There should certainly be a better provision for Divine Service; and this asylum should no longer exist without a proper dining hall and recreation-room. We might notice many other desiderata for the welfare of its patients, but as the enlargement of the establishment may be still undetermined, we hesitate to specify them. In any event, we think that something should be speedily done to obviate the preventible accidents and deaths among the epileptic cases during the night. Since our Colleagues were here a man has died suffocated in epilepsy, and the medical records show, that others have during that period fallen out of bed and been more or less injured, and the supervision of these persons by the attendants is still not continuous. According to modern ideas and practice this is a grave defect in the administration of the asylum. We agree with the medical superintendent that he has to contend with serious structural difficulties as to this supervision, and that the alterations which he suggests can only be makeshifts of an unsatisfactory nature, and by no means proper permanent arrangements. There are 37 male and female epileptic, and several suicidal patients of both sexes, who should thus be better cared for.

Appendix (C.)
 Monmouth, &c.
 Joint Counties
 Asylum.
 (Abergavenny.)
 Suggestions.

The admissions since the 20th of April 1877 (when members of our Board last visited this asylum) have been 140; to which the males contributed 68, the females 72. Of both sexes 81 have been discharged, the men being 47, the women 34; of these, however, 20 were removed to other charge.

Statistics.

The mortality has been low, since 28 men and 29 women only have died. All but the man to whom we have already referred (as having been suffocated), died from diseases of various kinds; 28 from brain, and 7 from phthisical, and 10 from lung and heart disease.

Four inquests have been held, and 53 post-mortem examinations have been made.

Inquests and
 post-mortem
 examinations.

No resort to restraint is recorded, but we are informed by the books that seclusion has been adopted as a mode of treatment with 4 men and 16 women; with one exception, not often or for a long period; but the exception, a female, was secluded on 49 occasions for altogether 586 hours, on account of her excitement and violence. Ten males and 27 females are registered now as under medical treatment. Ten men and 12 females were in bed when we visited the wards.

Restraint and
 seclusion.

We saw the majority of the patients in their day-rooms, and some at dinner; their conduct was orderly and their clothing was fairly good. The bath-rooms are not what we can approve of in the female division, and for women there is no special infirmary; that provided for the men must be a great comfort on their side of the asylum. The general furniture and fittings of the interior of the main building are of a homely kind, and substantially suitable for the class of patients here received. We should ourselves prefer the substitution of paint for whitewash in some directions, but the medical superintendent appears to differ with us on that point, and the difference is not very material. Many old newspapers were

Condition of
 patients, &c.

- Appendix (C.) lying about, but we should suggest that illustrated periodicals might be more liberally supplied with advantage to the patients.
- Monmouth, &c. Joint Counties Asylum. (Abergavenny.) Dormitories and bedding. The dormitories were all in a proper state; the bedding is horse-hair, and the linen which we examined was clean. On a few beds the blankets placed above the waterproof is too small for its purpose. The night watch consists of one attendant only on each side, and we must consider it a defect that there is no system of tell-tale clocks to stimulate the performance of their duty by those attendants.
- General health. From our observation and enquiries, we can report the patients' general health to be good, making allowance for the cases broken down by years or brain disease. Dr. McCullough, however, mentioned that the day before yesterday several had been attacked by diarrhœa, which he attributed to their having partaken of some compressed American beef; about 30 or 40 women suffered. There was nothing remarkable in the taste of the meat, and it had been eaten with impunity for the last six months. All those attacked are now recovering. The diarrhœa was not dangerous, save where it attacked persons previously in a feeble condition. The extreme heat of the weather has probably conduced to the result, and the attention of the medical superintendent to the meat will doubtless prevent a recurrence of the illness.
- Employment. After inspecting the main building and cottages, we visited the workshops. The men usefully employed in various ways are now 153; the women are 118. Of the former, 92 work on the grounds; many were to-day haymaking.
- Divine Service. We looked into the chapel, which is as it was a year ago, and it certainly is too small for the asylum. One hundred and twenty-three men and 100 women attend on Sundays, and there are still only two services.
- Amusements. The associated entertainments, which must be crippled by the want of a recreation hall, appear to be as frequently given as hitherto. In a word, with the means at his disposal, Dr. McCullough, ably supported by his assistant medical officer, appears to do all he can for the welfare of those placed directly under his charge. Just now the Committee and medical staff must be in such a state of uncertainty as to the future, that many obvious improvements are, we doubt not, impracticable. The counties should, however, lose no time in making proper arrangements, and we trust that their agreement will not be difficult.

NORFOLK ASYLUM.

11 February 1878.

Norfolk Asylum. General condition.

WE have been occupied to-day in our official inspection of this asylum, the result of which has been to leave on our minds a most favourable impression of the institution and its management. We found everywhere the greatest cleanliness and neatness in the building and in the beds, bedding, and furniture, and there is an air of comfort and cheerfulness which cannot fail to exercise a most beneficial influence on those of the patients who are capable of receiving

receiving impressions from their surroundings. We found the ventilation good, and the air, even in the infirmaries, very fresh and pure. In dress and person, the patients generally were clean and tidy, and with few exceptions, were quiet and well ordered. Some, as was natural, became rather excited by our visit, and we had many appeals for release, but no complaints of ill-treatment or unkindness were made to us.

Appendix (C.)
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 Norfolk Asylum.
 General condition.

We proceed to record the changes which have occurred since the last visit of the Commissioners :

Statistics of changes.

—————	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - - -	62	74	136
Discharged - - - - -	18	42	60
Of these, 2 women were discharged relieved, and 3 not improved; all the others recovered.			
Died - - - - -	27	28	55

The causes of death, as returned to us, present no unusual feature. No inquest was found necessary.

In as many as 28 cases, post-mortem examinations were made.

Post-mortem examinations.
 Numbers.

The number of patients on the books this day, is 551, of whom 222 are men and 329 women. All have been seen by us, and we were sorry to observe that the majority of the cases were not of a hopeful character, but rather the reverse. Seven women and one man were in bed, and under medical treatment there are 16 men and 35 women, but generally the health of the patients is good.

Ninety-three men and 192 women are usefully employed in various ways.

Occupations.

The average attendance in the chapel on Sundays is about 390, and on Wednesdays about 270 of the two sexes.

Divine Service

The amusements provided for the patients are frequent and continue as heretofore, and occasional private theatricals are organised.

Amusements.

The present weekly charge is, for county patients, 10 s. 6 d., and for out-patients, 14 s.

Weekly charges.

Various structural alterations and improvements in the old building have been made or are in progress. The alteration in the male infirmary, noticed in the last entry of the Commissioners, has been completed, and this infirmary is supplied with a detached water-closet and scullery, cut off by a passage with cross ventilation. In four of the wards, the present combined water-closets and sculleries are being done away with, and new closets, with cross ventilation of the connecting passage, are being constructed, while the new sculleries will be altogether separate. Some of the wards are, in their turn, being re-papered and whitewashed, and in the day-room of No. 1 ward, the windows have been cut down and pleasant seats have been formed in their recesses.

Structural changes.

The new buildings to accommodate 250 chronic cases, the plans for which have been approved by our Board, have been begun, but

New building for chronic cases, and two

Appendix (C.) two years, probably, will elapse before they will be ready for occupation. In connection with this, an enlargement of the chapel is in progress, and we have suggested that the new portion should be supplied with a distinct door of access, which we find was not originally contemplated. By this means the patients from the new asylum may be kept separate from those occupying the old building, and some trouble will be saved. We understand that the laundry will also be extended.

Norfolk
Asylum.

enlargement
of the chapel.

Seclusion and
restraint.

We have examined all the books and find them properly kept. As regards seclusion and restraint, we observe that 3 men and 5 women were secluded, each on one occasion only, and for a short period, except that a man and a woman were each secluded for the whole day, while no mechanical restraint has been resorted to.

Dining
arrangements.

We saw 314 patients of both sexes at dinner in the hall, and they were exceedingly well behaved, and appeared contented with their food, which was good and abundant.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE ASYLUM.

26 February 1878.

Northampton-
shire Asylum.

Progress
towards com-
pleting the
asylum.

WHEN our Colleagues visited this asylum a year ago, it had then been but very recently opened and occupied, and in their Report they noticed several particulars in which the establishment was then incomplete. It may be useful if we commence our present entry by referring to what has since been done towards the completion of the work then unfinished.

The chapel has been completed, and is now used for Divine Service. All the wards and dormitories on the female side are complete and occupied, and there are now no female patients on the male side. The hydrants throughout the building and the outside mains are complete and fully charged, and we are assured that the water supply in case of fire would be adequate. The airing-courts on the male side have been levelled and laid out and sown with grass seeds, and it is expected that in about a month those on the female side will be in a similar state of completion. The roads and approaches have been made, but they are still rough, and a good deal remains to be done outside, in the way of levelling ground and laying out, to bring the grounds into that state of order and neatness which, we doubt not, is aimed at.

In the wards and dormitories the furnishing has been carried out very well, except in the so-called refractory wards on each side, in which we should be glad to see the present heavy, forbidding-looking furniture replaced by articles similar to those in the other wards. Indeed we would suggest for consideration whether there should be distinct wards at all for the sole use of the noisy or violent patients, and whether it would not be better that such patients should be distributed among the quieter class. Where all are noisy or violent together, one excites the other.

The arrangements for the night supervision of epileptic and suicidal patients are now in good working order, and Dent's tell-
tale

tale clocks have been put up. An electric telegraph has been established from the hall to each ward, and to the superintendent's house, and assistant medical officer's rooms, and is reported to work well, though some of the nurses have yet to learn the working of the apparatus. We find that in the scullery a double boiler, heated by a separate fire, has been put up, with the object of meeting the possible case of a breakdown of the ordinary cooking apparatus. The cost of this has not been large, and we think it a wise precaution. It is in the meantime used for steaming vegetables.

Appendix (C.)
Northamptonshire Asylum.
Epileptic and suicidal cases.

Before leaving the subject of the structural arrangements, we would suggest that ventilators from the corridors should be placed in the wall of No. 1 Dormitory in the laundry block, the air in which we found objectionable; also, that curtains should be put up between the baths in the bath-rooms on the female side. Anything tending to encourage decency and a sense of self-respect is very desirable.

Suggested improvements.

The state of the building, the whole of which we have gone through, and of the beds and bedding, as well as of the ventilation generally, is most satisfactory.

General condition of the building.

There are to-day on the books of the asylum the names of 523 patients, 275 of the male and 248 of the female sex. Of these 523, 492 are of the pauper and 31 of the private class. The admissions, discharges, and deaths, since the last visit, have been as follows:—

Statistics.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted :			
Pauper - - - - -	205	114	319
Private - - - - -	16	21	37
	221	135	356
Discharged :			
Pauper - - - - -	25	28	53
Private - - - - -	5	7	12
	30	35	65
Died - - - - -	41	13	54

Of the patients of the pauper class discharged, 44 are stated to have recovered, and of the private class 7, making a total of 51 recoveries.

Of the registered causes of death only one calls for notice, namely, the case of a patient who died of apoplexy, resulting from a fall. An inquest was held, the circumstances of which were reported to our office at the time. In all cases post-mortem examinations, without objections from friends, were made.

Inquest.
Post-mortem examinations.

We found the patients to-day, of whom we have seen all but one man, who has escaped and has not yet been recaptured, tolerably quiet. They are, however, not a very hopeful class; and we noticed many chronic, demented cases, as our Colleagues did

Conduct of the patients.

- Appendix (C.) last year. Gathered here from various asylums, it is not probable that the best specimens would be sent, and we can appreciate the difficulties which Dr. Millson has had to contend with in organising a new establishment under the rapid and large influx of somewhat unmanageable patients, aided only by a staff not yet fully trained to its duties.
- Northamptonshire Asylum. Conduct of the patients.
- Restraint and seclusion. There has been no restraint used, and the seclusion recorded has been, of 9 males on 15 occasions, for a total of 129 hours, and of 11 females on 16 occasions; but no male has been secluded since September last, and since the end of July only two females have been so treated.
- Clothing. The state of the clothing of both sexes is good. All the men have now Sunday suits, which are worn also at the associated amusements.
- Dining arrangements. To-day we saw 186 men and 184 women at dinner in the dining-hall, and their conduct was very orderly.
- On last Sunday 224 patients attended service in the chapel, and there are daily prayers in the dining-hall, which are attended by about the same number.
- Occupations. As regards employment, we find 75 men engaged as gardeners, 6 as laundrymen, 2 stokers, 1 engineer, 7 as carpenters, &c., 21 in various domestic service, and 44 in various trades, as shoemaking, &c., making a total of about 190; and there are 150 women employed in the work of the asylum, and in serving.
- Attendants. As to the staff, the office of inspector has been abolished, but the number of attendants has been increased with the increase of patients. The proportion of attendants on the male side is one to 13, and on the female side one to 11. We were sorry to hear several complaints from patients of rough usage by attendants; and without attributing undue weight to such complaints, they were yet so numerous as to lead us to fear there may be some foundation for them. We would urge most strongly on the committee, and on Dr. Millson, the necessity for extreme caution in the selection, and unremitting care in the supervision, of the persons engaged for the very difficult and delicate task which an attendant has to perform, and prompt punishment for any dereliction of duty.
- Amusements. The amusements provided for the patients are of the usual character and frequency, but there is still a lack of books and papers.
- Dietary. The dietary remains unchanged.
- Rate of maintenance. The weekly charge is, for unions in county, 11 s.; for the borough of Northampton and for Peterborough, 13 s.; for out-counties and other asylums, 14 s. and 15 s.; and for private patients, 15 s. and 21 s. Considering the latter payments, we think the accommodation for the private patients very satisfactory.

NORTHUMBERLAND ASYLUM.

28 August 1878.

Northumberland Asylum.

WE have this day made a careful inspection of this asylum, and have pleasure in reporting that the progressive improvement which has

has been noticed here by our Colleagues on former occasions still continues, and is manifested in many details. Some of the suggestions made by our Colleagues at the last visit have been adopted, and others will, we are assured, have attention in due course.

Appendix (C.)
Northumber-
land Asylum.

Among the principal works which have been carried out, we may specially mention the improvement by painting and decoration, and the introduction of pictures and statuettes, of the No. 3 female ward, and the repainting of several of the corridors and rooms; the removal of the walls separating the sitting-rooms from the corridors, in No. 3 ward, on each side; the putting in order of several lavatories and closets on the female side, which had become offensive, and which work is being continued, where necessary, throughout the building; the supply of an additional pumping engine, and the erection of additional buildings at the farm. We are informed that the adoption of more efficient means of protection against fire is a subject now under the consideration of the Committee, and that plans for the purpose will probably soon be submitted for approval.

Improvements.

The general condition of the wards was satisfactory. The day-rooms and corridors are cheerful and well furnished; we would, however, suggest that as occasion permits the dormitories might be supplied with a few pictures. We have also to call attention to the water-closets, in many of which the self-acting apparatus appears to be out of order, as no water flowed when the seats were tried.

State of wards,
&c.

Some of the bed canvas requires tightening, but as a rule the beds and bedding are well attended to and in good order. Flock beds are gradually being replaced by hair, and cotton sheets by linen material.

Bedding, &c.

As regards the patients, we find that the number at present under treatment is 419, of whom 229 are of the male sex and 190 of the female. They are further divided into 9 of the private class, 22 out-county patients, 21 chargeable to the county, and 367 chargeable to unions and parishes of the county.

Statistics.

The present rates for maintenance are, for ordinary pauper patients, 11 s.; for out-county patients, 14 s.; and for the private patients the charge varies from 15 s. to 21 s.

Since the last visit there have been the following changes:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - - -	97	89	186
Discharged - - - - -	51	46	97
Died - - - - -	34	29	63

Sixty-six recoveries are recorded, and 3 of the patients discharged were found not to be insane.

The most fatal of the causes of death is stated to have been phthisis, from which as many as 26 died. General paralysis accounted for seven deaths, and organic brain disease for nine. The remaining deaths resulted from diseases not unusual in asylums. There has no epidemic complaint, and only one fatal casualty. This was the case of a man suffering from general paralysis, who

Inquest.

- Appendix (C.) slipped off a bench, and in the fall fractured a rib. A coroner's inquest was held, and a verdict returned that the deceased died from general paralysis, accelerated by an accidental fall. This was the only inquest which has been held since the last inspection.
- Northumberland Asylum, Inquest. In 33 cases post-mortem examinations have been made.
- Post-mortem examinations. No great amount of excitement was manifested by the patients during our progress through the wards, though there were a few rather noisy women.
- Dining arrangements. The demeanour of those of each sex, whom we saw assembled at their excellent dinner of roast beef and cabbage, with bread and beer, in the large dining-rooms on each side, was most orderly, and all appeared to be satisfied with their food. We trust the time is not far distant when a large dining-hall capable of holding the majority of the patients of both sexes, and of serving as a recreation-room, will be erected. The advantage of such a room would speedily be felt.
- Clothing. The condition of the dress in both divisions was satisfactory, and on the male side more neatness was observable than is often found to exist.
- General health. The general bodily health is at present good. We find that 20 males and 15 females are registered as taking medicine, and very few patients are confined to bed.
- Seclusion and restraint. No seclusion has been resorted to, but we find that one male and 2 females have worn locked gloves for a total period of 63 days, for surgical reasons, and one male and 30 female patients have been "wet-packed" for an aggregate period of 141 hours. But this latter treatment has never been applied in any case for longer than two hours at one time; and Dr. McDowall is satisfied with the result in the majority of cases.
- Employment. One hundred and thirty-two males and 158 females, are returned to us as being usefully employed, as follows: 41 males on the land; 18 assisting artisans; 48 in upholstering; 32 in ward cleaning, and 19 in other ways; and 35 women in cleaning wards; 6 in the kitchen; 40 in the laundry, and 51 in sewing, knitting, &c.
- Divine Service. There were 105 male and 104 female patients at Divine Service last Sunday, and those usually attending the associated amusements number 60 to 70 of each sex.
- Amusements. There is the customary weekly dance, and cricket for the men thrice a week; while there have been occasional concerts and theatrical entertainments.
- We understand that a large number of patients take exercise beyond the airing-courts, in the very pretty grounds which surround this asylum, and which are kept in excellent order. We think that some of the airing-courts, and in particular those used by the more excited patients, need improvement and embellishment by plants and flowers; and, notwithstanding that some damage may be done by destructive patients, we think the experiment worth trying. The paths too, in some of the courts, need repair, which Dr. McDowall assures us will be done.
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NOTTS ASYLUM.

20 and 22 July 1878.

THE last visit to this asylum paid by our Colleagues was on the 13th and 14th of November last. At that time there were 395 patients under Dr. Phillimore's care. There is now a slight decrease in the numbers, there being at present 390 patients, of whom 186 are males and 204 are females. Of these 97 men and 100 women are county and county union patients. Thirty-four men and 36 women belong to the extended borough of Nottingham, but these are considered to belong, as regards charges, for the present, to the county. Fifty-two men and 68 women are chargeable to the old borough of Nottingham, and 3 men belong to the borough of Newark. The weekly rate for the county patients is 10 s.; for the borough patients, 11 s.; and for the Newark patients, 14 s.

Notts Asylum.
Statistics.

The following table shows the changes which have taken place since the last visit:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - -	34	31	65
Discharged as recovered -	15	12	27
Relieved, or not improved -	2	5	7
Died - - - -	20	16	36

Of those admitted, 15 were re-admissions; 7 men and 8 women. No patients were absent on leave. Since the 1st January last we are informed that no patients have been admitted belonging to the old borough. The recoveries have been, during the last eight months, in the proportion of 41 per cent. to the admissions.

The mortality has been at the rate of 13.70 per cent, per annum, calculated on the average daily numbers resident. This is about three per cent. higher than the average rate in English county and borough asylums.

Post-mortem examinations were made in three instances only, and in these the deaths were recorded, respectively, as due to pulmonary consumption; melancholia, with convulsions; and disease of the arteries of the brain. Post-mortem examinations.

In the last-named the patient died suddenly in the night, and it was the only instance on which a coroner's inquest was held. The circumstances were reported to our Board at the time, and formed the subject of correspondence between the Commissioners and the superintendent and Committee of Visitors; as regards the other deaths, no unusual or exceptional causes are assigned; 6 being ascribed to general paralysis, 5 to epilepsy, 12 to disease of the heart and lungs, and 5 to senile decay. Inquest.

The difficulties hitherto said to exist in obtaining permission to make post-mortem examinations will, we hope, be overcome, and that, for the future, the proportion of these examinations to the deaths will be so largely increased, that, among other advantages secured, the

Appendix (C.) the causes of death may be ascertained with greater certainty than
Notts Asylum. can be the case at present.

The general health of the inmates is at present fairly good, and there were only 8 patients voluntarily in bed; 4 of each sex. Under medical treatment, there are 16 men and 14 women.

We saw all the patients in both divisions; conversed with many; and afforded to all the opportunity of making known to us their wishes and complaints. In one ward in each division there was some noisy excitement, though, in the rest of the wards, the patients were tolerably quiet. The dangerous patient, referred to by our Colleagues in their last entry, has been removed to another asylum.

State of patients.

The men and women were both well clothed, and they were clean and tidy in appearance.

We had many appeals for release, but from none who were at present fit for discharge. A few who are recovering, and who will soon be able to leave, were contented with the prospect of early discharge.

Restraint and seclusion.

No patient was mechanically restrained, and no male patient was in seclusion, but two women were locked in their rooms, owing to violent or troublesome conduct. According to the medical journal mechanical restraint has not been used since the last visit; but during this interval of eight months, seclusion appears to have been rather largely employed, 20 of the men and 12 of the women having been so treated; the former on 56 occasions for a total duration of 428 hours, and the latter on 94 occasions for an aggregate of 589 hours.

Divine Service.

According to the returns supplied to us the attendance at Divine Service on Sunday last included 99 men and 78 women, while at the week-day service 75 men, but only 33 women, were present.

Staff of attendants.

The staff of attendants consists of 13 day and one night attendant on the male side; and of one head and 12 day attendants, and two night nurses on the female side.

Employment.

The number of patients employed and their occupations, not including those assisting in cleaning the wards, is shown by the following table:—

MEN.		WOMEN.	
On the land - -	22	Needlework and knitting.	19
In kitchen and offices -	4	Kitchen and offices -	11
In workshops and at trades.	14	Laundry and wash-house.	30

The number of men employed on the land and assisting tradesmen is still very small. With a slight addition to the staff, and if this addition included a head attendant, so often recommended by the Commissioners, we have no doubt that many men now unoccupied might be employed with benefit to themselves and advantage to the institution.

Several male patients complained to us that they were not allowed to

to work on the land, and that, as a rule, they were limited for exercise to the airing-courts, which are but small in size, and, owing to the rapid slope, not very favourable for that purpose. A proper room for hair picking is much wanted, and might be found in that now used by the gardener, if he could be transferred elsewhere. Appendix (C.)
Notts Asylum.

The first day of our visit was one of the two days in the week on which meat is not given. The dinner which we saw in the female wards consisted of red currant pudding and beer. It was good in quality, and liked by many, but some complained of its unsubstantial character. This objection might be met by allowing bread and cheese in addition, as is the case on the other pudding day in the week, as to which we had no complaint. Dining
arrangements.

The in-door associated amusements are still held only monthly in the ironing-room, and we desire to repeat the remarks made on this subject by the last Visiting Commissioners. Amusements.

We found the rooms generally clean, and the beds and bedding, with a few exceptions on the female side in the old building, in good order. We are glad to report a marked improvement throughout the whole of the wards, as regards brightness and cheerfulness, due to the fact that the whole of the interior has been painted and the day-rooms papered, in good taste, since the last visit. On the removal of the borough patients further improvements will, we hope, be made in the way of increased light in some day-rooms, and in better means of ventilation in the dormitories and single-rooms of the old building. The better lighting of the water-closets by gas still needs attention. State of
rooms, &c.

During the last month the female epileptic patients have been brought together at night into dormitories and single rooms, where they have the continuous supervision of a special night attendant; no such arrangement for the epileptics as yet exists on the male side, but it is equally needed, and we are glad to learn that it is proposed to adopt it as soon as possible. Epileptics.

It would be well to include the suicidal patients in this system of continuous night supervision. Suicidal
patients.

We have pointed out to Dr. Phillimore, that on the female side the arrangements will not be complete until each single room is lighted by a gas burner, placed externally, and an opening made in each door to allow the attendant, without entering the room, to readily hear and see the patient. A tell-tale clock, with at least two recording stations, should be procured, so that the special attendant's wakefulness can be tested half hourly.

One, also, for the ordinary female night attendant is still necessary, and there should be at least one recording station in each ward, both in the male and the female divisions.

OXFORD ASYLUM.

21 and 22 October 1878.

THIS asylum was visited by our Colleagues on the 7th and 8th of December last year, since which time the following changes have taken place:— Oxford
Asylum.
Statistics,

Appendix (C.)					MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Oxford Asylum.	Admitted	-	-	-	39	56	95
Statistics.	Discharged, recovered	-	-	-	11	16	27
	„ relieved and not improved	-	-	-	22	40	62
	Died	-	-	-	13	25	38

The total number now on the books is 476 ; of these 206 are male paupers and 270 are female paupers ; but three of the females are out on trial, so that there are at present within the asylum 473 of both sexes.

This asylum was built for 444 patients, but by placing beds in the corridors which is not in our opinion at all a desirable practice, it is possible, to provide accommodation for 480 patients, so that the asylum may be said, practically, to be full. There are at present 82 patients here who belong to the county of Berks, which county until June 1879, is entitled to 83 beds here ; but on the other hand this county has 58 patients, 44 male and 14 female, in the Bucks Asylum at Stone, and 15 females in the Kent Asylum at Chartham, making 73 in all, for whom accommodation will be found here as soon as the Berks patients are removed. How this asylum can be enlarged, or what is to be done to provide for its increasing wants, is a question which will have soon to be decided, and can hardly admit of delay. We are informed that it will be almost impossible to get any great increase of land adjoining the present limited extent which now belongs to the asylum, but the possibility of doing so, or devising some other means of affording more accommodation, will, we feel sure, receive the early attention of the Committee.

Water supply.

The water supply, which our Colleagues heard might not prove sufficient, owing to the operations of the Oxford sewage farm which is close to the asylum, is now satisfactorily provided for ; pipes have been laid down, and a reservoir capable of containing 300,000 gallons is in course of construction, and may, we hope, be completed by the beginning of next year. This reservoir will communicate with the existing one, which contains about 200,000 gallons, so, we think, that there is now no fear but that an adequate supply will be always obtainable.

Inquest.

The deaths since the last visit have been nearly 10 per cent. per annum, which is the average rate in county asylums ; but considering the character and age of the patients who are resident here, we consider this proportion is on the whole satisfactory. There has been one coroner's inquest held, which gave rise to a great deal of correspondence with our office on the question as to the legality of the medical superintendent making a post-mortem examination, after having given notice to the coroner of the death of a patient ; the facts with the verdict have been so fully reported to our Board, that there is no need to make any further mention of the circumstances here.

Post-mortem examinations.

It is satisfactory to be able to state that post-mortem examinations were made in 19 cases.

Epileptics and suicidal patients.

There are now in the asylum over 50 of each sex who are classed

as

as epileptics, and 32 males and 45 females who are considered as dangerously suicidal; though, as at the last visit, these are for the most part placed in special dormitories under the care of attendants who sit up with them all night. We are sorry to learn that there is no means yet taken to test the wakefulness of the attendants, and ensuring that they do not leave the dormitories during the night, and we would again suggest that tell-tale clocks be provided for this purpose.

Appendix (C.)

Oxford Asylum.

Epileptics and suicidal patients.

Considering the class of cases now in the asylum, the general health may be considered fairly good; 5 men and 11 women were in bed, and 12 men and 13 women were entered as taking medicine.

General health.

Since the last visit no one has been restrained. One man was in seclusion when we passed through the wards. Seclusion has been resorted to in 12 cases on 58 occasions, and for a total of 339 hours, but out of this number it is to be noted that two epileptic patients have been secluded respectively on 15 and 28 occasions, and for a total of 111 and 167 hours.

Restraint and seclusion.

The demeanour of the patients was most orderly and quiet, and there was very little excitement evinced by any one. We conversed with several of the patients, and gave to all an opportunity of making known their complaints. We had one complaint on the score of ill-usage by an attendant, which we investigated, and feel sure it was a groundless charge. The women who sit at work in the associated epileptic dormitory complained that in the winter it was so cold that they could hardly work, and that their fingers became numbed. We think that if dormitories are to be used as day-rooms, it is very desirable that in winter fires should be lighted, if it were only to give a cheerful appearance to the rooms, and that they should not depend, as they do entirely now, on the hot air pipes for warmth. The only other complaints were on the score of undue detention, but there was no one who complained fitted for discharge, indeed, there are very few who seemed to us to give any hopes of ultimate recovery.

The dress of the women was good and fairly tidy, but we think more attention should be paid to that of the men, several of whom were allowed to slobber all over their clothes; it would be well if the worst of these cases were provided with waterproof bibs.

Clothing.

But one can hardly expect the attendants to take care of the patients, until some little regard is required of them in respect of their own clothing, and this, in our opinion, will not be done until they are provided with uniforms, which is now the case in almost all county asylums. They seemed as a body intelligent, but we hope that some means may be found to ensure more attention to their personal appearance.

Attendants.

The patients who attended Divine Service last Sunday were 55 men and 106 women, and the average number at daily prayers is about 55 of both sexes. The chapel has only been whitewashed and painted, in other respects it remains as before. It is not a desirable building, being very hot in summer and cold in winter, as we are informed. We hope that at no distant date a chapel may be built, and the present building converted to some other purpose.

Divine Service.

Appendix (C.)
Oxford
Asylum.
Amusements.

Cricket has been played frequently in the summer, and about 88 patients attend the weekly dances, and nearly double that number the theatrical entertainments, and readings which are given frequently by the kindness of some gentlemen living in the neighbourhood.

We are glad to be able to report that the fire brigade are always exercised regularly once a fortnight, and have now regular instruction in their turn of duty.

One hundred and sixteen men and 187 women find employment as follows:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Ward cleaners - - - -	63	42	105
Laundry - - - -	0	39	39
Kitchen and offices - - -	7	4	11
On land and farm - - - -	40	0	40
Shoemakers - - - -	2	0	2
Tailors - - - -	2	0	2
Other trades - - - -	2	0	2
Needlework, &c. - - - -	0	102	102

Dining
arrangements.

We saw the dinners for the patients on both days of our visit, which consisted on the first day of currant pudding and beer, and on the second day of roast and boiled mutton, potatoes, cabbage, and beer; it was good in quality and seemed liked.

State of wards.

The wards were clean and in good order, as were also the beds and bedding. The baths are now very old and the water does not readily run off; it would be very desirable if new baths of Stourbridge ware, which is very easy to keep clean, and to see when it is not so, could be gradually provided to replace the ones now in use when they become worn out.

In the right hand corner of the male airing-court there is a trap, which has come into general use as an urinal; its present appearance is very unsightly; we would suggest, if it be not possible to discontinue its use altogether, that some means be adopted by a high iron screen, or otherwise, to hide the corner from general view.

In conclusion, we are glad to be able to report that the general state of the asylum is creditable to Dr. Sankey and his staff.

SALOP AND MONTGOMERY ASYLUM.

19 and 20 June 1878.

Salop and
Montgomery
Asylum.
Statistics.

DURING the 15 months which have passed since the asylum was last inspected by Commissioners, namely, on the 17th March 1877, the following changes have occurred among the patients placed under treatment here:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.	Appendix (C) Salop and Montgomery Asylum.
Admitted - - - - -	85	95	181	
Discharged - - - - -	78	99	177	
Deaths - - - - -	30	28	58	

Sixty of the patients who were discharged are recorded as "recovered," 41 as "relieved," and 18 as "not improved." Twelve of the last category were transferred under the contract to the Parkside Asylum.

The causes of the 58 deaths which have occurred present no feature calling for special notice. In 22 cases post-mortem examinations of the deceased were made, and three coroners' inquests were held. The circumstances attending the deaths in respect of which these inquests were held, were duly reported to our office. The rate of mortality during 1877, calculated on the average daily number of patients resident, was 9.1 per annum. In the 15 months elapsed since the last visit of Commissioners, but which include a large proportion of the winter season, the rate has been slightly over 11 per cent.

There are now on the books of the asylum the names of 246 male and 280 female patients, of whom one patient of each sex is at present on trial. In addition to the foregoing there are at the Parkside Asylum 26 men and 49 women, making a general total (on yesterday, the 19th) of 601 patients. The Visiting Committee, however, yesterday discharged, or sent on trial, 12 patients, of whom 5 have actually left, and the remainder will shortly be removed, while one patient was admitted, so that practically there are now 12 vacancies here.

The 601 patients mentioned above were chargeable, 392 to Salop and Wenlock, 105 to the county of Montgomery, 71 to Shrewsbury, 13 to Oswestry, 12 to Bridgnorth, 7 to Ludlow, and one to Uttoxeter. The last will shortly be removed to Stafford.

The present weekly charge is 9 s. 7½ d.

We have on the present occasion visited all parts of the asylum, and seen all the resident patients. The latter we found, in general, very quiet and well-behaved, and in a satisfactory condition as regards dress and personal appearance, and cleanliness. From this remark, however, we must except one man, whom we found in a single room, lying on a mattress, unclothed, and only covered by a counterpane. We are informed that for some months this patient has persistently refused to dress himself, and remains the greater part of his time lying on the floor in a state of nudity, except for the covering mentioned above. We think that means might and should be found of bringing this patient to act in a more rational manner, and to wear his clothes in a proper way; and we trust that every expedient will be tried to bring about this result.

We have made the inquiries required by the statute, and we find that about 150 to 160 patients of each sex attend Divine Service on Sundays; that about 45 males and 48 females take walking exercis

- Appendix (C.) exercise beyond the grounds, an increase upon the number last reported; that the amusements customary in public asylums in the forms of weekly dances, concerts, theatrical entertainments, and a Christmas tree, have been liberally afforded; and that about 140 men and 170 women are usefully employed. Of the men so employed, 55 work on the farm or in the garden, 30 are helpers in the wards, 19 work at coir and hair picking, 24 work at or assist in various trades; 5 help in the laundry, and the remainder are occupied in other ways. Twelve women work in the kitchen, 29 in the laundry, 47 are ward-helpers, and about 80 are usually engaged in sewing or knitting.
- Salop and Montgomery Asylum. Amusements.
- Employment of patients.
- Seclusion and restraint. No patient was in seclusion, or was mechanically restrained on the occasion of our visit, but the records (which appear to be very accurately kept) show that since the last visit seclusion has been resorted to in the case of 8 males, on 46 occasions, for a total of 322 hours, and of 23 females, on 197 occasions, for an aggregate of 723 hours. Four women, however, were the subjects of seclusion on 104 of these occasions, the times being those of meals, when they were placed in single rooms during the absence of some of the nurses at mess, to prevent their interfering with other patients and stealing their food, as they are apt to do. In all the other cases of seclusion, maniacal excitement was the reason for it. As regards restraint, we find that 5 patients have been so treated, four for surgical reasons, and the fifth for extreme violence.
- Attendants. The staff of attendants consists of 22 on the male and 21 on the female side, and there are, in addition, 9 tradesmen and 8 female domestic servants.
- We can report favourably of the cleanliness and cheerfulness of the wards and dormitories, and of the condition of the beds and bedding.
- Structural improvements. Among the structural improvements which have been effected since the last visit, we may mention the substitution of a three-seated water-closet for the objectionable earth-closets in female ward No. 5; the erection of a new Stourbridge-bath in No. 6 female ward; the improvement of the meat-store, and the repainting of Nos. 6 and 7 male wards, and of the new colonnade in the female airing-courts for No. 6 ward. A similar colonnade, and corresponding alteration in No. 6 male court, have been ordered; and we are glad to find that some much-needed decoration of the chapel and a re-arrangement of the seats have also been sanctioned by the Justices.
- Structural defects. We are aware that, owing to the existing uncertainty as to the future arrangements between the Counties of Salop and Montgomery, as regards this asylum, the Visiting Justices are reluctant to propose any serious structural alterations or improvements, although many are greatly needed.
- We must, however, again call attention to the defects which appear to us most pressing. These are notably the laundry and workshops, the want of suitable receiving-rooms for patients, and visiting-rooms where patients may be seen by their friends. The latter defect was brought forcibly to our notice during our visit, when an excited patient just admitted had to be retained for some time

time in the small passage used equally for visiting, and in which were seated the friends of a patient whom they had come to see. Appendix (C.)

The outside staircases to serve for escape from fire, noticed in the last entry, have been completed; but nothing has yet been done towards establishing a system of internal hydrants. This is a work which should certainly be carried out without delay. We have also to suggest that boarded floors should be laid over the tiles in the basement corridor, in which are situated the general bath-rooms of the two divisions. At present, the patients, after bathing, have to dress standing on the tiled floors on which some pieces of matting are then spread. We further suggest that Dent's tell-tale clock should be brought into use in the epileptic dormitories and elsewhere, to test the watchfulness of the night-attendants. With reference to the male epileptic dormitory, we approve of a suggestion of Dr. Strange to remove a wall (substituting a girder for support of the roof), so as to throw the smaller dormitory more into association with the others. There are now 39 epileptics of the male, and 36 of the female sex among the patients here. Salop and
Montgomery
Asylum.

Improvements
required.

Epileptic
dormitory.

In visiting the front garden, Dr. Strange called our attention to the circumstance that a patient was poisoned here two years ago by eating yew leaves and berries, and that last summer several patients were again found picking these from the yew trees which grow in this garden, and eating them, so that it was necessary to use the stomach-pump, and that in consequence he was unable now to allow the patients the full use and enjoyment of this garden. We think it very unfortunate that the patients should lose the benefit of walking in these very pretty grounds, and although the yew trees are certainly an ornament, we trust that the Committee will sanction their removal.

We have inspected the dinners served to the patients on both days of our visit, and have examined the provisions in the stores, and all appeared to be in good quality, and the former were liberal in quantity. Dietary.

SOMERSET AND BATH ASYLUM.

17 December 1878.

THERE are to-day on the books of the asylum the names of 324 male and 419 female patients, making a general total of 743. Four of these are private patients, 732 are chargeable to the county or unions of the county, and 7 are chargeable to the borough of Bridgwater. The numbers given above show an increase of 32 male and 65 female patients since the 2nd of May 1877, when the asylum was last visited by members of our Board, but the increase of accommodation in the asylum has not been at all in an equal ratio, so that we find the institution now overcrowded. This remark refers more especially to the female division. Relief, however, will be afforded by the detached block for 44 female patients, which has been commenced; but on the male side, even with the additional room gained by the new wing, the asylum must be considered full. Somerset and
Bath Asylum.
Statistics.

Appendix (C.)
Somerset and
Bath Asylum.
Statistics.

The pressure for space is somewhat lessened by granting freely leave of absence on trial, there being at present 31 patients, 14 males and 17 females, out on probation.

The present rates of maintenance are: For the county patients, 9 s. 4 d. per week; for the patients chargeable to Bridgwater, 12 s. 6½ d., and for the private patients, from 12 s. 10 d. to 15 s. 2 d. weekly.

Since the 2nd May 1877 there have been the following admissions, discharges, and deaths:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admissions - - - -	141	179	320
Discharges - - - -	56	66	122
Of whom recovered - - - -	42	57	99
„ relieved - - - -	11	9	20
„ not improved - - - -	3	0	3
Died - - - -	51	51	102

The assigned causes of death in these cases are:—

	MALES.	FEMALES	TOTAL.
General paralysis - - - -	5	4	9
Epilepsy - - - -	6	7	13
Other forms of brain disease - - - -	5	8	13
Exhaustion after mania and melancholia - - - -	6	8	14
Pulmonary consumption - - - -	10	5	15
Other forms of lung disease and heart disease - - - -	10	7	17
Disease of abdominal organs - - - -	1	3	4
Senile decay - - - -	7	7	14
Suicide - - - -	—	1	1
Suffocation in epileptic fit - - - -	—	1	1
Purpura - - - -	1	0	1
TOTAL - - - -	51	51	102

The circumstances of the cases of suicide and suffocation were reported to our Board at the time of their occurrence. The latter, however, may be referred to by us as illustrating the necessity which exists for altering the doors of single rooms intended for the occupation of epileptic patients, so as to enable attendants to observe the patients without opening the doors, for we are informed that the patient who died was a violent woman while under the influence of her attacks, and that after being placed in the room the nurses were afraid to open the door, and the patient was therefore left for a considerable time without supervision. At the same time, we cannot consider

consider the reason given for the absence of the requisite supervision to be altogether satisfactory. Appendix (C.)

The case of suicide led to the suggestion from our Board that shutters should be fixed to the windows of single rooms, in which patients with a suicidal tendency are placed, and we learn that this has been done. Somerset and Bath Asylum, Statistics.

Inquests were held in these two cases and in three others, in which, however, the causes of death do not call for special notice. Inquests.

Post-mortem examinations were made in 67 instances. Post-mortem examinations.

During our progress through the wards, which occupied us during the whole of yesterday and a portion of to-day, we have seen all the patients who are in residence. We found them very quiet, and generally contented, and the majority were in a satisfactory condition as regards dress and personal cleanliness. Among the worst class of patients, however, we think, making full allowance for the difficulties of the case, that greater care and attention on the part of the attendants might lead to a better condition in the above respects than we observed to exist.

Fifteen men and 28 women were in bed at the time of our visit. There is, however, no epidemic disorder, and the general health of the patients is good, no more than 15 males and 18 females being recorded as under medical treatment. Many of the patients in bed were suffering from general paralysis or epilepsy.

We find recorded that 13 females and 8 males have been secluded since the last visit; the former on 14 occasions for a total of 86 hours, and the latter on 12 occasions for a total of 79 hours. Seclusion.

Our Colleagues at the last visit referred to the question of what is considered "seclusion" in this asylum, and we must also allude to it. We found yesterday a female patient locked in a single room, and on inquiring if the case were reported as one of seclusion, were informed that it was not; and that as our Colleagues also were told, it is only when the shutter of the window is closed as well as the door, that "seclusion" is considered to exist, notwithstanding that the patient is locked up against his or her will. We cannot agree in this definition of the term, and must express our opinion that when in the daytime a patient is locked into a single room, without his or her consent, and against his or her will, that patient is "secluded" within the meaning of the Act of Parliament, notwithstanding that the shutter of the window is left unfastened.

As regards mechanical restraint, only one instance of its use is recorded, that of a woman who wore locked gloves during three days to prevent self-destruction. Restraint.

The returns furnished to us inform us that 196 of the male patients are usefully employed, and that of these, 53 are employed as artizans, 44 as labourers on the farm and in the gardens, and 99 in domestic offices. The corresponding returns on the female side show that 200 women find useful occupation, 44 in the laundry, 13 in the kitchen, 12 in dressmaking, 4 in the dining hall, 77 in various descriptions of needlework, and 50 in assisting attendants. Employment.

While on this subject, we desire to call the attention of the Visiting Committee to what appears to us to be a want of proper care

- Appendix (C.) Somerset and Bath Asylum. care and supervision of the female patients employed in the kitchen under the male cook. The "regulations" render this functionary responsible "for the safe return to their respective day-rooms" of the patients assisting in the kitchen, so that in fact female patients are placed in the charge of a man. This arrangement is not a satisfactory one, and we think that so long as a male cook is employed, the care and charge of the female patients assisting him should be placed in the hands of a proper female attendant.
- Divine Service. The patients at church last Sunday were, 145 males and 170 females; the average attendance on week days is about 180.
- Amusement. Nearly 500 patients usually attend the associated dances and other amusements; 180 take exercise beyond the grounds of the asylum; while 144 do not go beyond their airing-courts. The customary round of amusements has been provided for the patients, and at the present moment a theatrical representation is in course of rehearsal.
- Staff of attendants. The asylum is at present without the services of a head attendant on either side. We trust that suitable persons for these most important posts will soon be found, and that the Committee will not hesitate to offer such terms as will secure good officials. Other than head attendants, the staff now consists of 35 attendants on the male side, and 41 on the female side. We regret to observe that as many as 45 attendants of both sexes have been in the service of the asylum less than 12 months. We must again urge the Committee to consider whether the wages they pay are sufficient to induce persons to remain in their service.
- Condition of Asylum. Turning now to the state of the building, we are glad to report that we found the wards and dormitories in good order, clean and cheerful, and well warmed and ventilated. The day-rooms and corridors are well supplied with furniture and objects of interest, and the dormitories with beds and bedding, which were clean and well attended to. A good stock of illustrated and other papers, books, and games is kept up, and affords amusement to the patients, which they appear to appreciate. Several of the wards have undergone cleaning, re-colouring, and decoration since the last visit.
- Additions and improvements. The structural additions and improvements, effected or in progress, are chiefly: the construction of a reservoir giving a high-pressure service of water; the completion of the new male extension, with 34 single rooms (this is partially occupied); the construction of a new weighbridge; a new house for foul linen; dairy; cottages for labourers; the new mortuary chapel; new laundry buildings and re-arrangement of old; and the new detached block for female patients. The mortuary chapel is now being slated, but little has yet been done in the last two works in the above list.
- Although so much work is in hand that we hesitate to allude to other matters which call for attention, we must yet notice the dining hall, which greatly needs re-decoration; the mortuary and post-mortem room, which are quite unsuitable; the want of plate-racks and other conveniences in some of the sculleries, and the improvement of the ventilation of the attics by gaseliers, such as are in use in other parts of the building.
- The present visiting-rooms appear to us inadequate for the greatly increased

increased numbers in the asylum, and to be badly placed, affording as they do means of egress in great measure uncontrolled. Appendix (C.)

We observe that recording clocks have been placed in the epileptic dormitories, but they are not of the best or cheapest description. Somerset and Bath Asylum. Epileptics.

We conclude this entry by repeating in the strongest terms the recommendation of our Colleagues last year, of an increase in the medical staff of this asylum. The large addition to the number of patients treated here, which has occurred in the interval, shows clearly that the appointment of a second assistant medical officer ought not to be delayed. Medical staff.

STAFFORDSHIRE ASYLUMS.—1. STAFFORD.

3 June 1878.

SINCE the Commissioners in Lunacy last visited this asylum, several grants of money have been made at sessions for important improvements in several directions, some of them, at least, in accordance with recommendations made by members of our Board; but these works have been properly suspended (except in regard to alterations in gas supply and the purchase of certain furniture and fittings), until the committee shall have fully considered the possibility of acquiring, and the propriety of purchasing, certain land contiguous to the asylum estate. Staffordshire Asylums. (Stafford.) Suspension of improvements.

Works executed which we deem it right to notice, are the completion of the general bath-room on the female side, and the admission of more light into the basement ward occupied by the more turbulent women, the flooring of which has been altered from flags of stone to pitch pine. This ward has also been made more cheerful by paint and linoleum, and it is better warmed than was formerly the case. The detached block is not finished, but the greater part of the building is roofed in, and we understand that it will be ready for occupation next winter. Workmen are engaged in taking up the flooring of No. 3 female gallery in the main building, and replacing the mortar with planks; it was the last mortar floor which existed in the asylum. This proceeding in No. 3 has necessitated the removal of its occupants to other wards temporarily, consequently there is much overcrowding in the female division, more so than on the men's side. Works executed.

The women are only two in excess of the men. The total number of patients on the books is 538, no one of whom was absent on leave at the time of our inspection. We, therefore, saw all, and, as usual, we spoke to very many. The women were in their wards and airing-courts. The bulk of the male patients—viz., 194—we saw at dinner in the hall; the meat pie and beer served to them we tasted; both were good, and the rations were liberal in quantity. Of the patients' behaviour in our presence we can report favourably; the men were especially quiet and orderly in conduct. The dress of both sexes was suitable for the season of the year, clean and tidy. Diet, Clothing, &c.

We learnt from the assistant medical officer (in the absence for a few

Appendix (C.) few days of the superintendent) that our Colleagues' suggestion as to a better supply of warm dresses for the women had been carried out, and we heard no complaint uttered about clothing this year by any female.

Staffordshire Asylums. (Stafford.)

Epileptics, paralytics, and suicidal patients.

The epileptics are 45 men and 51 women. There are 30 male and 6 female patients the subjects of general paralysis, and 67 men and 64 women are reported to be suicidally disposed. The worst cases of the first and last class are provided with sleeping accommodation in the attics of the asylum, and each sex has a special night watch, who sits up amongst them; but structural difficulties prevent proper continuous supervision. These difficulties are greater in the male than in the female dormitories. The day attendants are 21 men and 21 women; of the former 6, of the latter 9, have served less than 12 months.

Divine Service.

Making inquiry into the arrangements for Divine Service, we ascertained that the chapel services attract about 130 of the patients of each sex on Sundays, and that there are 39 Roman Catholics to whom a priest has ready access; but these last have not, as we think they should have, opportunity of assembling regularly for worship.

There is, we are glad to report, still a school attendance of as many as 53 patients, and the associated entertainments bring together about 160 men and rather more women.

We visited the laundry, kitchen, and workshops, as usual; but in these directions we noticed nothing special for mention beyond a recent alteration of the foul linen wash-house for the men's clothing. Thirty-eight females are employed in the laundry, besides the paid washerwomen.

Employment of patients.

There has been a slight decrease since last visit, it seems, in the number of male patients usefully employed on the grounds, in trades, and as ward cleaners; but returns in regard to females employed are about the same as they were in 1877. There are no private patients here. Besides the patients cared for in this and the other asylum for the county, there are 40 Staffordshire pauper cases at Worcester. The admissions into this establishment since our Colleagues were here have been 305—viz., 167 of men, 138 of women. Two hundred and eight cases have been discharged; the female division furnished 108 of them. Seventy-two men and 30 women have died.

Post-mortem examinations.

Only 28 post-mortem examinations have taken place. This is a matter of regret; but while the mortuary remains in its present state, there is much excuse for the medical staff. We hope that when the room set apart for dissection in the detached block shall have become available, different figures will represent the post-mortem examinations at this asylum.

Restraint and seclusion.

The general health of the patients is good. Two only of each sex were in bed. There has been no treatment in the shape of restraint in the female division; but one man was so dealt with for surgical reasons, 2 on single occasions to prevent self-mutilation, and one male patient seven times to check his homicidal and suicidal efforts. For maniacal excitement, 13 men on 88 occasions, and for surgical purposes, 2 men on 4 occasions, have been secluded; and on the female side the seclusions recorded are 63 of 36 patients for excitement, 15 cases

cases of epileptic furor included, besides 25 voluntary seclusions of Appendix (C.)
3 women.

The causes of deaths in the medical records, since the date of the Staffordshire Asylums. Stafford). Commissioners' visit in 1877, include 32 from general paralysis and one suffocation in an epileptic fit, which was the subject of corre- Restraint and seclusion. spondence with our Board; the rest were ordinary. One of the men in bed while we were in the wards was suffering from erysipelas in the face, but there have been no other instances of that disorder.

During our examination of the asylum we could observe no want of proper ventilation; but some of the water-closets are ill-constructed for the admission of fresh and exit of foul air, and we were glad to hear that Mr. Pater proposes, while adding to their number, to arrange for their better ventilation in some wards.

The general state of the interior of the asylum is very good; but we trust that the re-papering and re-painting, which we noticed in the male infirmary and No. 1 female wards, will be extended soon to other galleries and rooms.

The bedding which we inspected was everywhere clean and satisfactory.

STAFFORDSHIRE ASYLUMS.—2. BURNTWOOD.

4 June 1878..

At our visit to-day we find the names of 526 patients on the Staffordshire Asylums. (Burntwood.) Statistics. books of this asylum, of whom 270 are males, 256 are females; they include several idiot children, some of whom would be possibly better placed in a training institution for that class. Members of our Board were last here about six months ago, when the population comprised 508 patients only.

Dr. Davis appears to have the charge of many difficult cases, but he has made a good selection of attendants, as far as we could judge. His returns inform us that there are 133 epileptic patients, 83 suicidally disposed, and a large number of general paralytics. In this asylum there are very many insane, also of a low type.

The superintendent usefully employs 193 men and 114 women, and there is no recorded case of restraint or seclusion.

We were quite satisfied with the dress and general appearance Accommodation, Clothing, &c. of both sexes, and, except in the basement ward, No. 7, occupied by the least favourable for treatment of the women, quiet prevailed. We think the accommodation in that quarter of a very inferior kind. It may be somewhat improved, but the far better course would be to abandon the use, if not of the day-rooms there, of the single rooms in the gallery which adjoin, and which could not originally have been otherwise than ill-lighted and liable to damp. We are convinced that were these women less strictly classified and scattered in the other wards, they would be far more orderly and better in every way; and if special provision for the epileptic cases in the asylum were made, that would assist the removal we suggest. At present the epileptics are not, in our opinion, sufficiently protected from avoidable accidents. There are
o.86. not

- Appendix (C.) not here, as in most other asylums, dormitories set apart for them, and these cannot be provided without addition to the building.
- Staffordshire Asylums. (Burntwood.) The general health of the patients continues good. In the male division three only were in bed, and on the female side but one, an idiot child.
- General health of patients. The staff of attendants is not much given to change, but the artizans appear to live too far from the asylum. This evil is, however, about to be remedied, we believe.
- Attendants. The fare for dinner to-day was meat pie, potatoes, bread, and beer. A few complained that the quantity of food was insufficient, but the dietary is good. It might be well to have scales in the wards for weighing rations when complaint is made of shortness in weight.
- Dietary. Newspapers, especially daily papers, are, we think, far too few for the patients, but they have a sufficiency of indoor games. There is no resident band, but one is hired occasionally, and both the superintendent and the matron kindly give musical performances for the benefit of the patients.
- Amusements. The average attendance at chapel seems to be 216 patients, composed of 130 men and 86 women, not a large proportion of the whole number in the asylum, and about 80 to 90 of each sex meet periodically in the recreation-hall.
- Divine Service. The asylum is practically full, to this extent, that patients are now only received direct from the adjacent districts; none are drafted here from the asylum at Stafford.
- Improvements. Dr. Davis has carried on the improvement of the interior by renovation with paint and fresh papering, well varnished; but this work should proceed, and we are glad to hear that several painters will be immediately set on to decorate some of the galleries and wards which look dingy.
- Defects. Several wards appeared to us in a crowded condition. Allowance, however, must be made for the weather, which, being wet, kept all indoors. They do not now lack easy chairs or backed benches; our Colleagues' recommendation on that point has received attention.
- The dormitories, as well as day-rooms, were in good order at the time of our visit, and the bedding was scrupulously clean in every direction. The defects which we noticed were, the untidy state of the female airing-court, the length of the grass in the drying ground, an escape of steam, with consequent lodgment of water near some single rooms in No. 7 of the female division, and a deficiency of water jugs for drinking purposes in the associated dormitories. Lastly, we cannot regard the provision against outbreak of fire to be perfect. We understand that at present water could not be thrown on the burning roof of the asylum; over every portion of it. This should be remedied, and a fire brigade should be organised and practised frequently. The water supply for the general purposes of the asylum appears to be abundant.
- New work executed. As to the ventilation of the water-closets by external pipes, that has been done since the Commissioners were last here, except in two closets.
- The only new work executed for the improvement of the establishment, besides those already noticed, has been the substitution of

of a steam-engine (at the farm) for that to which horse-power only was the motive force applicable. Appendix (C.)

The changes in the patients' register are explained by 153 admissions, of which 81 refer to men, 72 to women; 36 males and 27 females have been discharged. The recoveries have been 12 of each sex. Staffordshire Asylums. (Burntwood.) Statistics.

The death records set forth the names of 72 deceased, viz., 44 men and 28 women. The causes of death were not remarkable, excepting the suicide, which has recently engaged the attention of our Board, and which the committee may further consider at their next meeting. From our inquiry into the matter, we cannot but think that there was carelessness on the part of the under attendant, in allowing access to the knives by a patient. Had the attendant not permitted a patient to enter the room where the knife fatally used was lying, the deceased could not have destroyed himself as he did. We think that in this, as in other asylums, the precaution should have been adopted of supplying the attendants with knife boxes, having a lid and snap-lock to secure the knives from patients at all times.

SUFFOLK ASYLUM.

29 and 30 July 1878.

THIS asylum was last visited by the Commissioners on 20th and 21st November 1878, and since that time the following changes have taken place. Suffolk Asylum. Statistics.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted for first time - - -	36	44	80
Re-admitted - - - - -	12	19	31
Total Admissions - - -	48	63	111
Discharged—			
Recovered - - - - -	12	21	33
Relieved - - - - -	8	9	17
Died - - - - -	19	22	41
Present number on the books - -	186	249	435

This number, 435, is 20 in excess of the number seen by our Colleagues, and 7 more than the asylum provides beds for, viz., 1 male and 6 females, so these patients sleep on the floor. Of the admissions, a considerable proportion were received in an enfeebled or exhausted state of bodily health. Of those discharged "relieved" and "not improved," 7 males and 6 females were sent to their union workhouses, and up to the present time only one of each sex of these has been returned to the asylum. The mortality during the last

Appendix (C.) last eight months has been high, at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum on the average daily number resident.

Suffolk Asylum.
Statistics.

The death rate has no doubt been affected to some extent by the unfavourable physical condition of many of the recent admissions, and also by the decease of a number of aged patients, 6 of whom were of the age of 70 and upwards..

The following is a summary of the assigned causes of death:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
General paralysis - - - -	5	0	5
Epilepsy - - - -	2	2	4
Other forms of brain disease, including those which ended in ordinary paralysis and apoplexy - -	3	2	5
Exhaustion after mania and melancholia - - - -	2	7	9
Pulmonary consumption - -	3	3	6
Other forms of lung disease - -	1	2	3
Diseases of the heart - - -	2	0	2
Diseases of abdominal organs - -	0	2	2
Pyæmia - - - -	1	0	1
Senile decay - - - -	0	3	3
Suicide (act committed before admission) - - - -	0	1	1
TOTAL - - -	19	22	41

Suicide.

The suicide was that of a woman who was admitted with cut throat, and died the day after admission of exhaustion from loss of blood.

Inquest.

This is the only case in which a coroner's inquest was held.

Post-mortem examinations.

Post-mortem examinations were made in only 13 of the deaths, but it is satisfactory to report that the room for conducting these autopsies has been very recently enlarged and fitted up, and that the medical officers will, in future, have less difficulty in making these very necessary examinations.

General health.

Having regard to the many aged and feeble patients in the asylum, the present state of the general health is not unsatisfactory. Only 3 men and 2 women were actually confined to bed when we were in the wards, 1 of the latter being also in seclusion. The patients last week under medical treatment were 6 men and 9 women.

Seclusion.

Seclusion, since the last visit, has been exclusively on the female side, and has been limited to 5 women. One of these, the same whom we found in seclusion yesterday, has been kept in her room on 27 days, or portions of days, and for a total duration of 270 hours. The other 4 women were placed in their rooms on nine occasions, and for a total of 54 hours.

Restraint.

There has been no instance of the use of mechanical restraint.

We

We have seen all the patients on the books; all had an opportunity of speaking with us, and of this opportunity many availed themselves. The complaints which they made were, with two exceptions, the general ones, on the score of improper detention, but none of the complainants were as yet fit for discharge. Two of the male patients complained of ill treatment at the hands of the attendants. We carefully examined into these matters: we had the patients stripped to see if there were any bruises or marks of injury on their bodies; both patients were men of violent temper, and we satisfied ourselves that in both cases no more coercion was used than was absolutely necessary in the circumstances.

Appendix (C.)
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Suffolk Asylum.
Restraint.

We went carefully through the wards, and on the female side we cannot speak favourably of the demeanour of the patients, either in No. 1 or No. 2 ward. In No. 1 ward, which is also the infirmary, there are now 80 patients, those who are noisy and turbulent being in the same ward with the sick. At the time of our visit, however, the patients in No. 2 ward were the more troublesome, and a considerable amount of noisy excitement prevailed; we fear it will be difficult to find a remedy for this, until the number of patients in both these day-rooms has been materially reduced, and a proper classification of the various cases made, which is obviously impossible to be done at the present time. We consider that there ought also to be an additional attendant in both these wards. On the rest of the female side, and throughout the whole of the male division, great order prevailed, notwithstanding the overcrowding which was, in most of the wards, too evident.

On both sides the patients were clean, and the state and quality of their clothing, in general, fairly good; but in No. 2 ward, female side, we think an alteration in the material provided for their dresses desirable, and we learn from Dr. Eager, that a change is in contemplation in this matter.

State of
clothing, &c.

We saw the dinner provided for the patients, which yesterday consisted of boiled bacon, some beef, cabbage, bread and beer. The food was good, and seemed to generally give satisfaction. We tasted the beer, with regard to which we had received complaints, and think that some improvement in quality is desirable.

Dining
arrangements.

As regards Divine Service, the arrangements are at present unsatisfactory, being, as they were at the last visit, only one service weekly, at which about 160 patients are present. This matter has, however, engaged the attention of the Committee, and we are informed that the recommendations made by the Commissioners in November are likely soon to be carried out.

Divine Service.

The difficulties in the way of providing associated entertainments are very great, owing to the want of a proper room for that purpose; but since the last visit, four theatrical representations and concerts have been given in one of the female wards, where also, on Sunday evenings, a singing class is regularly assembled for practice. The numbers, however, attending on all these occasions, being necessarily limited by the accommodation, do not exceed about 150 of both sexes.

Entertain-
ments.

Country walks are taken weekly, in suitable weather, by about
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Appendix (C.) 60 men and 65 women, but the remainder of both sexes, as a rule, take exercise only in the airing-courts, as there is not at this asylum any walk on the estate available for regular extended exercise, for those unfit to go beyond the grounds.

Suffolk Asylum.

Entertain-
ments.

Employment.

The number employed on the male side, and the mode of their occupation, is much the same as at the last visit, but a tailor attendant has been engaged as was then suggested. The only change on the women's side appears to be a diminished number of those engaged in needlework. The day attendants are on the male side, 1 to 14, and on the female side, 1 to 16 patients; with a somewhat larger staff of qualified attendants we think it will be possible to induce more patients to do useful work, with benefit to themselves and advantage to the institution.

Epileptic and
suicidal cases.

There still is only one night attendant for each division, and on arrangement has yet been made for the special and continuous care of the epileptic and suicidal cases at night, who number at present, on the male side, 19 epileptics and 7 dangerously suicidal, and on the female side, 19 epileptics and 15 who are dangerous to themselves. We are glad to report that the tell-tale clocks, to test the wakefulness of the ordinary night attendants, recommended at the last visit, have been procured, and will be brought into use immediately.

State of wards,
&c.

Though cheerless and overcrowded in many instances, we found the wards clean, and the beds and bedding in a state creditable to the attendants. In some of the wards, especially No. 3. male side, the stench from the water-closets was very offensive, and the presence of sewer gas unmistakable.

Defective
arrangements
for drainage,
&c.

The defective arrangements and position of the closets remain unremedied; there are no means of ventilating the drains externally to the buildings, and no air pipes carried up through and above the roof, to allow of the escape of sewer gas from the soil pipes, so as to prevent its admission into the building. We are informed that, owing to the inability to procure land suitable for the purpose, the scheme has been abandoned of disposing of the asylum sewage by irrigation. An experiment in the way of dealing with it by subsidence and percolation into the sandy subsoil of a field to the south of the asylum, is in course of adoption at a small cost. We cannot, however, learn that any professional opinion has been obtained as to the possible risk of the sewage finding its way into the stratum from which the asylum well is supplied with water. We think this should be done, and that care should also be taken that no annoyance be carried to the inmates, either from the want of ventilation of the drain leading from the house to the first pit, or from the decomposition which may occur in the fourth open pit.

Suggestions.

Some painting, papering, and whitewashing has been done in two of the female wards (Nos. 4 and 6), but otherwise nothing has been effected in the way of much-needed internal renovations and of additions to and renewals of furniture. Dr. Eager is fully alive to these defects, and informs us that the Committee have decided to have these remedied this autumn.

Amongst the more important matters already referred to in
previous

previous entries, and still awaiting attention, are the lighting of the asylum by gas, and a better provision for putting out a fire. For this purpose a supply of "extincteurs," within the building, might be desirable.

Appendix (C.)
Suffolk Asylum.
Suggestions.

In conclusion, we have only to add that, considering the insufficient day space, and that the patients at present in the asylum are 7 in excess of the number of beds, and moreover, that 4 patients, belonging to the county, are maintained in another asylum, in our opinion, the question of providing further accommodation for the pauper lunatics of the county is one that calls for early attention on the part of the justices.

SURREY ASYLUMS.—I. WANDSWORTH.

4 May 1878.

WE have devoted this and the two preceding days to the official inspection of this asylum.

Surrey Asylums.
(Wandsworth.)
Statistics.

There are now under treatment here 1,078 insane patients, of whom 439 are males and 639 females. Two patients of each sex are absent on leave, but the remainder, without exception, have been seen by us. There has been an increase of 26 in the total number of patients over the number under treatment on the 14th June 1877, when the asylum was last visited by the Commissioners, and there are now but three vacant beds, all of which are in the female division.

We find the recorded admissions, discharges and deaths since the last-mentioned date to be as follows :

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted	137	150	287
Discharged :			
Recovered	53	77	130
Relieved	9	2	11
Not improved	18	15	33
Died	45	42	87

Of the patients discharged without improvement, 14 men and 11 women, whose insanity had become chronic, were transferred to licensed houses, in order to make room for the admission here of recent cases.

The causes of the 87 deaths, as recorded, were the following :—

Appendix (C.)		MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Surrey Asylums. (Wandsworth.)				
Statistics.				
General paralysis	- - - -	14	3	17
Epilepsy	- - - -	3	2	5
Other forms of brain disease, including those having ended in apoplexy and ordinary paralysis	- -	13	10	23
Pulmonary consumption	- -	2	6	8
Other forms of lung disease	- -	1	9	10
Diseases of the heart	- -	2	0	2
Disease of abdominal organs	- -	2	3	5
Senile decay	- - - -	5	5	10
Other ordinary causes	- - - -	2	2	4
Typhoid fever	- - - -	0	1	1
Disease of heart and arteries of brain	- - - -	0	1	1
Fractured ribs	- - - -	1	0	1
		45	42	87

The mortality has been somewhat less than 9 per cent. per annum on the average daily number resident, which is under the usual rate in county asylums.

Post-mortem examinations and inquests.

Post-mortem examinations were, we regret to say, made in only 11 instances. Coroner's inquests were held in two cases—namely, on a woman who died suddenly of disease of the heart and of the arteries of the brain; and upon the man, whose death was due to fractured ribs. Particulars were, in both instances, communicated to our Office. In the latter case, in which the fractured ribs were not discovered until after death, and the way in which the fracture occurred could not be ascertained, a correspondence took place between our Board and the Visitors, which will be referred to later in this Report.

Typhoid fever.

The typhoid fever, which was present in the asylum at the time of our Colleagues' visit, subsequently attacked three female patients, one of whom died, but the others of whom, as well as a youth then under treatment for the same fever, recovered. A male patient admitted with typhoid also recovered, and there has been no fresh case since August last. We may hope, therefore, that the sanitary improvements which were in progress in June last, and which have long since been completed, have been effectual in preventing the escape of sewer gas into the building.

Inconvenience of mortuary building.

One reason among others given for the small number of post-mortem examinations made, is the unsuitableness and inconvenience of the mortuary building for this purpose, and having inspected the building, we are compelled to admit the cogency of the reason. We are aware that the Visitors are alive to the need of improvement, which we trust will not be long delayed, and we hope also that the existing difficulties in the way of more frequent examinations may by some means be temporarily overcome pending the reconstruction or re-arrangement of the present building.

As

As regards the demeanour of the patients during our examination of them, we have to report that we found considerable excitement in two or three of the female wards, and many women were very noisy. The men, on the contrary, were, with very few exceptions, quiet and well behaved. Beside the usual complaints of detention, little dissatisfaction was expressed by any with either the treatment or the accommodation, and the few complaints made to us on these heads did not appear to us serious or well founded.

Appendix (C.)
Surrey Asylums.
(Wandsworth.)
Demeanour
of patients.

The dress and personal condition of the patients on both sides were fairly good; but still there was in too many cases hardly that degree of tidiness which, we think, greater care on the part of the attendants might ensure. We would suggest as a desirable thing the supplying the men with two clean day shirts weekly. Possibly the increased laundry power might make this practicable at no great cost in money or labour.

Dress and
personal
condition.

The health of the patients is fair, considering the large number of persons in this, as in all asylums, suffering from incurable forms of disease. We found in bed 16 men and 24 women. Last week there were 34 men and 28 women under medical treatment, and we may add that there are at present 23 males and 5 females suffering from general paralysis, and 87 males and 89 females from epilepsy.

Health of
patients.

As regards the use of mechanical restraint, we find from the medical journal that 6 men and 8 women have worn locked gloves for surgical reasons; 4 of the former for an aggregate of 105 days and nights, a fifth for 214 hours, and the sixth for eight hours. The 8 women referred to wore gloves for a total period of 66 days and 91 nights. To guard against suicide, one man has been gloved for 52 hours, and 5 women have been similarly restrained for an aggregate of 458 nights, one woman representing 320 of these nights. Besides the above instances, gloves have been used to control destructive propensities in the cases of 7 men and 10 women; for the former during 23 days and 40 nights, and for other shorter periods; and in the case of the women, on three days and during 342 nights, in addition to a few periods of less duration.

Restraint.

The instances of seclusion have, we are glad to find, been comparatively few; one man only having been so treated on two occasions, and for a total of 7½ hours, and 12 women, on 44 occasions, for an aggregate of 108 hours.

Seclusion.

There has been no alteration in the dietary, and on the first two days of our visit we saw the dinners, which seemed good and wholesome.

Dietary.

The attendance at Divine Service, no doubt, continues to be much restricted by the size of the chapel, which will not accommodate more at one time than 400 persons, and it can scarcely be doubted that from 600 to 700 of the present inmates ought to be, and probably would be present, if there was a building of adequate capacity.

Divine Service.

The numbers usefully employed are returned as 228 men and 330 women; but there is nothing new to report as to the occupations in which they are engaged. If workshops on a more adequate scale were provided, a larger number of male patients might be employed. A good-sized upholsterer's shop, where a staff of male

Employment.

Appendix (C.) attendants and of patients now unoccupied could be engaged in picking hair, and taking to pieces and re-making beds, would be a great advantage, and this is a matter which we learn has already been under consideration.

Surrey Asylums.
(Wandsworth.)

Attendants.

The staff of attendants consists of the same number of the several grades as those last reported. In all, and including head attendants, there are 109 of both sexes, which gives an average of about one attendant to 10 patients. We notice a slight improvement in the duration of the attendants' service over that mentioned in the last entry; and we are glad to find from a reference in the Visitors' last annual report that they are anxious to encourage, as much as they can, the attendants to continue in the service of the asylum.

Condition of
wards, &c.

We found the majority of the wards and dormitories fresh and clean, and cheerful in aspect, well supplied with plants, pictures, and other objects of interest, and having altogether an air of considerable comfort. A considerable amount of painting and decoration has been done in the older parts of the building with very good effect. In some of the older wards, however, we found the ventilation still defective, owing doubtless in a great measure to the limited power of opening windows, which results from their mode of construction. But we are glad to mention that in several single rooms the windows have been enlarged, and we are informed that this good work will be extended to others, and we would urge that all practicable means be adopted of providing for a freer and more ample admission of fresh air to all parts of the building. Linoleum has, as an experiment, been laid down in some single rooms occupied by dirty patients, and the walls have been covered with Parian cement, and we understand that the ill odours complained of by our Colleagues have been thereby mitigated.

Bedding.

We can report favourably of the condition as to cleanliness and otherwise of the bedding. Some of the beds, however, require re-making, and in all cases when the bedsteads have the bottoms composed of bars, straw palliasses should be supplied.

Improvements.

In addition to the improvements already referred to, we may mention that two additional padded rooms have been constructed on the male side; a new dispensary has been fitted up, and the old one converted into the medical officer's office and surgery, and Nos. 1, 2, and 8 wards on the female, and Nos. 1 and 2 on the male side, are undergoing a process of plastering and re-painting. Some smaller matters have also been attended to.

Suggestions
for further
improvements.

Our Colleagues in the last entry made several suggestions of additions and improvements, in which we entirely concur, and we are glad to find that in the Annual Report for 1877 the Visitors state their intention of applying to the Court of Quarter Sessions at Midsummer for the necessary funds to effect some, at least, of the works pointed out. Our Colleagues also proposed the appointment of a dispenser, in order to relieve the medical officers from much routine work, and enable them to devote more time to the medical supervision of the patients. This suggestion did not then commend itself to the Visitors, and they declined to adopt it. The occurrence of the death from fractured ribs, already mentioned, and the circumstances attending it, appeared to our Board to lend such force to the suggestion

suggestion that they caused the subject to be again brought under the notice of the Visitors, who, we learn with satisfaction, have now altered their views, and have authorised the immediate engagement of a qualified person, whose duties will be to dispense, and to give such clerical assistance to the medical officers as will secure the object for which the suggestion was made.

Appendix (C.)
Surrey Asylum.
(Wandsworth.)
Suggestions
for further
improvements.

SURREY ASYLUMS.—2. BROOKWOOD.

19 October 1878.

To report favourably upon this asylum and its management is not a difficult task, and is but justice to the Committee of Visitors and their medical superintendent. That officer tells us, and our own observation confirms the belief, that those whom he directs also ably assist in the care and treatment of the patients. We have now been three successive days in the asylum, and our inspection has embraced every part of the establishment, including every building occupied by the insane, or set apart for their use.

Surrey Asylums.
(Brookwood.)

Dr. Brushfield has under his charge 1,024 men and women afflicted by insanity, the proportion of the sexes being, 403 of the former, 621 of the latter. These numbers leave 18 vacant beds in the male, 8 in the female division, according to the estimate of accommodation. The gravity of this charge appears from the statement made to us by him, that 378 individuals have a suicidal disposition, and one in every 4 patients is an epileptic, or general paralytic. The cases admitted since the Commissioners' visit in November 1877 (and they include 15 re-admissions) have been 139 on the male, 126 in the female wards. The discharges have been during the same period, 148; the majority, 81, of women; 114 of the 148 cases were on recovery. Three patients are away on probation; 29 of the discharged are temporarily at Bethnal House, transferred thither to make room for others who may require admission here for curative treatment, and the refusal of whom would be most disastrous. The total of those whom death has removed from the list of patients here is 80, the males being 14 in excess of the females.

Statistics.

Looking at the medical records, we do not notice any causes of death, save those of two men, which require special mention; the one was a suicide, the other syncope, owing to congestion of the lungs, which congestion was, according to the verdict given by the jury at a coroner's inquest, accelerated by the patient's removal from St. Saviour's Union. The particulars of the suicide were communicated in due course to our Board. The deceased on admission in March last, was reported to have a suicidal tendency, but by inquiry at the time the medical superintendent satisfied himself that this report was founded on a vague threat only, and during the whole of the patient's residence in the asylum, neither in word or conduct did he ever show the tendency, and to the medical officers he denied that he had any such disposition. He was, in fact, up to the suicide on 27th June, considered to be one of the more reliable patients. Employed with others at work in the

Suicide.

- Appendix (C.)
Surrey Asylums.
(Brookwood.)
Suicide.
- asylum garden he escaped from the attendants, swam the canal, and, watching his opportunity, appears to have deliberately laid down on his back with his neck on the metals of the London and South Western Railway. A passing train severed his head from his body. The verdict of the coroner's jury found that he had destroyed himself, being insane, and expressly exculpated the asylum officials.
- In the other case, that of death accelerated by removal, the jury appended to their verdict a declaration, that in their opinion patients ought to be examined by a medical man before being sent to the asylum as to their fitness to bear the journey. This declaration has been the subject of a circular by the Committee of Visitors to the guardians of the Surrey Unions. Pertinent to this circular, we should mention that another male patient died within three hours of his admission; the cause of death is stated to have been exhaustion from phthisis, accelerated by want of food, but in that case the coroner did not deem it necessary to hold an inquest.
- No other inquests and no other casualties of a serious character are recorded.
- Post-mortem examinations.
- The post-mortem examinations have been 38.
- General health.
- During our visit we saw only two men in bed, one in the last stage of general paralysis, the other dropsical, and one woman, the subject of cancer; this is very remarkable, when the numbers here detained, and the nature of the diseases of so many, are borne in mind; 38 males and 35 females are registered as taking medicine.
- Restraint and seclusion.
- No one was in restraint or seclusion, and neither mode of treatment has been resorted to; the same statement appears in the Commissioners' entry of 1877.
- Health of patients.
- The general health is, for an asylum, good; there has been no epidemic. We gave full opportunity to the patients to make any complaint to us, but the only alleged grievance was illegal detention, and none who spoke to us seemed to have grounds for complaint on that point.
- Clothing, &c.
- We thought both sexes suitably clothed, and their personal cleanliness and neatness of attire showed that these important matters were not overlooked.
- Dinners.
- We saw dinners on table yesterday and the day before yesterday. On the first occasion it was beef and pork, with potatoes and greens; on the second excellent soup, made from meat and vegetables, with currant pudding to follow it; beer on both occasions.
- Employment.
- The shops employ 54 men, 126 work under the gardener and farm bailiff; altogether 286 males are more or less usefully occupied; two new trades, basket making and rope matmaking, have been lately introduced. Of the women, 419 assist in work, 40 of whom are in the laundry; 319 inmates only are unemployed, a few from disinclination, the rest from disability.
- Amusements.
- The recreation-hall is constantly used for various entertainments; a theatrical performance is now in preparation, books and newspapers continue to be freely supplied; a cricket-ground is being laid out, and a large number of the patients walk beyond the asylum estate, as well as within its limits. About 50 men are on parole for exercise. The question of having unlocked doors throughout the asylum appears to have been under discussion here. Where so many

many lunatics (a large per-centage being either suicidal or dangerous to others) are congregated, we cannot approve of a project which appears to us to be attended with much risk without any corresponding advantage. We are pleased to learn that in certain cases great freedom is allowed: many patients, as just stated, going out on parole; the selection, however, should always be left to the medical superintendent, with whom principally rests the responsibility of the charge of the patients.

Appendix (C.)
Surrey Asylums.
(Brookwood.)
Amusements.

At chapel last Sunday the attendance was 158 men, 261 women. About 200 assemble for morning prayers daily. The Roman Catholic service attracts 36 patients on Sundays; the number of Roman Catholics is returned to us as 93.

Divine Service.

As to the wards, they vary in degrees of comfort; but all were cheerful and in very good order. Inexpensive decoration is a great feature of the day-rooms and galleries, and the work proceeds. Nowhere did we observe any indication of injury done to the pictures or other ornaments, and we are convinced that they have a very good effect on the worst cases, and must conduce to the cure of others; the bedding was examined by us here and there, and none was found in an improper condition. In one ward only, No. 2, in the male division, was there any overcrowding, and that was probably seen by us under unfavourable circumstances, the men having been brought together there from their ordinary employment elsewhere for our inspection; still some diminution of numbers would, we think, be right, if practicable, by drafting some to other wards, as several are of the epileptic class, and 40 are too many to be here even occasionally.

State of wards,
&c.

Padded rooms are in course of construction on both sides in deference to recommendations of the Commissioners; some crib bedsteads remain. The asylum architect has, we understand, declined the responsibility of removing certain walls between the dormitories appropriated to the female epileptics; their supervision at night cannot, therefore, be reported to be that which we desire. The male epileptics are much more cared for in this respect.

Epileptic patients.

The strength of the staff of attendants, day and night, is what it was at last visit; when any addition seems temporarily necessary Dr. Brushfield has persons in reserve whom he can and does employ. The increase some time ago in wages does not appear to have done much towards inducing longer service; the question of obtaining and retaining the services of an efficient staff is a serious one, and will, we are confident, occupy the attention of the Committee. In an asylum placed at some distance from a town, special advantages should be offered. The division into first and second class appears open to objection, and if all the attendants were on the same footing on entry into the service of the asylum, their future rise and amount of responsibility being regulated by Dr. Brushfield, we think that the difficulty might be in some degree lessened. It would also be most desirable to provide cottages for the married male attendants, such a system being found in many places to work admirably.

Staff of attendants.

The great defect of this asylum, the general water supply, is now, we hope, about to be rectified. Mr. Bramwell, C.E., has reported

Water supply,
&c.

“the best, and I may almost say, the only practicable method of
o.86.

procuring

Appendix (C.)
 Surrey Asylum.
 (Brookwood.)
 Water supply.

procuring a satisfactory supply for the asylum, is to go to the chalk;" and Mr. Bateman, C.E., has, after some hesitation, declared that he also is on the whole disposed to recommend the Committee of the asylum to endeavour to get water in that way;" the court of quarter sessions has acceded to the application of the Committee for permission to sink a deep well, and granted 10,000 *l.* to carry out the work. Excavation has commenced and boring will follow. The well is sinking near the laundry. Mr. Bramwell has reported to the Committee on the subject also of making better provision for the extinguishing of fire in connection with the supply of water for other purposes, but that matter is in abeyance for the present. The other works done or in progress in and about the asylum, are improvements of the laundry, where new steam machinery is fixed, and additional drying-closets are being built; a separate entrance from the laundry ward to its newly enclosed airing-court has also been made, and on the south front of the main building and elsewhere a great deal has been done in laying out and planting the grounds, forming terraces, and adding to the extent of the walks for patients; all the airing-courts are assuming, many have assumed, the appearance of well-kept gardens, and within a few years the trees and shrubs will be very remarkable for beauty.

SUSSEX ASYLUM.

18 and 19 March 1878.

Sussex Asylum. DURING the two days we have been occupied in the inspection of this asylum we have gone over the whole of it, and have seen all the patients, except one of the male sex who is out on trial.

We have pleasure in reporting very favourably of the general condition of the institution, which continues under the management of Dr. Williams and the careful supervision of the Committee of Visitors to be conducted in a most creditable manner, and in a way calculated to ensure the comfort and wellbeing of the patients.

Statistics.

Since the last visit about 10 months ago, the number of inmates has again increased, and to-day 365 males and 428 females are resident. Of these 336 men and 390 women are Sussex county patients; 22 men and 21 women belong to other counties; and there are 7 males and 17 females of the private class. The out-county patients are chargeable as follows: Hants, 10 of each sex; Berks, 10 of each sex; the parishes of Richmond, Poplar, and Greenwich each sending 1 patient.

The charges are as before, viz., private patients, 16 *s.*; out-counties, 14 *s.*; Sussex paupers, 9 *s.* 6 *d.*

The following are the changes among the patients since the last visit:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - - -	99	101	200
Discharged - - - - -	52	47	99
Died - - - - -	40	45	85

Although

Although the death rate has again been rather high, especially during the spring months of this present year, the mortality for 1877 on the total number under treatment was not more than 9.6 in the male, and 9.2 in the female division. Appendix (C.)
Sussex Asylum.
Statistics.

The assigned causes of death may be comprised under the following heads:—

Various forms of brain disease - - - -	28
Paralysis - - - - -	15
Epilepsy - - - - -	6
Pulmonary consumption and other lung diseases -	13
Heart disease - - - - -	9
Senile decay - - - - -	5
Various other forms of disease - - - -	9
	<hr style="width: 10%; margin: 0 auto;"/> 85 <hr style="width: 10%; margin: 0 auto;"/>

No fatal accident has occurred, and no inquest has been held. Inquests.

It is the custom to make post-mortem examinations in every case unless objection is made by the patient's friends, but such objections are so frequently raised in this county, that the examinations have only been made on the bodies of 13 men and 14 women. Post-mortem
examinations.

From the last entry in the medical journal it appears that 32 men and 45 women are under medical treatment, many of them old and feeble; but only 3 of the former and 12 of the latter were in bed. General health.

The dietary is unchanged except that the rice dinners, which are usually given during the summer when milk is abundant, were commenced yesterday. Dietary.

No rational complaints were made to us on the score of the food, nor indeed as to any other matters, except by one of the male patients, a professional man of education, who has been here on five or six previous occasions. With this patient one of us had a long private interview, when it clearly appeared that his complaints were groundless, and that although improved mentally, he was as yet quite unfit for discharge. Complaints.

Both yesterday and to-day there was remarkable freedom from excitement as we passed through the wards, and no one was secluded. The record of seclusion shows that this mode of treatment is sparingly employed here; for it appears that during the last 10 months only 7 men and 8 women have been subjected to it, and generally for short periods only. Seclusion and
restraint.

Under the head of mechanical restraint are entered the names of 5 men and 7 women who have been packed, for various periods, in wet sheets, for medical reasons. Dr. Williams continues to place great value on this mode of treatment in cases of excitement and restlessness. No other kind of restraint has been used.

There have been no changes in the general arrangements of the asylum since the last visit, and the means provided for useful employment, and also for recreation, are the same as before. As regards the former it appears, from returns furnished to us, that altogether 244 men do some kind of work; there are 84 on the farm and garden, 55 in the various workshops; 2 engineers, 3 bakers, and 100 occupied in the household work. The average number of women in the Employment
and recreation.

Appendix (C.) laundry is 60, and this work affords the means of changing the patients' linen twice a week. The kitchen has 16 workers, the dining-room 14, 34 do house work, and 176 needlework, making a total of 300.

Sussex Asylum. Employment and recreation. Schools. The schools are continued, and the teaching is given on four days a week; about 60 patients of each sex join in this. Reading and writing are also practised in the wards under the presidency of the chaplain, a considerable number of patients of each sex being assembled.

Divine Service. The three Sunday services in the chapel and the daily prayers in the hall are continued, and 300 men and 370 women are present at the former, the numbers being somewhat less on week days.

Weekly balls, &c. The weekly balls take place as usual, and there are dramatic entertainments once a fortnight. There are picnics frequently; and once a month, and this is considered a very great privilege, parties of patients are taken to Brighton. Occasionally they go to the Crystal Palace.

State of wards. The wards, as usual, present a very comfortable and cheerful appearance, and the bedding is excellent, and well attended to. The men's wards have all been newly painted and papered, and the women's are now in course of being similarly improved. The sanatorium, although not yet painted inside, has been opened for the reception of patients, and has now 10 male inmates of a quite harmless class. The building is well arranged, very suitable as a hospital for infectious diseases, and when not required for that purpose, capable of affording good accommodation for 30 or 40 ordinary patients. All the furniture for this house has been made on the premises by the artizans and patients.

Additions and improvements. Among other additions and improvements should be noticed the purchase of three cottages for the use of farm servants.

Dr. Green having been appointed superintendent of the East Riding Asylum, has been succeeded by Dr. Worthington, as assistant medical officer.

WARWICK ASYLUM.

13 November 1878.

Warwick Asylum. Statistics. YESTERDAY and to-day we saw the patients here detained, and this day concluded our inspection of the asylum. Since the Commissioners visited on 2nd October of last year, the patients have increased in number from 644 to 655; 3 women and a man are absent on trial. Of the male sex there are 293, of the female, 362.

The vacant beds are stated to be 16 for men, 10 for women. The Warwickshire unions and the county contribute 631 cases; there are 19 of both sexes belonging to the private class, and there is one out-county patient on the books.

There has been no increase in the number of patients since the 1st of January 1878. The weekly maintenance rate for paupers, exclusive of out-county cases, is 9 s. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.; the private patients' weekly payments vary from 12 s. 10 d. to 14 s.

The

The detached block accommodates 94 males and 103 females; the rest of the patients are in the main building. The records inform us that 63 men and boys, and 82 women and girls, have been admitted; 33 patients of the male and 44 of the female sex have been discharged, of whom 25 and 30 respectively had recovered; 10 women discharged hence, and not recovered, were removed to Oxford County Asylum; 1 to Barnwood House, 11 to workhouses. Death is registered of 36 male and 23 female patients.

Appendix (C.)
Warwick
Asylum.
Statistics.

The mortality during the last 13 months has not exceeded 8 per cent. per annum on the average daily number resident, which is 2 per cent. lower than the usual rate in county asylums. With two exceptions the deaths are all attributed to causes ordinarily met with amongst the insane, and do not require special mention. The exceptions were—

1. The death of a woman who had an attack of apoplexy, in which she fell down a few stone steps leading into an airing-court, breaking two bones of her neck, with an immediately fatal result.

2. The death of a man which was due to arsenical poisoning from swallowing green putty, given to him by a man employed with the painter, but not taken with a suicidal intention.

In these two cases, but in no other, coroner's inquests were held, and the particulars were also, at the time, fully reported to our Board.

Inquests.

Post-mortem examinations were made in 44 of the 59 deaths.

Post-mortem
examinations.

The personal appearance of the patients in the wards and elsewhere was satisfactory to us, and evidence was not wanting of attention paid to their reasonable wants and comfort.

The staff of attendants seems numerically sufficient. No attendant is engaged under 20 years of age, and those under 12 months' past service in the asylum are not very many. One man has been dismissed during the last 13 months, for having injudiciously got into a struggle with a patient and injured him.

Staff of
attendants.

The conduct of the male and female patients was very good during our inspection of them, except in No. 2 Ward on the women's side, and in the airing court of No. 2 in the men's division. In the first-mentioned ward there were 41 females, with four nurses; to the second-mentioned ward belong 40 patients, in charge of four male attendants. Many in these wards were excited, and some noisy. We are disposed to think that there would be more quiet, and less disorder there, if so large a number of the turbulent of each sex were not brought together, and if strict adherence to regular out-door exercise beyond the airing-courts daily, weather permitting, of a much larger number of the patients, were kept in view. The records of exercise satisfy us that, in both divisions, it is somewhat irregularly taken on the estate, and by too few of the patients. It seems that there is a good boundary path, and we strongly recommend its more extended use.

While visiting the wards we ascertained that the epileptics were 60 males and 53 females, and that 8 men and only one woman suffer from general paralysis. Those advanced in years are still very many, but the general health is fairly good. We found 3 males and 4 females only in bed. The numbers registered as under medical

General health.

- Appendix (C.) treatment were 9 men and 17 women. There was scarcely a bruise to be seen on the women's side, and in two instances only in the male division, the result, we were told, of a quarrel between two male patients. According to the medical journal, the injuries to patients from falls or quarrels appear to have been remarkably few, a fact which speaks well for the general management, and for the supervision directly exercised by the attendants.
- Warwick Asylum. General health.
- Restraint and seclusion. No one was under mechanical restraint or in seclusion during our visit. Since our Colleagues were here in October 1877, one patient has been mechanically restrained, that is, by gloves and bandages, for 10 hours, to prevent her removing surgical dressings. In the same interval 22 men and 17 women have been placed in seclusion; the former on 87, the latter on 69 occasions, as a rule for short periods; 11 of the men and 3 of the women thus treated were epileptics.
- Employment. The employed of both sexes are 394, namely, 174 males and 220 females. Of the former, 26 work at trades, and 49 on the land; of the latter, 110 assist in needlework, 33 in the laundry and wash-house, 26 knit.
- We may here mention that, in the spring of this year, there was an outbreak of fire in the laundry. It began, cause unknown, in a drying closet heated by a "cockle stove," and destroyed some roofing. Water was playing on the fire within seven minutes of its discovery from a hydrant near the engine-house, and very effectually. No person was injured.
- Amusement. Associated amusements for the patients take place once at least every week; in summer out of doors, in winter in the recreation-hall. They consist of theatrical performances, concerts, dancing, and a variety of games; occasional assistance is obtained from professionals. At the last entertainment, 107 males and 149 females were present. Books and papers are given out periodically in the wards, and when asked for. The library suffers much, it is said, from the destructive habit of many in the male division; but this can, of course, be checked by the exercise of some discrimination on the attendants' part, and by their vigilance.
- Dietary. There has been no change in the dietary. We saw an excellent dinner of roast mutton and turnips on table in No. 6 Male Ward, and elsewhere.
- Divine Service. We are informed that the chapel is quite full at the Sunday services, and that some are unable to attend for want of room.
- We are glad, therefore, to learn that a plan for providing additional sittings is under consideration. We also hear that it is not the practice to take corpses into the asylum chapel previous to interment, consequently the desk portion of the burial service is omitted. To meet this difficulty, and provide for the performance of the whole service, we recommend the erection of a small and inexpensive mortuary chapel in the cemetery itself.
- Epileptic and suicidal patients. Since the last visit, and in accordance with suggestions then made by members of our Board, improvements have been carried out for the special supervision of epileptic and suicidal patients at night. On the male side, a new dormitory, three single rooms, and two attendants' rooms, have been constructed on the ground floor, with

with a new sitting-room above, which last has usefully and considerably augmented the day space in this division, previously somewhat overcrowded. A special attendant, having no other duty, is in constant charge of the patients in this dormitory, and in the adjacent single rooms. The rest of the male epileptics are placed in the annexe built for idiots, and they also have a special attendant in constant charge of them at night. Of the female epileptics, 22 are under the care of a special attendant in the main building; but their supervision is not, owing to structural difficulties, as perfect as is desirable. There are about 30 female epileptics in the annexe, under almost continuous supervision of a nurse at night. Tell-tale clocks to test the wakefulness of these attendants have not yet been provided, but have, we are informed, been ordered. Besides the two night attendants for each division above referred to, there is a general night attendant on each side, the total night staff thus consisting of six persons.

Appendix (C.)
 ———
 Warwick Asylum.
 Epileptic and suicidal patients.

We found the wards in both divisions cheerful, clean, well warmed, and properly ventilated. The beds and bedding were also attended to.

In a word, we can bear testimony to the very creditable manner in which this asylum continues to be administered under the superintendence of Dr. Parsey, who is zealously aided by Drs. Wade and Sankey, the two assistant medical officers.

WILTS ASYLUM.

19 December 1878.

WE have, during yesterday and to-day, made the annual inspection of this asylum, required by law. Wilt's Asylum.

There are at the present date on the books of the institution the names of 557 patients, of whom 259 are of the male, and 298 of the female sex. All but two, one of each sex, are chargeable to unions and parishes of the county of Wilts, and the weekly charge for their maintenance is 9 s. 4 d., while that for the out-county patients is 13 s. 4 d. One patient, a woman, is absent on trial; all the rest we have seen, and have given to all who have desired it the opportunity of making known to us their wishes or complaints. The former were of course for discharge from detention, but we found no reason to suppose that any patient is improperly detained; while the few complaints which were preferred to us did not appear to have any substantial grounds. Some of them related to the diet, which a few patients alleged to be insufficient, while others expressed their entire contentment with it.

We have seen and considered the diet-table, and we think that the rations of bread are scarcely sufficient, and that a slight addition to them would be desirable. We also suggest that, in lieu of the bread and cheese and beer suppers, which are now given on both sides, a meal of tea and bread and butter should be served. We have reason to think that such a meal would be preferred by patients of both sexes to the present supper. Dietary.

Appendix (C.)
 Wilts Asylum.
 Clothing.

The patients of both sexes are fairly dressed, but we think a larger proportion of woollen dresses for winter wear should be issued to the women. We are glad to learn that the Committee have authorised the issue of Sunday suits for both men and women, and that the stock of clothing in hand will permit of a large instalment of this issue being made at once. The patients were generally clean and tidy in person, and we were pleased to notice that the attendants on each side showed a good example in these matters.

Statistics.

The changes among the patients treated in the asylum, occurring since the last visit, have been the following:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admissions - - - - -	119	125	244
Discharges:			
Recovered - - - - -	38	43	81
Relieved - - - - -	2	3	5
Not improved - - - - -	2	8	10
Total discharges - - - - -	- -	- -	96
Deaths - - - - -	26	47	73

The rate of mortality for the present year has been 8·1 per cent. on the average daily number resident, and for the entire period under review has not exceeded 10 per cent. Three deaths are attributed to erysipelas, but only one of these occurred in the present year, and that in January last, and this disease has not since appeared in the asylum. None of the other causes of death call for special notice.

Post-mortem
 examinations.
 Inquests.

Post-mortem examinations were made in 58 cases.

The coroner's inquests have been three in number. We need only refer to one of these, that held on the body of a female patient (L. M.), who died in the night, from advanced disease of the lungs and heart. The verdict was that she was found dead from these diseases. No nurse was with her at her death, and we mention the case, as it led to a suggestion from our Board that the sick should have the benefit of continuous night-watching, a suggestion which the Committee at once adopted, and they have sanctioned the engagement of an additional attendant for the purpose on the female side, while a proposed arrangement of the wards to which we shall presently refer, will tend to make the night care of the sick easier and more complete.

Two casualties resulting in broken ribs have occurred, both to male patients, of a restless and excited class. In each the circumstances were investigated by the Committee. In one, although the evidence was conflicting, suspicion attached to an attendant of having used unnecessary violence. In the other, the accident happened in a struggle with an attendant, who alone attempted to remove the patient instead of summoning help. Both attendants have left the service of the asylum, and the patients have recovered from their injuries.

Dr.

Dr. Burman, the former superintendent of the asylum, resigned that office in the spring of the present year, and Dr. E. Marriott Cooke was in February appointed his successor. Dr. Cooke accompanied us during our inspection, and from him we have received all the assistance and information we have required.

Appendix (C.)
Wilts Asylum.
Inquests.

The bodily health of the patients is at present good, and there has been no epidemic or infectious disorder in the present year, with the exception of the case of erysipelas already mentioned. We found only 6 men and 5 women in bed in the various wards, and the numbers recorded as now under medical treatment are 17 men and 37 women.

Health of patients.

As regards the use of seclusion and mechanical restraint, we find recorded that 19 men have been secluded on 209 occasions for a total duration of 1,457 hours, but 80 of these occasions, and 424 hours, were recorded against one man, who has since been removed to another asylum. Eleven women have also been secluded on 17 occasions, and for 104 hours. Nine women have been restrained by strong sleeves for periods varying from one to six weeks, for either surgical reasons or to prevent suicidal attempts. No males have been mechanically restrained.

Seclusion and restraint.

We can give a favourable report of the condition of the wards and dormitories. All were clean and in good order, and the majority were cheerful and had an air of comfort. A considerable amount of painting and decoration has been done, chiefly on the female side, since the last visit; objects of interest have been added; but some more cages of birds might, we think, be introduced with advantage. The drains have now been ventilated, and the whole system put in good order, and the result is satisfactory, for in no part did we find any offensive smell, or evidence of the entrance into the building of sewer gas. The general ventilation has been further improved by the alteration of numerous windows.

State of wards, &c.

The wards are still without any convenient places for the bestowal of buckets, brushes, &c., or dirty linen. As a temporary expedient we suggest the construction of low and deep presses in the corridors, to receive the cleaning utensils. These would not seriously encroach on the day space, and would be inexpensive.

The beds and bedding are in fair order; a commencement has been made in supplying under-blankets, and we trust this will be continued. There are still a large proportion of box or trough beds in use, gradually, we hope, to be superseded by beds of a better construction.

Beds and bedding.

Other structural matters which demand our notice, are: The completion and occupation of the new wing for males, affording room for 50 patients. This is a very great and important addition, affording, as it does, a large day-room available for purposes of associated entertainments, and a dormitory for the reception of epileptic and suicidal patients, who thus have the benefit of continuous night supervision. The corresponding building on the female side, which is far advanced, and will be ready for occupation in the spring. The introduction of machinery into the laundry, repaving of laundry and wash-house, and draining of latter, and the erection of a place

Alterations and improvements.

Appendix (C.)
 Wilts Asylum.
 Alterations
 and improve-
 ments.

for washing foul linen. This last is not wholly satisfactory, being too much exposed to the weather. The provision of additional dormitory space by removal of walls and partitions of single rooms in ward No. 6 on each side, as suggested by our Colleagues last year; fourteen additional beds are thus gained in each division. The appropriation of wards numbered 7 on each side (at the opposite extreme end of the building) as infirmary wards. These are on the upper floor, but the arrangement permits of all the infirmary cases being brought together. It is proposed to cut off by doors a dormitory at the end of each ward for infectious cases, each room accommodating 7 patients. Attendants' rooms, closet, &c., can be included in the portion so cut off the ward.

The arrangement for associating the sick has been carried out on the female side, and here there is a night nurse; but a short time will elapse before the like arrangement is complete in the other division. The provision for infectious cases, while it does not reach the completeness of a detached hospital, must be considered an advantage.

Besides the foregoing, alterations are in progress in the clerk's office, which will give additional room for the stores. It is proposed further, to devote No. 8 Ward on the male side entirely to dormitory purposes, as it is found that the available day-space in other parts will be sufficient for the additional patients who may thus be accommodated. From the measurements which have been taken, a day-space of $42\frac{1}{2}$ superficial and 480 cubic feet for each patient, may be allowed, although the number of beds will be increased by 29, and there will still be day-space for a further 30 patients.

The tenor of our report will, we think, show that we have found here evidence of progressive improvement, which, we doubt not, will continue until this asylum is placed in a wholly satisfactory condition.

Divine Service.

We have made the customary inquiries required by statute; and we find, under the head of Divine Service, that about 255 patients attend chapel on Sundays, and numbers, varying from 145 to 220, on week days. That there are usefully employed 135 male patients, of whom 53 are ward cleaners; 40 on the land, 31 assisting in various trades; 3 in the kitchen, and 8 in other ways; and 164 females, 37 of these being ward cleaners; 56 needlewomen, 12 working in the kitchen, 50 in the laundry, 9 in other occupations.

The numbers who walk beyond the estate are 71 males and 90 females; and 30 females, in addition, take exercise within the asylum bounds. A large number do not go beyond their airing-courts, and we would wish that the privilege of country walks could be extended to larger numbers.

Amusement.
 Staff of
 attendants.

About 280 of both sexes attend the associated amusements.

The present staff of attendants includes, on the male side, a head attendant, 19 day and 3 night attendants; and on the female side, a head attendant, 20 day and 3 night nurses. A large proportion of the attendants have, we are glad to find, been longer than 12 months in the service of the asylum.

WORCESTER ASYLUM.

9 November 1878.

WE have to-day completed our official inspection of this asylum, which occupied us, as well, the whole of yesterday, and in the course of it have visited all parts of the establishment, and seen all the patients in residence.

Worcester
Asylum.
Statistics.

These are, in number, 777, and there are, in addition, 2 patients, one of each sex, absent on trial, making a total of 779 patients on the books, who are thus classified:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Private - - - - -	14	25	39
Pauper, viz. :—			
Chargeable to unions of Worcester- shire - - - - -	296	393	689
Chargeable to out-county unions -	1	1	2
" " county of Stafford, under contract - - - - -	39	0	39
County and city of Worcester -	6	3	9
Criminal - - - - -	1	0	1
TOTAL - - - - -	357	422	779

There are 20 vacant beds on the male side, but the female wards are overcrowded, many of the sleeping rooms having at present extra beds. We are, however, informed, that the 39 Stafford patients are about to be returned to their own county, when the sleeping accommodation vacated by them will be used to diminish the pressure on the female side, an extra ward on the male division being appropriated to female patients. It is intended that this ward shall be used only as a dormitory, but we should recommend that, if possible, some part of it should also be occupied by women in the day time, as the day space in the female division is not sufficient for the present number of patients. There are, no doubt, difficulties arising from the situation of the ward, which would require some management to overcome.

The weekly charges for maintenance, at present, are:—To unions, 8 s. 2 d.; out counties, 14 s.; and for private patients, from 8 s. 2 d. to 15 s.

We proceed to give the usual statistics as to the changes which have occurred since the last visit:—

Appendix (C.) Worcester Asylum.		MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted for the first time	- - - -	81	63	144
Re-admitted	- - - -	8	17	25
TOTAL		89	80	169
Discharged :—				
Recovered	- - - -	24	45	69
Relieved	- - - -	6	9	15
Not improved	- - - -	1	0	1
TOTAL		31	54	85
Died	- - - -	52	16	68

The rate of mortality has, we are glad to observe, been somewhat less than in the period covered by the last Report of the Commissioners.

General paralysis appears prominently among the causes of death, and to it are attributed 18 deaths; 19 being set down to "other forms of brain disease, including those ending in apoplexy." One death resulted from suffocation during an epileptic fit in the night, and another from exhaustion from mania, the patient, a male, having also sustained an injury to the left elbow joint while in bed in a single room.

Inquests. In these two cases, and in these alone, were inquests held, the jury in the first specially exonerating all parties from blame. The particulars of these cases were duly reported to our office.

Post-mortem examinations. The post-mortem examinations have been 66 in number.

The records of seclusion and mechanical restraint show that 16 males and 12 females have been secluded on various occasions, amounting, in all, to 74, and for an aggregate of 1,504 hours, and that one man has been twice restrained for a total of 15 hours. He had attempted suicide by cutting his throat with a piece of glass.

As regards the general condition of the asylum, we are able to report favourably. We have found the day-rooms and dormitories very clean and comfortable, and the former made bright and cheerful by numerous pictures, plants, and other objects calculated to interest the patients. Some of the bed-rooms are bare and cheerless with their simply whitewashed walls, and we suggest that a considerable improvement in this respect might be effected at small cost, by colouring the lower portions of the walls some warm tint, and introducing some simple stencilled ornamentation. If a few pictures or texts could be added, the gain would be so much the greater.

State of beds, &c. The beds and bedding are in excellent order, and evidently are well attended to. The box beds, of which some remain, are being gradually superseded by bedsteads of a better construction, and the suggestion

suggestion of our Colleagués as to stuffing the sides of those occupied by epileptics has been, to some extent, followed. Appendix (C.)

Their suggestion, however, in the last entry, as to removing walls in the sleeping rooms now devoted to epileptic patients of both sexes, so as to bring those sleeping there more under the complete and continuous observation of the night attendants, has not, we regret to say, yet been adopted. The present arrangement, though a step in the right direction, is far from perfect, owing to the number of rooms and the few patients who are in view of the attendant from his station. It does not appear to us that there would be much structural objection to removing many of the walls in the epileptic wards of each division, so as to form one better general dormitory, and we again commend the subject to the attention of the Committee. The death from suffocation at night, already mentioned, clearly indicates the imperfection of the existing arrangement. Worcester
Asylum.
Epileptics.

The patients were remarkably quiet and orderly during our inspection of the wards, and very little complaint of anything, except detention, was made to us. Clothing, &c.

In person and dress both men and women were very clean and tidy, leaving little to be desired. We think credit is due to the attendants of both divisions for this satisfactory state of things.

We found the ventilation good in the hospital wards, as well as in the building generally, and we detected no bad smells from the closets or sinks.

There are recorded, at present, 97 men and 128 women as under medical treatment, but all for diseases common in Asylums. No epidemic complaint has appeared here since the last visit.

We have seen the dinners supplied to the patients on the two days of our visit, and considered them good and sufficient in quantity. Dining
arrangements.

Two hundred and forty-three male patients are returned to us as being usefully employed in various ways; 50 as helping the artizans, 5 as clerks, 86 on farm and gardens, and the remainder as ward cleaners, or otherwise. Of the female patients, 258 are employed; 95 in sewing, 67 in the laundry, 76 in the wards, 4 helping the housemaids, and 16 in the kitchen. Employment.

The number of patients of both sexes who attended the two services in the chapel last Sunday was 569. About 150 men and 170 women usually meet at the associated amusements, which consist of the weekly dance and occasional entertainments, theatrical and other. As many as 500 of both sexes take exercise beyond the premises in fine weather. Divine Service.

The present staff includes, besides the officers and head attendants, 24 attendants (of whom three are women, wives of male attendants) on the male side, and 23 artizans and farm servants; and, on the female side, 26 nurses and nine kitchen and laundry servants. Night attendants are included in the above numbers. We think the staff of attendants, especially female attendants, somewhat insufficient for the number of patients in their charge. At times, allowing for unavoidable absences, the asylum must, we think, be shorthanded. In particular, Ward No. 2, on the female side, Staff of
attendants.

Appendix (C.)
Worcester
Asylum.

where are 52 patients of the acute and suicidal classes, ought to have more than two regular attendants.

The rates of wages paid are the same as reported last year.

Coming to structural matters, we do not find much to report. The filtering tanks and beds for purifying the brook water are nearly, but not quite, complete. No other work has been mentioned to us.

The land in the occupation of the asylum has been increased by renting, and now amounts, freehold and leasehold together, to 250 acres; but it would be very desirable to acquire the freehold of certain fields now rented, and which closely adjoin the asylum grounds on the west, lying intermixed, in fact, with the asylum land. We understand that these fields might be purchased at no exorbitant price.

The mortuary remains in the unsatisfactory state before reported. A plan has, we understand, been proposed for enlarging it, forming distinct rooms for the two sexes, but placing the post-mortem room over these, and providing a lift for raising the bodies to it. We think that this plan would not receive the sanction of our Board. A double mortuary, with post-mortem room between, might easily be constructed on the site of the present one, with a part of the adjoining sheds.

The visiting-rooms are very inadequate for an asylum of this magnitude, and should be improved. They must be greatly overcrowded at times, and disagreeable both to patients and friends. They are the rooms originally devoted to the purpose when the asylum was built for only one-third of its present numbers.

We have noticed the absence of tell-tale clocks, or any other mechanical contrivance for testing the vigilance of the night attendants. They are now common in most county, and many private, asylums, and should, we think, be introduced here.

Dr. Cooke, late senior assistant medical officer here, has left, on appointment as medical superintendent of the Wilts County Asylum, and Mr. Lovett, the junior assistant, has resigned, and they have been respectively succeeded by Mr. Craddock and Dr. Griffith.

YORKSHIRE (NORTH RIDING) ASYLUM.

12 February 1878.

Yorkshire
(North Riding)
Asylum.
Numbers.

WE yesterday completed our inspection of this asylum, which was last visited by members of our Board on the 22nd January 1877.

It had on its books then 497; it has now 489 patients, of whom 395 are chargeable to unions in the North Riding, 60 are out-county cases, and 34 belong to the private class.

Weekly charge.

The weekly maintenance charge has not been altered; that for private cases varies from 14 s. to 31 s. 6 d. The patients absent on trial are a pauper man, and 3 pauper women and a female (private). Except these absentees, we have seen all under Mr. Hingston's care.

Changes.

The following changes are matters which we have to report:—

Appendix (C.)
Yorkshire
(North Riding)
Asylum.
Changes.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admissions:			
North Riding patients -	59	46	105
Out-county " -	7	5	12
Private " -	10	8	18
	76	59	135
Discharges:			
North Riding patients -	25	21	46
Out-county " -	10	16	26
Private " -	7	8	15
	42	45	87
Deaths:			
North Riding patients -	26	20	46
Out-county " -	3	2	5
Private " -	4	2	6
	33	24	57

We are glad to find that patients are, as a rule, sent hither direct from their own homes without passing through workhouses. There have been, notwithstanding, the admissions of a good many aged patients and cases of general paralysis. In these circumstances, the ratio of recoveries to the admissions during the year, viz., 44 per cent., must be deemed to be very favourable. The mortality, which for the year 1876 was remarkably low, has, for the last 13 months, been at the rate of 10.80 per cent. per annum upon the average daily number of patients in residence, and this is about the usual rate in English asylums.

The following summary shows the causes of death, which were verified by post-mortem examinations in all but six instances:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
General paralysis - - - -	13	3	16
Epilepsy - - - -	2	0	2
Other forms of brain disease, including those which terminated in apoplexy - - - -	4	7	11
Exhaustion after mania and melancholia - - - -	3	5	8
Pulmonary consumption - - -	1	3	4
Inflammation of the lungs - - -	2	1	3
Diseases of the heart - - - -	2	0	2
Peritonitis - - - -	1	1	2
Old age - - - -	1	3	4
Other ordinary diseases - - -	3	1	4
Suffocated in an epileptic fit - -	1	0	1
TOTAL - - - -	33	24	57

- Appendix (C.) The case of suffocation was of an epileptic, who, occupying a single room, turned upon his face in a fit during the night, no one being present at the time.
- Yorkshire (North Riding) Asylum. It formed the subject of correspondence between our Board and the medical superintendent; and it and the case of a man who died suddenly in the night from apoplexy were brought before coroners' juries.
- Inquests. The sanitary condition of the asylum has been much improved since the institution has had the abundant supply of pure water which it derives from the artesian well.
- Water supply. The numbers in bed yesterday were only 4 in the male and 7 in the female division, and six only of each sex are the patients registered last as under medical treatment.
- General health. No one was restrained or secluded when we visited the wards. Since our Colleagues were here in January of 1877, one woman (suicidally disposed) has been restrained for two days, for surgical reasons, and 17 men and 6 women have been secluded, the former on 94 occasions and for a total duration of 799 hours, and the latter on 15 occasions and for 151 hours.
- Restraint and seclusion. The reduction in numbers of the patients since last visit is due to the removal of the 18 Middlesex patients. The out-county cases now in the asylum include patients from the non-contributing boroughs of Ripon and Scarborough.
- Out-county patients. The recommendations of the Commissioners upon the subject of further accommodation for the pauper lunatics of the Riding, and in favour of better night supervision of the epileptic, have received attention from the Committee of Visitors. Plans have, we understand, been prepared, and will speedily be submitted to the Home Secretary, for a wing in each division to give 80 additional beds. Each wing will, we are informed, include a dormitory, with convenient single rooms, specially constructed and arranged for patients liable to fits or suicidally inclined.
- Additional accommodation and provision for supervision at night of epileptic patients previously recommended. The wards now in occupation are cheerful, suitably furnished, and in excellent order. The infirmaries are improved by the conversion of single rooms adjoining into bath-rooms, pursuant to the Commissioners' suggestions.
- General condition of the asylum, structural changes, &c. The beds and bedding are generally satisfactory throughout the building, and we noticed no uncleanness in any direction. The means of ventilation of the interior of both divisions everywhere suffice, except in a few earth and a few water-closets, to which we drew Mr. Hingston's attention. The laundry is in course of improvement by the erection of an engine-house, boiler, &c., and by the early addition of a washing machine, wringer, and other apparatus, to be driven by steam, which steam will also be utilised in some of the drying closets. The old dining hall has not yet been converted to any purpose, but the new recreation hall is finished. It is used daily for breakfast, dinner, and tea; also twice weekly for associated entertainments; the decorations are in good taste, and its value to the patients, physically and morally, is unquestionably great. We saw 184 men and 163 women there assembled for dinner yesterday, and about the same number to-day. Grace was sung, and the demeanour of the patients here, as well as in the wards, was very
- Dining arrangements. very

very creditable to them. The service of the dinner was well organized, and it was carried out in an orderly manner. Appendix (C.)

The patients' dietary has not been changed in any respect since the last inspection by Commissioners. It is good, and appears to content those for whom it is provided. Yorkshire
(North Riding)
Asylum.

The recreation hall is used daily for morning prayers, a practice which we cannot but highly approve. Daily prayers.

The clothing of both sexes is made up in the asylum shops; the patients' shoes are also made and repaired there. The personal appearance of the men and women, both the private and pauper cases, was to-day such that it is not necessary to qualify our approbation; their personal cleanliness, and the quality, make, and condition of their clothing, showed that, under this head, they are at least as well cared for as in all other respects. Clothing.

The attendants still consist of 29 men and 23 women for day and night work. We regret that the length of service of so many as 14 men and 13 women does not, however, extend beyond 12 months. Attendants.

The returns of chapel attendance and employment inform us that the number of patients is about the same as that which in 1877 was registered as so far acting in a proper manner. Divine Service
and occupa-
tions.

The average attendance at the associated entertainments is returned to us as including 218 of both sexes. Amusements.

The approach to the new hall from the men's side is about to be improved by a covered corridor; at present the males pass thither in very wet weather through the kitchen, a most inconvenient proceeding. Proposed
corridor to
the new hall.

One of the most important matters still awaiting attention is the due provision of means for the extinction of fire. The existing arrangement would, we believe, be found quite insufficient, especially if the fire should break out in the night. We understand that it is proposed by the Committee to take the opinion of an experienced and competent person on the subject. When adequate means shall have been provided, it will be desirable that a fire brigade, to be formed of resident attendants and servants, should be organised and frequently practised. As we look back to the good work done in this asylum by its Committee and medical superintendent, we feel sanguine that they will adopt every practical improvement which growing experiences suggests. Fire extinction.

YORKSHIRE (WEST RIDING) ASYLUMS.—1. WAKEFIELD.

14, 15 and 16 August 1878.

WE have devoted the whole of these days to the duty of examining into the condition of this asylum, and during our inspection we have visited all parts of it, and also the detached buildings, Ivy House and Field Head, and have seen all the resident patients, and given to all the opportunity of speaking to us and complaining of any grievances from which they may suppose themselves to be suffering. Yorkshire
(West Riding)
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(Wakefield.)

Ivy House continues to be occupied by 40 male patients of the quiet

Appendix (C.)
 Yorkshire
 (West Riding)
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quiet class, who are employed chiefly on the land, and are most comfortably lodged in this house, and Field Head accommodates 14 women of a similar class, who seem fully to appreciate the comfort of residence in a comparatively small and quiet community. These two detached houses form, we think, a very valuable addition to the asylum.

State of wards,
 &c.

We are able to report very favourably of the state of the wards and dormitories as regards cleanliness, neatness, and, so far as the original defect of construction will permit, cheerfulness. Something more has been done by fixing lights in partitions, and large windows in some of the day-rooms, to admit more light into the dim galleries in the older portion of the building; and we are glad to learn that, wherever practicable, this improvement will be effected. A complete remedy, however, for the original vice of construction is not to be hoped for. We have also found the offices and workshops in good order, and sufficient for their several purposes. In particular the new laundry appears to afford ample space and power for the washing requirements of the institution.

Statistics.

We proceed to notice the changes among the patients which have occurred since the last inspection by Commissioners, which terminated on July 25th of last year. There were then on the books the names of 1,415 patients:—

	MALES,	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted since - - -	267	224	491
Discharged or removed - -	179	170	349
Died - - - - -	97	53	150

and the numbers at present on the books of the asylum are 699 males and 708 females, making a total of 1,407, showing a slight reduction on the number under treatment at the last visit. There are 2 men and 4 women at present out on trial, and one criminal patient, a woman, has escaped, but is still borne on the books. All these are included in the 1,407 mentioned above. There are only six vacant beds on the male side, and none on the female.

Of the 491 patients admitted to the asylum, 78 were cases of re-admission for a second time or oftener. Among the patients discharged or removed, 114 males and 111 females, together 225, are recorded as recovered; 35 males and 32 females as relieved; 27 males and 25 females as not improved; and 3 men and 2 women were discharged because they were found not to be insane.

The 150 deaths mentioned above represent a rate of mortality somewhat below the average of county asylums, being about $9\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. per annum on the daily average number of patients resident. As is usually the case, general paralysis of the insane was the most fatal among the causes of death, accounting for 34 of the number. There has been no epidemic disease, and but one recorded fatal casualty, which will be presently noticed.

Post-mortem
 examinations.

In every case of death but one, post-mortem examination of the body was made.

In

In eight instances coroner's inquests were held, but it is necessary to refer to only one of these at length. This was the case of M. D., a woman admitted in October 1877, labouring under acute melancholia and very suicidal. She constantly attempted self-destruction, most frequently by swallowing needles, or thrusting them into her neck. Several were removed from her throat. In November she succeeded in evading the watchfulness of the nurses, and thrust a long needle into her neck, which was, however, removed by operation. After this the patient was incessantly watched night and day. She got better for a time, but eventually died on the 14th of January, no definite symptoms of disease being observable. The post-mortem examination of the body, however, revealed the presence of five needles in different parts of her body, by some of which peritonitis had been set up. We are assured that the actual condition of this patient could not be diagnosed and was not suspected, and that without the post-mortem examination the death could not have been determined to have been a case of suicide, as in fact it was. The verdict of the jury was in accordance with the facts as above stated. We have given these facts at some length, as we think the case illustrates very forcibly the value of post-mortem examinations in lunatic asylums.

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 Asylums.
 (Wakefield.)
 Inquests.

There are at present here 98 male and 104 female patients, who are suffering from epilepsy, and 35 of the former and 19 of the latter sex affected with general paralysis.

The arrangements for the continuous night supervision of epileptic and suicidal patients remain as reported last year, as it has not been found practicable to extend the system so as to include all the epileptics. No death from suffocation has, however, occurred among this class since the last visit.

Epileptic and
 suicidal
 patients.

During our progress through the wards we were very favourably impressed by the demeanour of the patients, which, with a very slight exception, and that in the wards devoted to the most troublesome of the women, was singularly quiet and orderly, and it appeared to us to evidence a contentment which is not always observable in asylums. We had, of course, many appeals for discharge, but even these were not so numerous as is often the case.

In dress and personal cleanliness the patients of both sexes presented a satisfactory appearance, though the men were in their ordinary working suits. Both men and women have Sunday suits, and we are glad to learn they have a change of under linen twice a week.

Clothing, &c.

We could not but notice the insufficiency of the day space in many of the wards, which has so often been the subject of comment. A very slight relief will be obtained by the erection of another greenhouse similar to that which has been built in connection with No. 18 Ward on the male side, but this will leave the evil still very great.

On all three days of our visit we inspected the dinners served to the patients, and we are able to pronounce them good and liberal in quantity. On the first day fish was given which, though very good, did not appear to be so popular as the meat dinners of the subsequent days. No objection can, however, with any show of reason, be raised

Dining
 arrangements.

Appendix (C.) to the diet. About 320 men dine together in the dining hall, and there, as elsewhere, their conduct was excellent.

Yorkshire
(West Riding)
Asylums
(Wakefield.)
Divine Service. We have made the inquiries directed by statute, and we are informed that the attendance at Divine Service in the chapel last Sunday, included 572 patients of both sexes at the morning, and 541 at the afternoon service. Besides these 17 Roman Catholics attended the service of their church in Wakefield.

Amusements. The number attending the Saturday evening dance is usually about 650, while a rather larger number are present at the theatrical performances and concerts which are given. There were festivities on the green on two occasions in June and July last, and on each occasion 1,000 patients or upwards were present. Each week about 260 men and 100 women are taken for country walks beyond the grounds; while 160 men and 416 women take exercise weekly in the extensive walks outside the airing-courts. About 170 women get walking exercise only in the airing-courts.

Employment. The employments of the patients may be thus summarised:— 247 men are employed in various ways on the land; in tailoring, shoemaking and weaving, 65; in the engine and gas-houses, and as blacksmiths, &c., 26; as upholsterers, and in hair picking, 35; in the kitchen and laundry, 28; as ward cleaners, 150; in knitting, 12; and the remainder are incapable of useful employment. Of the female patients, 74 work in the laundry; 67 the kitchen and passages; 270 in sewing and knitting; 8 in the workroom; and 88 as ward cleaners; leaving about 196 unemployed. It will be perceived from this summary that a very good proportion of the patients have the benefit of useful employment.

Seclusion and restraint. The record of seclusion and restraint shows that 4 men have been placed in seclusion on six occasions for a total of 10½ hours, and 2 women on four occasions for, in the aggregate, 42 hours; but there has been no recourse to mechanical restraint.

As regards the present bodily health of the patients, we have to report favourably: 45 males and 97 females are registered as under medical treatment, but not many patients of either sex are confined to bed.

Additions and improvements. Some structural additions and improvements have been effected since the last visit, in addition to those already noticed. Fire alarms have been fixed in each division to enable the officers in charge to communicate with the engineman's bed-room in case of fire at night. All the drains have been examined, some new ones made, and ventilating grates introduced, and the ventilation of some of the closets has been improved. A partition has been fixed in the laundry, as suggested by our Colleagues last year, and other minor improvements have been carried out, which it is perhaps unnecessary to mention.

Our attention was attracted by the unprotected position and state of the taps for turning on the gas to the burners in some of the dormitories, and upon inquiry we found that in all but a very few instances the ordinary tap, which may be turned by any one, is in use, and within reach of the patients. We are assured that no instance is known of a patient tampering with the burners, or turning on the gas, whether for mischief or otherwise, but the possibility of an
accident

accident happening from this cause is so obvious that we cannot refrain from pointing out the danger, leaving it to the asylum authorities to supply a safeguard.

Our Colleagues in their last entry referred to an inquiry about to be made by Dr. Major into the plan of boarding out patients, with a view to its adoption here. We learn from Dr. Major that he has been obliged to relinquish the idea, finding so many difficulties in the way of its realisation.

There are at present employed 57 male day attendants and 3 nurses, and 5 male night attendants in the male division; and 58 day and 5 night nurses in the female division. This is a large staff, and much of the order and quietude we observed must be due to its efficiency. The rates of wages are the same as last reported, and we are glad to hear that the attendants' average length of service is satisfactory, and that no difficulty is experienced in replacing those who leave.

The medical staff is of the same strength as last year, and no changes have occurred in it.

The cost per head for maintenance is 10 s. per week.

Appendix (C.)
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 Yorkshire
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 Asylums.
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Staff of
 attendants.

YORKSHIRE (WEST RIDING) ASYLUMS.—2. WADSLEY.

4 February 1878.

WE, on Friday and Saturday in last week and to-day (Monday), visited this asylum. Our inspection included the buildings already occupied, and those in course of construction. We have seen every patient except two women absent on leave.

Yorkshire
 (West Riding)
 Asylums.
 (Wadsley.)

There are now on the asylum books the names of 397 males and 480 females. The total number of those under care and treatment at the date of the last visit by Commissioners, 16th January 1877, was 793; it is now 877. All are of the pauper class but one man and 2 women. Several private patients have been refused admission from want of sufficient accommodation.

Numbers.

To meet fresh female cases, the north-west extremity of the women's new block is to be made ready as soon as possible for the reception of 40 inmates. Seventeen women are to be placed in the detached residence first vacated by the clerk of the works; and in the same way the chief attendant's quarters are to be temporarily utilised so soon as he leaves them for the house now prepared for his separate accommodation. At present we observe no crowding of the male patients, except in their epileptic dormitory; and the farm cottage, nearly finished, will provide for them 10 beds. In the main building there are still, it seems, 10 empty beds for men, four only for women.

Pressure from
 want of ac-
 commodation
 for females.

The admissions recorded since the last visit by members of our Board have been 403, of which 190 were in the male, 213 in the female division; 38 were by transfer from the West Riding Asylum at Wakefield, and of each sex an equal number; 206 patients have been discharged, in the proportion of 77 males to 129 females;

Admissions
 and discharges.

Appendix (C.) 136 were so dealt with on recovery, 41 others were handed over to their friends' care, and 21 were removed to workhouses. If pecuniary assistance could be given to friends or relatives undertaking to receive and care for chronic, harmless cases, no doubt many more might be properly discharged, and some check be put to the demands for more and yet more asylum accommodation.

Yorkshire
(West Riding)
Asylums.
(Wadsley.)

Cost of
maintenance.

The maintenance rate here is now 10s. weekly for paupers chargeable to unions in the West Riding, 14s. for other paupers.

Deaths.

The deaths have been 59 on the men's, 54 on the women's, side. The mortality (at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum upon the average daily number resident) has been lower than in any year since the opening of the asylum; but the rate is still higher than is usual in county asylums, and no doubt continues to be influenced, to some extent, by the large number of feeble and aged patients which have been received here in past years from the asylum at Wakefield.

The following summary states the assigned causes of death:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
General paralysis - - - -	30	7	37
Epilepsy - - - -	3	4	7
Chronic disorganisation of the brain	8	16	24
Exhaustion after mania and melancholia - - - -	1	1	2
Pulmonary consumption - -	2	8	10
Other forms of lung disease - -	2	7	9
Diseases of the heart - - - -	6	5	11
Diseases of abdominal organs - -	3	1	4
Senile decay - - - -	1	1	2
Other ordinary causes - - - -	2	1	3
Casualty - - - -	1	0	1
	59	51	110

The fatal casualty was that of a general paralytic, whose death was accelerated by fractures of the ribs. The case was fully reported to our Board, and was inquired into by the Visitors, but the manner in which the fractures were caused could not be ascertained.

Inquests and
post-mortem
examinations.

In this, and in the case of a woman (who died of exhaustion and decay of nature shortly after admission), inquests by the coroner were held, but in no other instance. The post-mortem examinations have been 75.

General
paralytics and
epileptics.

In addition to a large proportion of aged and infirm patients, there are, among the present residents, an unusually large number suffering from general paralysis, viz., 50 men and 28 women, whilst the epileptics are 157, viz., 74 males and 83 females. For several months past, in the female division, much annoyance and trouble have been experienced, owing to repeated outbreaks of scabies, originally imported by a workhouse patient; and we found 11 patients

patients under treatment for this complaint, besides 20 others isolated in consequence of their very recent recovery therefrom.

The numbers in bed from sickness and all other causes, as we passed through the wards, were 11 males and 24 females. Those registered as being under medical treatment in the latest entry, that of last week, were 29 men and 47 women. We learn from Dr. Mitchell that since the Commissioners' visit in 1877, there have been several appearances of diarrhœa in the female infirmary, which he attributes to the admission of vitiated air from an adjacent water-closet.

The external ventilation of all the water-closet drains have been completed, and there is, at present, no case of diarrhœa. We have suggested that the opinion of Mr. Haden, or some other eminent engineer, should be taken, as to whether any defect which may still be found to exist can be effectually cured in any way short of building a detached closet with cross-ventilation. It is right that we should add that in this infirmary, as well as throughout the asylum, there was, during our stay in the wards, an entire absence of offensive odour, and that the general ventilation appeared to us to be very good.

No one was under restraint or in seclusion during our inspection. The latter mode of treatment is very sparingly employed. During the last year only one man seems to have been secluded, on three occasions, and for a total duration of 33 hours. In the same period, 9 women were so treated, on sixteen occasions, and for an aggregate of 128 hours. Under the head of restraint we find recorded the names of 6 men and 13 women who were wet-packed for various periods, chiefly to allay excitement and prevent exhaustion. One man was also secured to his bed, and a woman had her hands tied for surgical reasons. Dr. Mitchell informs us that he has found wet packing, in some instances, very valuable as a means of treatment. We think that its duration at any one time should, however, never exceed six hours. In some instances it has been continuously used for longer periods.

The patients' personal appearance was such as to satisfy us that much attention is given to it. We saw the women in their week-day clothes, and noticed that great neatness of attire prevailed. Of the men, several appeared on the first day of our inspection in their working dress; on the second day the suits worn by them on Sundays had been generally given out, as is usual, on Saturdays.

To cleanliness among the male patients the new lavatory and shoe-room, when completed, will doubtless conduce. The demeanour of both sexes was orderly and quiet, and there were many indications of general content in the wards.

The supervision of the epileptics in single rooms during the night is still far from perfect; but it may be well to postpone the necessary changes of a structural nature until the additions to the asylum now in progress shall have been finished, and Dr. Mitchell shall have finally decided on the permanent appropriation of dormitories for the epileptic. The basement accommodation for males, contemplated at the last visit, has been found to be unsuitable for such cases,

Appendix (C.)
 —
 Yorkshire
 (West Riding)
 Asylums.
 (Wadsley.)
 Patients in
 bed from
 illness.

Ventilation of
 water-closet
 drains.

Restraint and
 seclusion.

Clothing, &c.

Night super-
 vision of
 epileptics.

Appendix (C.) cases. The more actually suicidal of each sex are placed at night in the infirmaries.

Yorkshire
West Riding)
Asylums.
(Wadsley.)

Occupations.

The returns of employment inform us that 79 men work on the land, 8 assist in the shoemakers' shop, 10 in the tailors', 5 are occupied as carpenters, 30 in the upholsterers' and other shops; 9 men also are employed in the kitchen and bakehouse, 4 in the wash-house; 151 females do knitting and needlework. The total number of male workers is 205; the women usefully employed are 302, of whom 35 is the average assisting in the laundry; 31 in the kitchen and other offices.

Dietary.

No complaints were made to us on the subject of diet. We were present at a very large gathering of men in the dining-hall, and we saw dinner also in a ward. On the table in the hall were apple pie, bread and cheese, and beer; in the ward were served beef, bacon, and greens, also with bread and beer.

Amusements.

Weekly dances are continued in the hall, and these are a source of amusement to very many. Daily indoor means of amusement might, we think, be properly increased in the form of musical boxes, and a second-hand piano for the laundry patients would be useful. Otherwise, the patients have quite sufficient to entertain their leisure time.

Exercise.

Regular out-door exercise, especially of the women, is still a difficult task by reason of annoyance beyond the estate, and the want of proper roads and paths in the asylum grounds. We have suggested to Dr. Mitchell that he should immediately plan, and as soon as possible commence, the formation of good walks for giving extended exercise to those patients of each sex, a large number, who would derive benefit from regular enjoyment of this liberty.

Divine Service.

Divine Service in the chapel was, last Sunday, attended by 173 men and 192 women, but we regret that no prayers are read on week-days. Now that the asylum is approaching completion, we trust that the Committee will consider the desirability of appointing a chaplain who should give his time exclusively to the patients. Were he to organise a school, his duties there, his visits to the sick, and his Sunday and special services for those unable to get so far as the chapel, would fully occupy the time of any chaplain, and the moral results among the patients would be great.

Attendants.

The attendants, we regret to find, are still disposed to stay only a short time, though the Committee and superintendent do much to encourage longer service. The ordinary male attendants are 38; the female nurses are 42. These numbers include three women and four men who are on duty at night.

General
condition of
the wards, &c.

Of the general state of the wards in regard to cleanliness and order, we can report most favourably. The beds and bedding were in excellent order. Decoration will doubtless proceed; interior colouring has been somewhat delayed by more urgent work outside. Much has been done, however, since the last visit in and about the building, and in the grounds, to render the asylum more complete and suitable for its purposes.

New blocks.

The new blocks for 300 patients of each sex, which were commenced when our Colleagues were here a year ago, have made fair progress

progress, and they are expected to be open for occupation in the autumn. Appendix (C.)

We have, in conference with Dr. Mitchell and Mr. Hartley, the architect, further considered the best arrangements for the boundaries of the new airing-courts, and we shall make a separate memorandum on the subject. Yorkshire (West Riding) Asylums. (Wadsley.)

The following works have been the more important of those completed since the last visit:—A new house for the chief attendant; six new cottages for married attendants and artizans; a farm cottage for the accommodation of 10 male patients; a foul-linen shed for the male infirmary; the adaptation of the house recently vacated by the clerk of the works for the reception of female patients; the introduction of Tice's gas regulators throughout the asylum; and the addition of a greenhouse for providing plants in the wards. Boundaries of the new airing-courts. Structural additions, &c. completed.

The works in progress are:—The erection of a lavatory and shoe-room for the working men; the construction of a new entrance lodge, and the formation of a new and easier road of approach to the front of the asylum. This approach, and the manner in which the grounds are being laid out in connection therewith, are great improvements, which will be completed by the labour of the patients and attendants. New works in progress.

Among the internal alterations of the asylum has been the division of No. 21 on the women's side into two wards, by the fixing of a glazed screen across the corridor. Dr. Mitchell is anxious to have a similar alteration carried out in the ward below (No. 16). Considering that the new block for 300 women will consist entirely of large wards, we concur in opinion with the superintendent as to the desirability of this division of No. 16, which he advocates. This alteration will necessitate the provision of two water-closets, which can be erected at the back. Internal alterations.

We are glad to mention that a second assistant medical officer was appointed last autumn; he is now on duty. Great credit is due, we think, to the Committee and medical superintendent, for the present condition of this asylum, and the progress which has been made in its organisation. A second assistant medical officer appointed.

YORKSHIRE (EAST RIDING) ASYLUM.

22 August 1878.

ANOTHER change has taken place in the superintendence of this asylum since it was last visited by members of our Board, Dr. Greene having left on appointment as medical superintendent of the Northampton Asylum at Berrywood. He will be succeeded by Dr. Whitcombe, who has been appointed to the post of superintendent, but who has not yet taken up his residence here; and to-day we have been accompanied in our rounds by Dr. James, who has been in charge since Dr. Greene left, and from whom we have received all the assistance and information we required. Yorkshire (East Riding) Asylum.

Appendix (C.)

Yorkshire
(East Riding)
Asylum.

Improvements.

We are glad to report that we have found the asylum in excellent order. The wards, corridors and dormitories, were all scrupulously clean, and are rendered bright and cheerful by plants and pictures. Further improvement in this direction has been effected by repainting and decorating in several places, and by laying down linoleum. In particular, we may mention that the day-room used by the laundry patients, the bare and unfurnished aspect of which was alluded to by our Colleagues last year, has been very well decorated and supplied with chairs and tables.

Among other structural alterations and improvements which have been effected, we notice that the old boiler-house has been converted into a much-needed mess room for the male attendants; that the old surgery has been converted into a visiting room, connected with the entrance hall by a glass corridor; that a large meat safe has been erected in the kitchen yard; that the old butcher's shop has been converted into a bakery, and the old bakery made into a sitting room for the domestic servants.

In progress, or in immediate contemplation, are the following works: The construction of a sunshade in the female airing-court: a new system of disposing of the sewage of the asylum in irrigation: and the fixing of external hydrants for extinguishing fire should it unfortunately occur. We trust that this last work will be completed and brought into operation at as early a date as possible, since the asylum is now practically unprotected from the calamity of fire.

Suggestions.

While so much has been done inside, we regret to have to remark that the airing-courts are still very bare and cheerless. The exposed aspect is no doubt prejudicial to the growth of trees, but still means might, we think, be found of sufficiently protecting those which might be planted to ensure their thriving, and we venture to express a hope that a considerable number of both forest trees and shrubs may be planted; and that flower beds, too, may in time be introduced. Some additional seats might with advantage be supplied.

We noticed in the epileptic gallery on the female side an escape of sewer gas from the sink; and on examination we observed that the waste pipe communicated with the soil pipe of the closet. This is a defective arrangement which we understand exists throughout the asylum, and from which the escape of sewer gas is pretty sure to occur. All waste pipes from sinks should discharge freely on gratings, the communication with the drains being intercepted.

Statistics.

We have seen all the patients (but one woman who is out on trial) whose names are on the books of the asylum. They are 136 males and 131 females, making a total of 267. As the asylum is calculated for 280 patients, there is still room for increase. Of the 267, 13 are private patients, the rest pauper, and of these latter, 221 are East Riding patients, and 33 belong to the borough of Hull.

Since the last visit the following changes have occurred:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.	Appendix (C.) Yorkshire (East Riding) Asylum. Statistics.
Admitted :				
Private - - - - -	4	9	13	
Pauper - - - - -	39	27	66	
	43	36	79	
Discharged :				
Private - - - - -	3	4	7	
Pauper - - - - -	13	22	35	
	16	26	42	
Died :				
Private - - - - -	0	1	1	
Pauper - - - - -	15	11	26	
	15	12	27	

There is nothing special to notice in the causes of death. Post-mortem examinations have been made of the bodies of 26 of those who died. Post-mortem examinations.

In only two cases were coroner's inquests held, one being of a woman who died suddenly at night of phthisis; the other of a male patient who was found dead in bed, and the cause of whose death was heart disease. Both of these cases were reported to our office at the times of their occurrence. Inquests.

Twenty-six recoveries are returned as having been made among the 42 patients discharged.

All the patients, both male and female, were exceedingly quiet and well conducted during our visit. We saw 111 men and 115 women dining together in the dining-hall, and their conduct was most orderly. The dress and personal condition of both men and women were satisfactory, and reflect credit on the attendants, of whom there are 10 on the male and 9 on the female side, all of an apparently respectable class. We had no complaints of ill-treatment or unkindness from any but one patient whose complaints were evidently unfounded. Dining arrangements.
Dress, &c.

The only mechanical restraint which, according to the records, has been used, was that by wet-packing in the case of one man, on six occasions, for a total of 15 hours. Restraint.

Four females have been secluded on six occasions, but for very short periods; and 9 males have been placed in seclusion on 12 occasions for an aggregate of 57 hours; one man, (the same who was placed in the wet-packing), having been the subject of this treatment for 48 of these hours. Seclusion.

As regards useful employment, we are informed that 28 men are engaged in farm and garden, 61 in household work, and 19 in store room and shops, making a total of 108; and that 31 women are employed in the laundry, 8 in the kitchen, 41 in needlework, and 24 in household work, making a total of 104. About 75 males and 70 females attend chapel; 75 men and 82 women go frequently beyond the grounds, while 70 patients of the former and 96 of the latter Employment.

Appendix (C.)
 Yorkshire
 (East Riding)
 Asylum.
 Epileptic and
 suicidal
 patients.

latter sex meet at the associated entertainments, which are of the same character and frequency as last reported.

There are on the male side 12 epileptic and 6 suicidal patients, and in the female division 15 epileptics and one disposed to suicide. The woman who died suddenly of phthisis slept in the dormitory appropriated to this class on the female side, but which is not under constant night supervision; and when her death was reported, our Board suggested the appointment of special night attendants for the epileptic dormitories. We regret to learn that the Visitors have not seen their way to the adoption of this suggestion. More suitable bed-rooms for this class of patients might be made at little expense by removing the partitions in C female dormitory and the corresponding dormitory on the male side, and throwing the passages into the rooms. In this way all the epileptic and suicidal of each sex might be placed together.

In conclusion, we desire to express our opinion that the present condition of the asylum is very creditable to the management of Dr. Greene and those who worked with him.

BIRMINGHAM ASYLUM.

8 November 1878.

Birmingham
 Asylum.
 Statistics.

WE yesterday began, and to-day finished, the inspection of this asylum. The patients on the books are 678, who may be thus classified: paupers, male, 292; female, 351. Private cases: men, 20; women, 15. There are now, we hear, 81 Birmingham pauper lunatics at Parkside Asylum, consisting of 49 men and 32 women; and at Berry Wood Asylum there are 36 such paupers, 22 of whom are of the male, and 14 of the female sex.

The following is a summary of the changes by admission, death, and discharge since the Commissioners were here on the 5th October 1877:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Patients admitted:			
Pauper - - - -	139	155	294
Private - - - -	8	6	14
Of whom were re-admitted:			
Pauper - - - -	18	32	50
Private - - - -	2	3	5
Patients died:			
Pauper - - - -	38	30	68
Private - - - -	4	0	4
Patients discharged or transferred:			
Pauper - - - -	117	93	210
Private - - - -	5	4	9
Of whom recovered:			
Pauper - - - -	46	59	105
Private - - - -	3	1	4

Referring

Referring to the Commissioners' recommendations made at last visit, we can report that the male patients have now a change of linen twice in the week, and woollen plaid is worn by many of the women, and that generally as to clothing we found the patients during our stay in the wards warmly clad and fairly tidy. In respect of numerous other suggestions made from time to time by members of our Board, they appear to have received the consideration of the Committee of Visitors, but nothing has been done to rectify the defects to which they point.

Appendix (C.)
Birmingham
Asylum.
Clothing.

The number of patients swells yearly, and still there is no second assistant medical officer; the staff of attendants is numerically insufficient and frequently changing, and there is no head attendant in the male division; there is no proper night supervision of the male epileptics, who are reported to us as 86 in number; the flushing of the water-closets is imperfect; there is practically no separate airing-court for the female infirmary, and a very indifferent court for the sick men; there seems to be no regular training of the idiot children or school for adults; no suitable fittings in the mortuary (which should be removed from its present site) and, for isolation of cases of infectious or contagious disorder, the asylum authorities rely on the borough hospital, where reception in an emergency cannot be treated as more than probable.

Staff of
attendants.

We trust that all these matters will again be considered by the Committee, and that a remedy may be found for some at least of the defects.

The completion of the asylum at Rubery Hill cannot be expected to give relief on all points, and that completion will not be till a considerable period has elapsed: meanwhile the patients here must suffer, such is our opinion. The temporary building for 50 women (a dormitory which has been erected to alleviate the pressure pending the provision of further accommodation for Birmingham lunatics at Rubery Hill), is now occupied by 40 female epileptics, with whom a night nurse sits up. Some of the bedsteads should be lowered; otherwise we approve of the dormitory as a temporary arrangement.

There appears to be a total of 70 women subject to fits. The erection of this building has taken away from the sick women placed in the infirmary on their side, the space which was made use of as an airing-court for that class. It is, we think, essential to their welfare that they should have a separate garden attached to the female infirmary.

The attendants are, having regard to the annual and weekly leaves of absence, too few, we believe, for the proper care of the patients by day, and at night there should be for the men a second attendant to visit, nurse the sick, and change the wet and dirty. Seven of each sex have been less than 12 months in the asylum service. No attendant has been prosecuted; but one has been dismissed for striking a patient. Against the attendants no one complained to us; and the state of the bedding and general appearance of the patients spoke in their favour. We feel sure that no question of outlay will, with the Committee, affect the provision of a sufficient staff to take proper care of the insane, but for raising

- Appendix (C.) monies towards that object we calculate that 140 *l.* per annum would he got by adding 1 *d.* per head per week only to the maintenance rate. The staff now consists, in the male ward, by day, of 17 men and 4 women; on the female side there are 21 nurses. The night attendants are one on the male, and 2 in the female division, one of the latter being in charge of the epileptics in the temporary dormitory.
- Birmingham Asylum.
Staff of attendants.
- Mortality. The mortality in the year 1877 was at the rate of 11·6 per cent., and for the interval since the Commissioners' last visit, it has been slightly lower. The deaths, with one exception, were due to ordinary causes. The exception was that of a man who was suffocated by turning on his face in a fit whilst in bed at night in an associated dormitory, no attendant being present.
- Inquests. Inquests were held in this case and in that of a man who died suddenly of apoplexy, and of a woman who was found dead by the night attendant, her death being due to pulmonary hæmorrhage. Particulars of all these deaths were sent to our office when they occurred. Considering that there are at present 156 epileptics here, and 18 general paralytics of both sexes, the numbers in bed yesterday (7 men and 6 women), and the numbers under medical treatment (17 of each sex), are small.
- Restraint and seclusion. No one patient was under restraint or in seclusion while we were in the wards. Since the last visit one patient of each sex has been restrained for 24 hours by waistcoat or gloves, the man for surgical reasons, the woman on account of her suicidal propensity. In the same interval 4 men and 2 women have been secluded, the former on 9 days or portions of days, and for a total period of 66 hours; the latter for 22 days or portions of days, and for an aggregate of 257 hours. In the medical journal we also observe the report of a very large number of bruises and black eyes, the results of falls in epileptic fits, or of quarrels among patients; five broken legs, one broken arm, two broken collar-bones, one broken rib, and two dislocated shoulders, are also recorded as injuries sustained by patients during the last 13 months. These injuries give point to the remarks already made as to the insufficiency in the staff of attendants, and are reasons why the tiled floors in the wards not at present covered by matting or felt, should be so furnished.
- State of wards. The wards, all of which we visited, were cheerful in aspect and in proper order. In several there was evidence of fresh painting and new decoration.
- Divine Service, amusement, and employment. Of Divine Service, recreation, and useful employment of the patients, the records, having regard to previous reports, tell nothing to which it is necessary that we should specially allude. The Roman Catholic patients have no regular ministration beyond occasional visits to the sick. Mr. Green continues to discharge, to the best of his ability, the office of medical superintendent. He is zealously assisted by Dr. Lyle, previously of the Macclesfield Asylum, who has succeeded Mr. Whitcombe, recently appointed superintendent of the East Riding Asylum at Beverley.
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BRISTOL ASYLUM.

19 November 1878.

WE have to-day inspected this asylum, and have visited all parts of it, and seen all the patients whose names are now on the books. We are able, on the whole, to report favourably of the state of the asylum. All the day-rooms were clean and cheerful, and the dormitories and single rooms were also, with a few exceptions, in a satisfactory state. The exceptions to which we refer were observed on the male side, where, in several instances, the beds were evidently not well attended to. Some were wet, and many were without the under-blankets, which are, we understand, supplied for all the beds. A more strict supervision of the attendants on the male side, in regard to such matters, is, we think, needed. A large amount of repapering and decoration has been effected since the last visit, with the result of greatly improving the appearance of the wards where this work has been done. The new buildings on either side are now occupied, but not yet papered. This will, no doubt, be done in due course. They are, however, very well and comfortably furnished, and enlivened by plaster busts, prints, and other objects of interest. The introduction of plants and cages of birds into the large rooms would add to their attractiveness.

The asylum at present contains 355 patients, namely, 160 males and 195 females, being an increase of 33 on the number under care here on the day of our Colleagues' visit last year, 20th October; and we are informed that there is room on the male side for 40, and on the female side for about 14 additional patients.

The changes since the last visit have been the following:

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - - -	50	81	131
Of whom were re-admissions - -	8	16	24
Discharged and removed—			
Recovered - - - - -	17	26	43
Relieved - - - - -	6	10	16
Total - - - - -	-	-	59
Died - - - - -	18	21	39

One man (C. P.) died from the effects of a blow given by another patient, who was subsequently tried for manslaughter at the Gloucester Assizes, and simply acquitted, whereupon he was returned to this asylum, where he still remains. This case was the subject of correspondence with our Board, and it is unnecessary further to allude to it here. It was the only fatal casualty which has occurred since the last visit, and the other deaths above-mentioned were due to causes of ordinary occurrence in asylums. The rate of mortality has been slightly in excess of the average.

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M M 4

A coroner's

- Appendix (C.)
Bristol Asylum.
Inquest and
post-mortem
examinations.
- A coroner's inquest was held in the case of C. P., and in the case of another death resulting from an epileptic seizure. Post-mortem examinations were made in 23 instances. One man became much excited and very noisy on our appearance in the ward, but this was the only instance of disorderly behaviour. We had the usual complaints of detention here, but not by any who had, as far as we could judge, reason for the complaint.
- Noticing a male patient who had black eyes and contusions on the face, we inquired the cause, and learned that, on the Sunday before last, the injuries had been inflicted in a scuffle with attendants. The patient had been making himself obnoxious in chapel to some other patients, and, on leaving the chapel, attacked a young man. A violent struggle with two or three attendants, who were trying to get the patient back to the ward, ensued, and one or more falls took place; but, after inquiry, we have not been able to satisfy ourselves as to whether the injuries resulted from falls or from blows. The attendants deny having struck the patient. We think it right to add that very little complaint was made to us in either division of rough usage at the hands of attendants.
- Clothing, &c.
- The condition of both men and women as regards dress was satisfactory, and the majority of the more sensible were very clean and tidy. Due attention appears to be paid to bathing and washing. Only one patient, a man, was in bed to-day, and we learn that at present, and for some time back, the health of the asylum has been good. The patients recorded as being under medical treatment are 21 men and 20 women.
- Seclusion.
- No one was in seclusion at the time of our visit, but it appears from the medical journal that this form of treatment has been applied in the case of 25 men on 136 occasions, and for an aggregate of 1,343 hours; and in the case of 32 women on 92 occasions, and for an aggregate of 580 hours.
- Restraint.
- One instance of the use of mechanical restraint is recorded; that of a man who was restrained, for surgical reasons, during the last three weeks of October, for the greater part of each day; and the treatment has been continued during the present month, but during the night only.
- Divine Service.
- Eighty-six male, and about an equal number of female patients attended service in the chapel last Sunday. The room used for this purpose is far too small for the present numbers in the asylum, and we must here repeat the recommendations of our Colleagues at their visit last year as to erecting a detached chapel.
- Amusements.
- From 65 to 70 patients of each sex attend the weekly and other entertainments, and from 40 to 50 are taken weekly, weather permitting, for exercise beyond the grounds.
- Employment.
- As regards useful employment, the returns furnished to us indicate that 29 men work on the land; 3 as painters, 6 at other trades; 10 assist in the kitchen, &c.; 32 help in the work of the wards. While 58 women engage in needlework, 23 work in the laundry, 5 in the kitchen, &c., and 24 assist the attendants in the care of their wards. The present charges for the maintenance of patients are: out-county unions, 14 s.; unions within the city, 12 s.; and for private patients, 16 s. to 20 s. per week.

The staff of attendants is not numerically strong. It consists of 12 in the male division and 14 in the female. The rate of wages remain the same as mentioned in last year's entry, except that an increase of 5 l. per annum has been allowed to the charge-attendants in the new wings.

Appendix (C.)
Bristol Asylum.
Staff of attendants.

Not much in the way of structural alteration has been done, but we are glad to report that many of the suggestions made last year have been adopted. We have already noticed what has been done to render the wards more attractive.

Before concluding this entry we desire to refer again to the inadequacy of the chapel accommodation, and to call the attention of the Committee to one or two other matters.

Suggestions.

The dining-hall is very insufficient for the wants of the asylum. Were a new detached chapel erected, the present room might be added to the hall, and a good room, serving both for purposes of dining and recreation, be obtained.

The laundry, too, is both inadequate and ill-arranged, and requires enlargement, and we learn with surprise that there is no closet for the use of the women engaged in it.

The present mortuary is too small, and is ill-placed. We understand a good site for a new one exists between the asylum and the entrance lodge.

The repapering of those rooms which now require it, will, we are sure, be taken in hand in due course.

We have also to suggest the erection of a wooden screen, with glass door, to shut off the stairs leading to the female servants' bedrooms from the corridor through which the female patients pass to reach the dining-hall. At present a suicidal patient might escape up those stairs unnoticed.

HULL ASYLUM.

21 August 1878.

THERE are to-day 83 males and 59 female patients in this asylum, making a total of 142, being an increase of 8 upon the number under treatment at the time of our Colleagues' visit on 18th July of last year. Besides the above, there are in the East Riding Asylum about 40 patients properly belonging to Hull, and who should be accommodated in the Borough asylum.

Hull Asylum.
Statistics.

Since the last visit 40 males and 36 females have been admitted here; 27 males and 20 females have been discharged, and of these 14 of the former and 17 of the latter sex are recorded as having been cured; 10 men were transferred to the East Riding Asylum at Beverley to relieve the overcrowding of the male division; one man was removed to the East Riding Asylum, his settlement having been ascertained to belong to the Riding; one woman was removed to the Lincoln County Asylum for a similar reason; the remainder were either relieved only or not improved, and in all cases were given up to their friends. The deaths in the same interval have been

Appendix (C.)
Hull Asylum.
Statistics.

18, namely, 14 males and 4 females. General paralysis was the cause of 13 of these deaths, 11 of the cases being those of men and 2 of women. One man died of typhus fever, which fortunately did not spread, no other patient being attacked by it. A woman died of endemic diarrhœa, from which this asylum appears never to be free, and from which we found to-day 6 men suffering. The proportion of deaths from general paralysis is unusually high; but we are glad to observe that even with the large mortality arising from this disease, the general death rate is much below that recorded for some time past, and has not much exceeded 12 per cent. on the average daily number of patients resident. We find that three cases of diphtheria have occurred in the past year, and these, with the typhus case and the endemic diarrhœa, obviously point to the defective sanitary condition from overcrowding and other causes, which has so often been complained of, and which appears almost to be normal in this asylum.

We found the patients of both sexes very quiet and well-behaved during our visit, and, as a rule, the state of the dress was satisfactory. We must, however, except some of the men, who were untidy in person, and required more care on the part of the attendants. We saw the majority of the men at dinner in the hall, and several women dining in one of their day-rooms. The fare consisted of an ample provision of stew with bread, and it appeared to be liked by nearly all the patients. The paralytic and epileptic had rice-milk.

Seclusion.

The record of seclusion tells us that 3 men have been secluded on three occasions for a total of $16\frac{1}{2}$ hours, but no woman has been so treated.

Restraint.

Mechanical restraint by gloves, and for surgical reasons, has been applied to one man for a considerable period, and this is the only instance in which this restraint has been necessary. Eight men and 2 women were to-day in bed, and 16 males and 11 females are entered as under medical treatment; of those in bed 6 males and a woman are general paralytics, and of this class there are at present no less than 12 men and 6 women in the asylum; 11 males and 6 females are epileptic.

Amusements.

The usual weekly dance is continued, and cricket encouraged among the men. There has recently been a pic-nic, which was attended by about 80 patients. Last Sunday 32 men and 30 women attended service in the chapel.

Divine Service.

Employment.

We find that 39 males are usefully employed, 12 in the farm and garden, 4 in the shops, and 23 in household and other occupations; and that of the females 11 work in the laundry, 10 at needlework, and 13 in the kitchen and ward cleaning, making a total of 34 out of 59 female patients.

State of wards,
&c.

The wards and dormitories were clean, and the beds and bedding in good order, and well attended to.

Proposed new
asylum.

As our Board are aware, a site for a new asylum for the borough has been secured at Cottingham, and we understand that possession of it will be obtained after the harvest. We regret to learn that the plans for the new asylum have not yet been put in hand, nor, indeed,

indeed, has an architect yet been selected. We trust that no time will be lost in making the necessary preparations, so as to take advantage of the next building season. We are informed by Dr. Wallis that he has been recently visiting several of the county and other asylums in England and Scotland, with the object of informing himself of the latest improvements and the best system, and reporting thereon to the Visitors.

Appendix (C.)
Hull Asylum.
Proposed new
asylum.

In view of the prospective abolition of this asylum, we refrain on the present occasion from referring to its many and incurable defects, which have so frequently been exposed by our Colleagues. We will only express the hope that this building may speedily give place to one which meets the requirements of the age, in regard to the proper treatment of the insane.

As soon as possession of the new site is obtained, it would be very desirable to take steps at once for laying it out, and planting where necessary, so that a season may not be lost. Dr. Wallis suggests, and we think the suggestion a good one, that he should be allowed to make a nursery here of such shrubs and plants as would be required for planting the airing-courts.

We are glad to be informed that a better class of attendants is now obtained, and that their average length of service is greater.

Attendants.

IPSWICH ASYLUM.

27 July 1878.

SINCE the Commissioners were here in November last, a new medical superintendent has been appointed to this asylum. Dr. Chevallier, who was formerly the licensed proprietor of the Grove House private lunatic asylum, at Ipswich, was selected to fill the office, and entered upon his duties on 1st December 1877. Mr. Pattison was the assistant medical officer up to June in this year. He has now left, and the vacancy has been for a short time supplied by Mr. Tait, who remains here until the permanent assistant medical officer, Mr. Bowes, who has been appointed, comes into residence, which will be in October next.

Ipswich
Asylum.
Changes in
medical staff.

We have this day inspected this asylum in all parts, and seen all the patients, with the exception of 4, namely, 2 men and one woman who were absent on trial, and a woman who is out for the day. We spoke to all who wished to speak with us, and listened and inquired into all their wants and complaints.

There are at present on the books of the asylum 268 patients, made up of 15 private patients and 253 paupers; of these, 124 (6 private and 118 pauper patients) are males, and 144 (9 private and 135 pauper patients) are females.

Statistics.

The patients are chargeable to the unions and asylums shown in the following table :—

Appendix (C.)

Ipswich
Asylums.
Statistics.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Ipswich Union - - - -	37	46	83
King's Lynn Union - - - -	14	11	25
Great Yarmouth Union - - - -	6	23	29
Norwich Borough Asylum - - - -	0	20	20
Norfolk County Asylum - - - -	0	10	10
Bury St. Edmund's Union - - - -	11	10	21
Suffolk County Asylum - - - -	3	1	4
Essex County Asylum - - - -	34	0	34
Three Counties Asylum - - - -	11	11	22
Thetford Union - - - -	1	3	4

These, with the 13 private patients in the house, and the 2 private and 1 pauper patient who are away on trial make up the whole number who are now on the books.

The weekly charge for the borough patients is 12 s.; for the borough of King's Lynn, 15 s. 2 d.; for the borough of Great Yarmouth, 15 s. 8 d.; whilst for all the rest who are enumerated in the foregoing table, the charge is 16 s. The private patients pay from 20 s. to 42 s. a week.

The changes which have taken place since our last visit are :—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admissions - - - - -	41	33	74
Discharges - - - - -	11	10	21
Of whom recovered - - - - -	9	8	17
Relieved or not improved - - - - -	2	2	4
Died - - - - -	8	14	22

Post-mortem
examinations.

With regard to the deaths, we regret to find that post-mortem examinations were held in 4 instances only. We trust that the medical superintendent will use his best efforts to obtain from the friends of the deceased patients permission to make these very necessary examinations.

The mortality continues to be high, again amounting to 13 per cent. per annum on the average daily numbers resident of both sexes. The causes of death have not been of an unusual character, except in one instance, that of a male epileptic, who was found dead in the night, presumably from suffocation during a fit; but no attendant was present at the time of his death.

Inquest.
Provision for
epileptics.

This is the only case in which the coroner held an inquest. The particulars were reported at the time to our Board, and a communication on the subject in reply was made by the Commissioners calling attention to the necessity of establishing a system of continuous night supervision for this class of patients on the male side of the house, such as is already the case on the female side.

An unusual proportion of the patients in this asylum are chronic cases;

cases; all those received from other asylums being of this class, and some of them are very troublesome. These chiefly accounted for the noise and disorder which existed in the principal female airing-court to-day; otherwise the demeanour of both sexes during our visit was satisfactory, and we had scarcely a complaint of a reasonable character.

Appendix (C.)
Ipswich
Asylum.

On both sides the patients were fairly dressed and clean, but, we think, more attention might be paid by the attendants to secure personal neatness. Only 2 men and one woman wore, on account of their destructive propensities, strong or exceptional dresses.

Personal
condition of
patients.

No one was to-day under mechanical restraint or in seclusion. The latter mode of treatment seems to be almost disused, for since the Commissioners last visited, one woman only has been secluded, and that on one occasion, for about two hours. According to the medical journal, however, we find mechanical restraint, in the form of dry packing, has been used in the cases of 2 male and 3 female patients, the former on five occasions, each varying in duration from three to nine hours, and the latter also on five occasions, varying from four to ten hours in duration; the reason, when assigned, being to allay excitement and keep the patients in bed. When this treatment is used, the reason should in every instance be recorded in the journal. Considering that this is absolute restraint of a very complete kind, it is important that it be not unduly prolonged, and, in our opinion, should never exceed six hours continuously.

Restraint and
seclusion.

Besides the dry packing, one case of wet packing for four hours is recorded in the case of a female patient to allay excitement.

There were 7 males and 3 females registered last week as being under medical treatment.

Sixty-six males and 84 females attended Divine Service last Sunday. There is also a service held here every Thursday, at which rather smaller congregations are, as a rule, present.

Divine Service.

There are still no regular weekly associated amusements, but Dr. Chevallier is fully aware of the value of these social gatherings, and of the beneficial influence that they exercise over the patients. During last winter several dances took place in the hall attended by about 150 patients of both sexes, and we hope that ere long these dances may form part of the weekly routine. In May last 141 male and female patients went for a picnic to Felixstowe. This entertainment was eminently successful and much enjoyed by all.

Amusements.

Including 22 ward cleaners among the men, and 28 among the women, the total numbers employed are 48 men and 87 females; of the former, 19 work on the land and 5 in the shops, and of the latter, 39 are engaged in needlework, and 15 in the laundry and kitchen. The proportion employed here is smaller than is usual in asylums of this class. We trust every effort will be made to provide suitable occupations for a far larger number. We should also be glad if regular means of extended exercise could be found, especially for the women, beyond the airing-courts, and we think that larger numbers might frequently be taken for walks outside the walls, but still remaining upon the estate.

Employment.

We were in the hall to-day during the dinner, at which 78 men and 98 women were present, all of whom behaved in a very orderly manner.

Appendix (C.) manner. This day's dinner consisted of meat puddings, potatoes, and beer, and it seemed to meet with general approval.

Ipswich
Asylum.

Staff of
attendants.

The staff in immediate charge of the patients is small, considering the large number of troublesome cases. It consists on the male side of one head, nine day, and one night attendant; and on the female side, of one head, ten day, and two night attendants; one of the latter being in special charge of the epileptics. A similar arrangement, including also the suicidal patients, is needed on the male side, and tell-tale clocks, to test wakefulness, are required for the special, as well as the ordinary night attendants.

State of wards,
&c.

The wards generally, in both divisions, we found in a clean and orderly state; several were light and cheerful, though renovation in some is required. The beds and bedding were found by us in a satisfactory state, but on the female side the supply of water to the closets was in most cases scanty, and in two closets it failed altogether. One of the ante-dormitories generally occupied by the women is now used by the men, and gives sleeping accommodation to 10 of them, whilst the women thus displaced sleep in the cottage, which was erected for infectious or contagious diseases. Some the dormitories were rather overcrowded, though at the present time there are nominally vacancies for 2 male and 5 female patients.

Additions and
improvements.

With regard to the matters not already noticed in this report, but which were the subject of comment in the last entry, we have to state that

A fire-engine has been purchased, but has not yet arrived on the premises;

Tiles have been laid down under the verandah in the airing-courts;

Light fire-guards have been provided for the wards containing epileptic patients;

The wall at the south-eastern corner of the drying-ground has been removed further to the south;

And doors have been fixed to shut off the engineer's yard from the general grounds.

Alterations
still required.

Amongst the matters still awaiting attention are—

The boxing off of the steam machinery in the laundry;

Placing a master lock on the doors leading from the laundry drying-ground to the engineer's yard;

The removal of the ladder-shed from the drying-yard to the male workshop-yard;

The covering in of the foul-linen steeping place by a ventilated roof;

And the erection of sunshades or verandahs in the infirmary airing-courts.

LEICESTER BOROUGH ASYLUM.

11 June 1878.

Leicester
Borough
Asylum.

WE find the increase in number of patients in this asylum to be 60 since members of our Board inspected the establishment on the
28th

28th March 1877, the males being now 178, the females 205. One hundred and thirteen males and 143 females are chargeable to unions in the borough; 127 patients belonging to other unions are also in the asylum; from Nottingham, Derby, and elsewhere. These latter pay 3*s.* 6*d.*, and 3*s.* additional for lodging; the Leicester cases paying 11*s.* 8*d.* weekly for maintenance and accommodation. Appendix (C.)
Leicester
Borough
Asylum.
Statistics.
Payments.

The works executed since the Commissioners' visit last year, and demanding notice by us, are the completion of the hospital for infectious cases, the conversion of two dormitories on the top storey of the main building into sleeping-rooms for the epileptics of each sex, and the provision in the interior and centre of the asylum of hydrants with the necessary fittings. Works
executed.

In progress are the supply of electric fire-alarm bells (by means of which any attendant will be enabled to communicate instantaneously with the medical superintendent, chief engineer, principal attendants, porter, and clerk): the enlargement of the laundry accommodation, and the addition of well-ventilated water-closets in connection with several wards. We should also mention that much has been done in re-papering and painting galleries, day-rooms, and other portions of the interior; the general good state of that interior largely contributed, we have no doubt, to the orderly conduct of the mass of patients seen by us. Works in
progress.

The zeal evinced by the Committee in undertaking the works now in progress shows that no stimulus on our part is necessary towards the carrying on further improvements. In due course we feel sure that the Visitors will take into consideration the erection of a detached chapel, the acquisition, if possible, of more lands, and the enlargement (though that is a minor matter) of the present store-room of the asylum. As the comfortable arrangement for attendants bears also much on the patients' welfare, that also will not, we are certain, be overlooked; their present mess-rooms are too small.

Dr. Finch, judging as we do from the patients' demeanour towards him, is evidently popular with those placed under his charge, and his administration under the Committee seems to be wise. We are glad to hear that not long ago his salary was raised.

The admissions have been 126, the discharges have been 62. Under each of those returns the females exceeded the males by 10 or thereabouts; 29 men and 26 women have died. Admissions,
discharges,
and deaths.

The rate of mortality has been 11 per cent. on the average number of patients in residence.

Fifteen cases were confined to bed to-day, and 14 are registered as under medical treatment. There has been no epidemic.

In every instance of death a post-mortem examination was very properly made to ascertain the cause of decease as far as practicable. Post-mortem
examinations.

We need only specially refer to three cases in the obituary: a suicide by strangulation, a fatal casualty from choking, and another case where injury of the left lung was the result of a fractured rib. Suicide and
casualties.

These occurrences were duly communicated to our Board long ago, and were also the subjects of inquiry by a Coroner's Jury; it is Inquests.

Appendix (C.)

Leicester
Borough
Asylum.
Attendants.

therefore unnecessary here to repeat the particulars of any of them.

The attendants by day are 13 men and 15 women; those at night are two in each division; 10, however, have not exceeded 12 months' service in the asylum, a fact which must affect the patients prejudicially. None have been convicted during the last 15 months of ill-treatment of those entrusted to their charge, and the personal appearance of the patients reflects credit on the staff. In one ward only (No. 7, in the male division) had we any doubt as to the sufficiency in number of the attendants; the 40 patients there associated were, we thought, almost too many for three to control.

Night super-
vision for
epileptics.

All the epileptic male patients and the worst suicidally disposed men are at night in a top dormitory under the eye of an attendant, who can readily get assistance if required; and the majority of the women of the epileptic and suicidal classes are equally well cared for. Several women, however (of the number of those who suffer from fits), are scattered in single rooms not under continuous supervision, and the structural obstacles to a better arrangement are very great.

The only complaint apparently of a substantial character was made to us by a Chancery patient; it was of a pecuniary nature, and we called the attention of Dr. Finch to it, and he will doubtless communicate with the Chancery Visitors on the subject.

Chapel
attendance.

The chapel attendance seems rather better than it was reported at the last visit.

Entertainments.

The employed patients are 83 of each sex.

Few in proportion to the total number of patients attend the associated entertainments which are given; these are theatrical and musical, besides weekly dances.

Exercise.

Walking exercise receives proper attention, and we are glad to hear that the medical superintendent contemplates the extension of paths on the estate.

Diet.

The diet appears to give a fair amount of content to the patients. We tasted the dinner to-day, and can report well of it.

In some quarters some confusion and crowding in the wards were the concomitants of the works in progress, but the general condition of the asylum enables us to report very favourably of what we saw.

CITY OF LONDON ASYLUM.

6 April 1878.

City of London
Asylum.

WE have made our usual official visit here to-day and seen all the resident patients, viz., 148 of the male and 201 of the female sex; 349 in all.

Complaints.

There was some noise and excitement among the women as we went through their wards, but no one was aggressive there, and all the men were very quiet and well behaved.

We had an unusual number of complaints upon the alleged ground of undue detention, and when we referred these patients to the

the visiting justices, and stated that with them rested the power of discharge which we did not possess, they asserted that the visits of the justices were very rare, and moreover, that when made they had little or no opportunity of speaking to them or making complaints. We observe that the Visitors have been here three times since the visit of our Colleagues on the 30th of last November, but we think it right to allude to the complaints that have been made to us, being well assured how important it is that every patient should have frequent opportunity of appealing to those who they know are responsible for their care and detention.

Appendix (C.)
City of London
Asylum.
Complaints.

The clothing was good and generally clean. The bathing rules have been altered as suggested in the last Report, and the bathing of two patients in the same water is now forbidden. Proper attention is given to the bedding, and iron bedsteads of an excellent pattern have recently been supplied in all new wards.

Clothing and
bathing.

We were present in the hall at dinner time. Suet and currant pudding was the food supplied, and was well made and sufficient in quantity. This dinner seemed to give satisfaction, and there was certainly no reasonable ground for complaint. About 70 patients of each sex were present.

Dining
arrangements.

From returns we have received, it appears that 41 men and 78 women go to chapel on Sunday, and 15 of the former and 23 of the latter on week days; a somewhat small average in both cases.

Divine Service.

As to the register of useful employment, we find 148 men and 128 women reported, the occupations being of the ordinary description.

Employment.

The associated amusements are as before reported, with the addition of a monthly reading, which is now given by the chaplain.

Amusements.

Fifty-five males and 92 females go beyond the premises either on Sundays or week days.

Walks.

Owing to the comparatively short interval since the last visit, the changes have not been numerous, comprising only 15 admissions, 10 discharges, and 7 deaths. Two of these deaths were from general paralysis, 2 from heart disease, 2 exhaustion, and one from apoplexy.

Statistics.

There were post-mortem examinations in six instances, but no inquest has been held. The death rate has been remarkably low, for during the past year it was only 3.58 per cent. on the numbers resident, and 3 per cent. the daily average number under treatment.

Post-mortem
examinations.

The arrangements made for the supervision of epileptics during the night are not complete, and do not afford real security from death by suffocation. In the ward used for 20 female epileptics, we recommend that the central partition between the beds should be lowered to the level of the bedsteads, or, what would be better, entirely removed. That the panels of the single-room doors be removed, and the space filled with strong wirework to allow of any unusual sound being heard, and also to permit a full view of the patient being obtained; gas burners should be placed over each door protected by strong plate glass on the inside, and the means of turning on the gas from the outside. We strongly recommend this matter to the consideration of the Visitors, and we think that a

Epileptics.

Appendix (C.) properly arranged dormitory for this class should be provided in the male division. There is a tell-tale station in this room, but as there is only one clock the special night nurse can only make a record every hour when the general night attendant comes round. This is not enough, and there are not enough stations in the ordinary wards. There have been no structural alterations of any importance, and the hospital, the plans for which have for some time past been approved by the Secretary of State, has not yet been commenced.

City of London
Asylum.
Epileptics.
Alterations.

All the wards are in good condition. The central ground is not so well kept as it should be. We have to draw attention to the necessity for making a more secure fence between the male and female airing-courts on both sides. Not long ago, an imbecile man got over both fences and into the women's court, rushed at a nurse who was walking with two patients, and severely bit her on the cheek.

Restraint and
seclusion.

There is no record of any case of restraint, and only 2 males are reported to have been secluded, each on one occasion. We found 5 men and 9 women in bed to-day, and it appears that 6 men and 11 women are under medical treatment.

We have made all statutory inquiries and examined and signed the books. In the absence of Dr. Jepson we received all necessary information from Mr. Perkins, the assistant medical officer, who showed an intimate acquaintance with all the cases.

The general condition of the asylum is very creditable, and the low mortality affords the best proof that the patients are under very careful medical treatment.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE ASYLUM.

27 August 1878.

Newcastle-
upon-Tyne
Asylum.
Statistics.

THE number of patients at present under treatment here (including a female absent on trial) is 261, of whom 132 are males and 129 females.

This shows an increase of 38 on the number on the books at the date of the last Commissioners' visit, which was made on the 26th January 1877, and it is partly accounted for by the recent reception of 25 patients from the Durham County Asylum.

The changes which have taken place since the last-mentioned date may be summarized as follows:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted	87	42	129
* Discharged	24	30	54
Died	29	8	37

* Of whom 11 males and 16 females are recorded as having been cured, 10 of each sex as having been "relieved," and 3 men and 4 women as "not improved."

The

The causes of the deaths, except in two cases, present nothing unusual in lunatic asylums. The death rate in the year 1877 was favourable, being only 7·4 per cent. of the average daily number of patients resident. During the present year, however, the rate has considerably advanced, there having been already as many as 20 deaths; and the rate for the 19 months which have elapsed since the last visit has been 9·9 per cent. per annum of the average daily number of patients under treatment. There has been no epidemic, and the enhanced mortality is accounted for by the greater number of feeble persons admitted.

Appendix (C.)
Newcastle-
upon-Tyne
Asylum.
Statistics.

Three inquests were held; in two of the cases the deaths had resulted from casualties, one being a suicide, and in the other the patient who died had been struck by another patient, and suffered fracture of a rib. The case of suicide was the subject of correspondence with our office, and further inquiry by the Committee of Visitors was suggested.

Inquests.

We find a note in the patients' book, which has been laid before us, to the effect that the Committee were of opinion that (as already reported) the patient died from taking white precipitate, which he had abstracted from the closet in the attendants' room while attendant M'Kay was washing out a glass with which he was about to give the patient his medicine, but that no blame was attachable to M'Kay. In the case of the death accelerated by the fractured rib, the verdict of the jury was that the injury had arisen by misadventure. The third inquest was held on the body of a man who died from general paralysis, but had extensive bed sores.

We find that in 15 out of the 37 deaths post-mortem examinations were made. Mr. Wickham informs us that considerable hostility on the part of friends, to post-mortem examination, exists in this district.

Post-mortem
examinations.

The 261 patients now on the books are divided into 7 private patients, 229 who come from the borough of Newcastle, and 25 county and out-county patients. The rates of charge for maintenance are from 16s. to 21s. for private patients, and 14s. for those received from elsewhere than the borough.

We found comparatively little excitement among the patients of either sex during our visit to-day, nor did we observe many evidences of quarrelling or violent conduct among themselves. The demeanour of the patients who dined together in the hall, and who numbered 70 men and 67 women, was most orderly, and, upon the whole, we have been agreeably surprised by the quietness and good order which prevailed. All the patients had opportunities of addressing us, but there was a marked absence of complaint. In dress and appearance the patients were, on the whole, satisfactory. Only one man was wearing a strong dress, but among the women a much larger number were so attired. We should be glad if other means could be successfully adopted for combatting the destructive propensities of patients who are thus treated.

We think that more amusements and occupation would probably tend to the desired end.

The returns furnished to us state that the patients who attended Divine Service chapel last Sunday were about 53 of each sex; that about 55 men

Divine Service.
Amusement.

Appendix (C.) and 49 women usually attend the associated amusements, which have been, theatrical performances, a ball, a pic-nic, and the customary weekly dances; and that of the males 86, and a like number of females, are usefully employed. Of these 86 men, 40 work on the land, one is an engineer, one a tailor, 2 are shoemakers, 3 joiners, 3 upholsterers, and 36 are employed in the care of the wards. Thirty-eight of the females find occupation in sewing and knitting or repairing clothes, 10 work in the laundry, 7 in the kitchen, and 31 in cleaning the wards.

Seclusion and restraint.

The records acquaint us that seclusion has been somewhat freely resorted to as a method of treatment. We find that it has been applied in the cases of 40 patients since the last visit, and that the aggregate duration of the seclusion amounts to a very large number of hours. Locked gloves have been used in the cases of 3 males and 2 females on several occasions, either for surgical reasons or to prevent self-injury. The "polka," or camisole, has been worn by 5 men on 57 occasions, for a total period of 971 hours; and by 2 women, on seven occasions, for an aggregate of 50 hours. The "reasons" in the latter case have been the same as those given for the use of the gloves.

There are 6 men and 5 women entered as under medical treatment, and the numbers in bed to-day are 3 males and 4 females.

Staff of attendants.

On the male side there are, besides the head attendant, 10 day attendants, and one with occasionally a second night attendant; and in the female division, in addition to the head attendant, there are 10 day nurses and one night nurse. There is no continuous night supervision of epileptic and suicidal patients, but the night attendants visit all the dormitories periodically, and record their visits by Dent's tell-tale clocks.

Epileptic and suicidal patients.

State of wards, &c.

The wards and dormitories were very clean and well-ventilated, and the beds and bedding in good order. From one of the sinks in the male infirmary, however, there was an escape of sewer gas, and we learn that the waste pipes from sinks communicate directly with the sewers, a system which ought in all cases to be avoided. The waste steam is not now sent into the drains.

Improvements.

The structural improvements which we have to notice are, the construction of a reservoir in the grounds capable of storing 150,000 gallons of water, and which is supplied from the public waterworks; and the re-papering of the whole of the rooms and corridors of the upper floor of the building.

The time is rapidly approaching when a similar work must be carried out on the ground floor.

The aspect of the airing-court has been rendered more cheerful by the planting of trees and shrubs, and the introduction of flowers, a more liberal supply of which would, we doubt not, be appreciated by the patients.

NORWICH INFIRMARY ASYLUM.

9 February 1878.

Norwich Infirmary Asylum.

WE have to-day visited and examined all parts of this asylum, the condition of which, so far as its construction and the means and appliances

appliances afforded will permit, is very creditable to the management. Appendix (C.)

The day-rooms and dormitories we found exceedingly clean and well ordered, and much has been done to add to their cheerfulness by the introduction of pictures and various plaster casts.

The beds and bedding are good and clean. Several structural improvements have been made since the visit of our Colleagues last year.

In the bath-room on the women's side hot and cold water have been laid on by pipes, and the boiler for heating water has been removed.

A block formerly occupied by male patients has been cut off from the main building devoted to them and appropriated to women, and a room formerly used as a committee room has been made into a male dormitory; and thus one bed on the male and 15 beds on the female side have been gained. Other alterations of a minor character, but which are undoubted improvements, have also been made.

The statistics, which record the changes in the patients since the last visit, are as follows:—

Norwich
Infirmery
Asylum.
General con-
dition of the
asylum.
Bedding, &c.,
and structural
changes.

Statistics of
changes.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admissions - - - - -	17	29	46
Discharges - - - - -	13	11	24
Deaths - - - - -	7	2	9

And there are now on the books the names of 49 men and 71 women, making a total of 120 patients.

Of the patients discharged, 9 men and 3 women are recorded as recovered, 3 men and 6 women as relieved, and one man and 2 women as not improved.

As to the causes of death, with the exception of one case, there is nothing unusual to record.

In the case referred to, a male patient, who was employed as messenger, was found drowned in the river. An inquest was held, and an open verdict returned. The circumstances of the case were reported to our office at the time, and the explanation given was considered satisfactory.

With the exception of one woman, who is out on trial preparatory to discharge, we have seen all the patients, who, as a rule, were quiet and contented. Two male patients, well known to the Commissioners, became rather excited during our interview with them; and another man, just recovering from an epileptic fit, was noisy. The two excited patients complained of the injustice of their detention, and some other complaints on that score were made to us, but we saw no one whom we thought fit for discharge at present.

We saw all but about eight at dinner together in the dining-hall. The dinner consisted of meat puddings and potatoes, and was abundant and fairly cooked.

Dining
arrangements.

Appendix (C.) We understand that the arrangements for Divine Service, and for the amusement of the patients, remain the same.

Norwich
Infirmary

Divine Service
and amuse-
ments.

Occupations.

We have seen the daily labour report, from which it appears that a large proportion of the patients, who are capable, are usefully employed. About 31 men are engaged in various offices, and 41 women work in the laundry, or are engaged in other domestic duties.

We were glad to observe many women engaged in needlework in their respective day-rooms.

Restraint and
seclusion, &c.

One of each sex has been secluded, the man on two and the woman on one occasion. Two men have been packed in wet sheets, each on one occasion, and for six hours each time. Two women have been similarly treated, one on four occasions, for altogether 20 hours, the other on one occasion for two hours; all of them for acute mania, and with beneficial results.

Many of the patients of both sexes go out fortnightly to visit their friends.

Appendix (D.)

ALTERATIONS in and ADDITIONS to COUNTY and BOROUGH ASYLUMS, approved by the Secretary of State during 1878, the Cost of which was estimated under 600 l.

ASYLUM.	Nature of Work.	Estimate.			Date of Approval.
		£.	s.	d.	
Essex - - -	Alterations in epileptic ward at Brentwood Hall.	200	-	-	1878 : 16 April.
Glamorgan - -	Improvements in laundry -	600	-	-	14 August.
Gloucester - -	Alterations in male ward No. 4.	200	-	-	10 August.
Somerset and Bath -	Mortuary chapel - -	350	-	-	10 May.
Suffolk - - -	Sewerage improvement -	194	2	-	27 November.

PROPOSED SITE FOR AN ADDITIONAL ASYLUM FOR THE
COUNTY OF SURREY.

20 February 1878.

THE Court of Quarter Sessions for the county of Surrey having forwarded to the Board a contract for the purchase of an estate at Coulsdon for the purposes of a third lunatic asylum for the county, in order that the approval of the Secretary of State might be obtained thereto, we have this day inspected the estate, and report as follows:—

The property is called "Portnall's Estate," and is situate at Coulsdon, near Croydon, about two miles from the Caterham Junction Station, and less than a mile from Stoa's Nest Goods Station. It is of a triangular form, and consists of about 148 acres; bounded on the south-east by the London-road, and on the north-west by a good country road, from either of which an easy approach to the asylum might be obtained.

The surface is undulating; highest at the western or south-western extremity, but with a large and nearly level plateau about the field numbered (9) on the plan, which level is carried southwards through the belt of trees numbered (36), and over a portion of No. 11, from whence the ground falls somewhat rapidly to the Brighton-road. This portion of the ground is well adapted for the erection of a large building, and a south-eastern aspect may readily be obtained, with very pleasing and extensive views in several directions.

The subsoil is chalk; the surface, loam and gravel. The estate is well wooded, and the existing belts of trees will afford protection from north and east winds. Although elevated, the land is below the neighbouring hills on the north. The property is entirely free from public roads or footpaths.

It will be seen from the above remarks that the Portnall's Estate is well adapted for the site of an asylum; and provided that an unfailing and abundant supply of water (not less than 40,000 gallons per diem) can be confidently relied on, we are of opinion that the Board may properly recommend the purchase for the Secretary of State's approval.

As to the water supply, Mr. Howell, who, with Mr. Jones, the chairman, accompanied us in our visit of inspection, expressed the utmost confidence that, by sinking a well about 200 feet in depth, an unlimited quantity could be obtained from the chalk. This opinion, based upon his practical knowledge of the locality, was confirmed

confirmed by inquiries made to-day at the Asylum for Fatherless Children, which is within a short distance. It was ascertained that here, with a population of 300 children, the well originally sunk to a depth of 150 feet was found to give an inadequate supply. It was then determined to increase the depth to 200 feet; but when 180 feet had been reached, a great rush of water took place, and the works were stopped, and there has been an unfailing supply ever since. This account is no doubt encouraging, but the quantity of water consumed in an establishment containing 300 children forms no gauge of what is needed for an asylum for 1,000 lunatics, with every probability of that number being doubled in a quarter of a century. Appendix (E.)

As it is impossible to exaggerate the inconvenience arising from scarcity of water in an asylum, it will, we think, be absolutely necessary that every possible precaution should be adopted before the county agrees to this purchase, and we recommend that the best professional opinion should at once be obtained on the subject.

Appendix (F.)

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

AVERAGE WEEKLY COST OF MAINTENANCE, MEDICINE,

COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGHES.	Provisions (including Malt Liquor in Ordinary Diet).	Clothing.	Salaries and Wages.	Necessaries: (e. g.) Fuel, Light, and Washing.	Surgery and Dispensary.	Wine, Spirits, and Porter.	Charged to Maintenance Account.		
							Furniture and Bedding.	Garden and Farm.	Miscellaneous.
COUNTIES AND UNITED COUNTIES:	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Beds, Herts, and Hunts - - - - -	4 10	- 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 - $\frac{1}{2}$	- 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	- - $\frac{3}{4}$	- 2	- 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	-	- 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Berks (Reading and Newbury) - - - - -	4 8	- 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 2	- - $\frac{3}{4}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 7 $\frac{1}{4}$
Bucks - - - - -	6 3	- 8 $\frac{1}{8}$	2 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 -	- - $\frac{5}{8}$	- - $\frac{1}{4}$	- 1	-	- 3 $\frac{1}{8}$
Cambridge and Isle of Ely - - - - -	4 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 8 $\frac{1}{8}$	1 1 $\frac{5}{8}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{8}$	- 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1 $\frac{1}{8}$	- 11 $\frac{1}{8}$
Carmarthen, Cardigan, Pembroke, and Haverford- west.	4 8	- 6 $\frac{1}{8}$	2 3 $\frac{3}{8}$	- 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 1	- - $\frac{1}{4}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 1	- 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chester (Chester) - - - - -	3 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 9 $\frac{7}{8}$	2 1	- 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - $\frac{5}{8}$	- - $\frac{3}{4}$	- 7 $\frac{5}{8}$	- 4	- 2 $\frac{3}{8}$
„ (Parkside, Macclesfield) - - - - -	4 9 $\frac{5}{8}$	1 -	2 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 2 $\frac{5}{8}$	- - $\frac{5}{8}$	- 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 5 $\frac{7}{8}$	- 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 4 $\frac{7}{8}$
Cornwall - - - - -	5 7	- 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 11	- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 1	- 7	- 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 3
Cumberland and Westmoreland - - - - -	4 8 (b)	- 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 11 $\frac{3}{8}$	- - $\frac{7}{8}$	- 1 $\frac{3}{8}$	- 7 $\frac{5}{8}$	- 5 $\frac{3}{8}$	- 5 $\frac{3}{8}$
Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth	4 1	- 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 7	- 1	- - $\frac{3}{4}$	- 6	- 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 5 $\frac{3}{4}$
Derby - - - - -	4 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 11	- 1	- 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 10	- 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 4
Devon - - - - -	4 1 $\frac{1}{8}$	- 10 $\frac{3}{8}$	1 10 $\frac{5}{8}$	- 10 $\frac{1}{8}$	- - $\frac{5}{8}$	- - $\frac{1}{2}$	- 6	- 6 $\frac{5}{8}$	- 3 $\frac{3}{4}$
Dorset - - - - -	4 - $\frac{3}{4}$	- 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 - $\frac{1}{4}$	- 10	- - $\frac{3}{4}$	- - $\frac{1}{2}$	- 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	- 6
Durham - - - - -	4 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 1	- - $\frac{1}{2}$	- 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{8}$	1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Essex - - - - -	4 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 9	1 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - $\frac{1}{2}$	- - $\frac{1}{2}$	- 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	1 5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Glamorgan - - - - -	4 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 10 $\frac{7}{8}$	1 8 $\frac{5}{8}$	- 7 $\frac{5}{8}$	- - $\frac{1}{2}$	- 1 $\frac{3}{8}$	- 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 2 $\frac{3}{8}$	- 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gloucester - - - - -	4 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 11 $\frac{3}{8}$	1 11 $\frac{3}{8}$	1 - $\frac{3}{4}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{8}$	- - $\frac{7}{8}$	- 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 4 $\frac{7}{8}$
Hants - - - - -	4 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 1	- 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 - $\frac{1}{4}$	- 10	- 9 $\frac{3}{4}$
Hereford (County and City) - - - - -	5 - $\frac{5}{8}$	- 11 $\frac{7}{8}$	2 3 $\frac{7}{8}$	- 8 $\frac{5}{8}$	- - $\frac{3}{8}$ (c)	- - (e)	- 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	- 4 $\frac{7}{8}$
Kent (Barming Heath, Maidstone) - - - - -	4 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 - $\frac{1}{4}$	2 3 $\frac{1}{8}$	1 1 $\frac{1}{8}$	- - $\frac{1}{2}$	- - $\frac{1}{4}$	- 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 4 $\frac{3}{8}$	- 3 $\frac{7}{8}$
„ (Chartham, Canterbury) - - - - -	4 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 9 $\frac{3}{8}$	2 11	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - $\frac{3}{4}$	- - $\frac{3}{4}$	- 7 $\frac{3}{8}$	- 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 5 $\frac{1}{8}$
Lancaster (Lancaster Moor) - - - - -	4 6 $\frac{1}{8}$	- 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 8	- 8	- - $\frac{5}{8}$	- - $\frac{3}{4}$	- 7	- 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
„ (Rainhill, Prescott) - - - - -	5 - $\frac{3}{4}$ (f)	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 1	- 1 $\frac{1}{8}$	- 9 $\frac{3}{8}$	- - (g)	- 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
„ (Prestwich, Manchester) - - - - -	4 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ (f)	- 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - $\frac{1}{2}$	- 1	- 6	- - (g)	- 2 $\frac{1}{4}$
„ (Whittingham, Preston) - - - - -	4 3 $\frac{3}{8}$	- 8	1 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 - $\frac{1}{4}$	- - $\frac{3}{8}$	- - $\frac{1}{4}$	- 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 3 $\frac{7}{8}$	- 2 $\frac{3}{4}$
Leicester and Rutland - - - - -	4 7 $\frac{1}{8}$	- 8 $\frac{5}{8}$	2 3	- 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 1	- - $\frac{7}{8}$	-	-	- 2 $\frac{1}{8}$ (h)
Lincoln - - - - -	4 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 2 $\frac{3}{4}$
Middlesex (Banstead) - - - - -	5 1	- 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 - $\frac{1}{4}$	1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - $\frac{3}{4}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	- 2
„ (Colney Hatch) - - - - -	4 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 8	1 - $\frac{3}{4}$	- 1	- 1	- 4	- 5	- 2 $\frac{1}{4}$
„ (Hanwell) - - - - -	4 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 1	- 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 3 $\frac{1}{4}$

(a) Average.

(b) Malt liquor not used in ordinary diet.

(c) Deducted under the respective heads of expenditure.

(d) Including "wine, spirits and porter."

Appendix (F.)

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

CLOTHING, and CARE of PATIENTS, during the Year 1878.

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 beyond the ordinary Weekly Charge is carried.	† Fund to which the Payments for Private Patients are carried.	COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGHES.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.			
- 6½	8 10½	9 6	14 -	- -	Ordinary Repairs - - -	- - - - -	COUNTIES AND UNITED COUNTIES :
- ¼	10 8½	11 -	14 -	- -	Maintenance - - - - -	- - - - -	Beds, Herts, and Hunts.
- 9½	9 9¾	10 1 (a)	16 -	14/ to 21/	Building and Repairs - - -	Maintenance and Building and Repairs	Berks (Reading and Newbury).
- 6½	11 4¼	10 9½	14 -	- -	Building Account - - - - -	- - - - -	Bucks.
- 1¼	8 7	8 9	12 9	14/ to 20/	Building and Repairs - - -	Building and Repairs - - -	Cambridge and Isle of Ely.
- ¼	8 7¾	8 9	12/6 and 11/11	- -	Building Account - - - - -	- - - - -	Cardarthen, Cardigan, Pembroke, and Haverfordwest.
- 5¼	10 8½	10 6	12/ to 14/	15/ to 20/	Maintenance - - - - -	Maintenance - - - - -	Chester (Chester).
- 1	11 -¼	10 4½	13 10½	10/ to 42/	Fittings and Furniture - - -	Repairs and Fittings, and Furniture.	„ (Parkside, Macclesfield).
- 5½	10 -¼	10 6	14 -	- -	Maintenance - - - - -	- - - - -	Cornwall.
- 5¼	8 9	8 9	12 10	12/6 to 63/	Building and Repairs - - -	Establishment - - - - -	Cumberland and Westmoreland.
- 3¼	10 9¾	11 -	14 -	- -	Maintenance - - - - -	- - - - -	Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, &c.
- 5	8 8¼	9 -¼	12 6	- -	Building and Repairs - - -	- - - - -	Derby.
- -	8 2	7 10½	14 -	10/ to 13/	Building and Furnishing, and County Treasurer.	Excess to Building and Furnishing, and County Treasurer.	Devon.
1 4¾	10 1	10 3	14 -	12/ to 21/	Additions, alterations and Improvements.	Additions, Alterations, and Improvements.	Dorset.
- - (c)	10 5¼	10 6	14 -	- -	Maintenance - - - - -	- - - - -	Durham.
- ¾	9 3½	9 3	14 -	- -	- ditto - - - - -	- - - - -	Essex.
- 3½	10 6¾	10 6	12/ and 14/	12/ to 16/	Building Account - - - - -	Maintenance Account - - -	Glamorgan.
- ½	11 2	10 6	13 6	- -	- ditto - - - - -	- - - - -	Gloucester.
- - (c)	9 9½	9/6 and 10/-	13/6 and 14/	14 -	- ditto - - - - -	Maintenance. Excess to Building and Repairs.	Hants.
- 17/8	10 3½	10 6	14 -	17 -	Building and Repairs - - -	Excess to Building and Repairs -	Hereford (County and City).
- 3½	11 6½	12 6	16 -	- -	- ditto - - - - -	- - - - -	Kent (Barming Heath, Maidstone).
- 1¼	9 -¾	9 9 (a)	14 -	- -	Maintenance - - - - -	- - - - -	„ (Chartham, Canterbury).
- - (c)	10 1	9 11	14 -	- -	- ditto - - - - -	- - - - -	Lancaster (Lancaster Moor).
- - (c)	8 11	9 11	14 -	- -	Building - - - - -	- - - - -	„ (Rainhill, Prescot).
- 3½	9 9	9 11	14 -	- -	Maintenance - - - - -	- - - - -	„ (Prestwich, Manchester.)
- 3	8 5¼	9 -	14 -	- -	- ditto - - - - -	- - - - -	„ (Whittingham, Preston).
- 7¼	9 8¾	9 10½	11 3	- -	- ditto - - - - -	- - - - -	Leicester and Rutland.
- ¼	10 4	11 11½ (a)	14 -	- -	- ditto - - - - -	- - - - -	Lincoln.
- ½	9 8	9 7½	14 -	- -	General Funds - - - - -	- - - - -	Middlesex (Banstead).
- 2	10 -¾	9 7½	14 -	- -	Maintenance - - - - -	- - - - -	„ (Colney Hatch).
							„ (Hanwell).

(e) With "surgery and dispensary."

(f) Including "garden and farm."

(g) With "provisions."

(h) Not charged to maintenance account.

Appendix (F.)—COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

AVERAGE WEEKLY COST OF MAINTENANCE, MEDICINE,

COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGHES.	Provisions (including Malt Liquor in Ordinary Diet).		Clothing.	Salaries and Wages.		Necessaries: (e. g.) Fuel, Light, and Washing.		Surgery and Dispensary.		Wine, Spirits, and Porter.		Charged to Maintenance Account.						
	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	Furniture and Bedding.	Garden and Farm.	Miscellaneous.				
Monmouth, Brecon, and Radnor - - - -	3	4 $\frac{1}{8}$	-	5 $\frac{7}{8}$	1	11 $\frac{1}{8}$	-	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	- $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	9	-	5	
Norfolk - - - - -	5	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ (b)	-	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	7	-	9	-	- $\frac{3}{4}$	-	1	-	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	- (c)	-	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Northampton - - - - -	4	8 $\frac{7}{8}$	1	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	2	1 $\frac{3}{8}$	-	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	- $\frac{1}{2}$	-	- $\frac{1}{2}$	-	3 $\frac{7}{8}$	-	6 $\frac{7}{8}$	-	5 $\frac{3}{8}$
Northumberland - - - - -	5	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ (b)	1	3 $\frac{3}{8}$	2	2	1	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	- $\frac{3}{4}$	-	- $\frac{7}{8}$	1	- $\frac{3}{4}$	-	- (c)	-	4 $\frac{3}{8}$
Notts - - - - -	5	2	-	7	2	2	-	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	-	- $\frac{3}{4}$	-	- $\frac{3}{8}$	-	7 $\frac{1}{8}$	-	-	-	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Oxford (Abingdon, Oxford City, and Windsor) -	5	2	-	11	1	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	- $\frac{3}{4}$	-	- $\frac{3}{4}$	-	5 $\frac{7}{8}$	-	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	-	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
Salop and Montgomery (Shrewsbury, Bridgnorth, and Wenlock).	5	- $\frac{3}{8}$	-	9 $\frac{1}{8}$	1	10 $\frac{1}{8}$	-	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	- $\frac{5}{8}$	-	- $\frac{3}{4}$	-	6 $\frac{1}{8}$	-	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
Somerset - - - - -	4	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	-	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	1	-	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	8	-	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
Stafford (Stafford) - - - - -	5	- $\frac{1}{4}$ (b)	-	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	2	1	1	- $\frac{1}{4}$	-	- $\frac{1}{4}$	-	- $\frac{3}{4}$	-	8	-	- (c)	-	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
" (Burntwood, Lichfield)	4	- $\frac{1}{2}$	-	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	2	- $\frac{3}{4}$	-	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	-	- $\frac{1}{2}$	-	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	-	6	-	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Suffolk - - - - -	5	- $\frac{7}{8}$	-	8	1	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	- $\frac{1}{4}$	-	- $\frac{1}{2}$	-	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	2 $\frac{7}{8}$	-	2 $\frac{3}{8}$
Surrey (Wandsworth) - - - - -	4	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	9 $\frac{7}{8}$	2	4	-	10 $\frac{5}{8}$	-	- $\frac{1}{2}$	-	2 $\frac{5}{8}$	-	5 $\frac{5}{8}$	1	1	-	4 $\frac{5}{8}$
" (Brookwood, Woking) - - - - -	4	- $\frac{5}{8}$	-	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	2	1 $\frac{3}{8}$	1	- $\frac{1}{2}$	-	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	2 $\frac{3}{8}$	-	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	8 $\frac{3}{8}$	-	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Sussex - - - - -	2	5 $\frac{5}{8}$	-	6 $\frac{5}{8}$	2	4 $\frac{7}{8}$	1	3 $\frac{1}{8}$	-	- $\frac{5}{8}$	-	1 $\frac{3}{8}$	-	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	2	2	-	- $\frac{1}{4}$
Warwick - - - - -	4	5	-	6 $\frac{3}{8}$	2	- $\frac{1}{4}$	1	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	-	- $\frac{5}{8}$	-	- $\frac{1}{4}$	-	6 $\frac{3}{8}$	-	4 $\frac{7}{8}$	-	2
Wilts - - - - -	4	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	-	-	11	-	- $\frac{1}{2}$	-	$\frac{1}{4}$	-	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Worcester - - - - -	3	8	-	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	-	10	-	2	-	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	-	4
York, N. Riding (Clifton, York) - - - - -	4	5 $\frac{3}{8}$	-	9 $\frac{1}{8}$	2	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	-	- $\frac{5}{8}$	-	2 $\frac{1}{8}$	-	7 $\frac{1}{8}$	1	4	-	3 $\frac{1}{8}$
" W. Riding (Wakefield) - - - - -	5	4 $\frac{3}{8}$	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ (e)	1	10	-	8 $\frac{7}{8}$	-	- $\frac{7}{8}$	-	2	-	1 $\frac{3}{8}$ (f)	-	5	-	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
" " (Wadsley, Sheffield) - - - - -	4	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	-	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	10	-	1	-	$\frac{5}{8}$	-	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	2 $\frac{3}{8}$
" E. Riding (Beverley) - - - - -	4	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	10	2	3	-	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	1	-	$\frac{3}{4}$	-	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	-	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
BOROUGHS:																		
Birmingham - - - - -	4	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	-	8 $\frac{5}{8}$	1	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	- $\frac{3}{8}$	-	- $\frac{5}{8}$	-	-	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	2 $\frac{3}{8}$
Bristol - - - - -	4	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	-	8	2	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	-	- $\frac{3}{4}$	-	1	4	-	3 $\frac{5}{8}$	-	-	11 $\frac{3}{8}$
Hull - - - - -	6	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	-	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	-	- $\frac{1}{2}$	-	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	-	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	-	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
Ipswich - - - - -	4	11	-	11 $\frac{7}{8}$	2	11 $\frac{1}{8}$	1	4 $\frac{7}{8}$	-	- $\frac{3}{4}$	-	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	-	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	3	-	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
Leicester - - - - -	5	1 $\frac{3}{8}$	-	11	2	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	-	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	- $\frac{7}{8}$	-	- $\frac{1}{4}$	-	7 $\frac{7}{8}$	-	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	11 $\frac{1}{8}$
London (City of) - - - - -	5	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	2	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	-	1	-	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	1
Newcastle-on-Tyne - - - - -	4	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2	8 $\frac{1}{8}$	1	- $\frac{1}{4}$	-	- $\frac{1}{2}$	-	- $\frac{7}{8}$	-	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	-	5 $\frac{3}{4}$

(a) Average.

(b) Including "garden and farm."

(c) With "provisions."

Appendix (F.)—COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

CLOTHING, and CARE of PATIENTS, during the Year 1878—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 beyond the ordinary Weekly Charge is carried.	† Fund to which the Payments for Private Patients are carried.	COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGHES.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.			
- 2 ³ / ₄	7 8 ³ / ₈	9 7 ¹ / ₂ (a)	14 -	- -	Maintenance - - - -	- - - - -	Monmouth, Brecon, and Radnor.
- 1 ¹ / ₂	9 6 ¹ / ₂	9 7 ¹ / ₂	14 -	- -	- ditto - - - -	- - - - -	Norfolk.
- 2 ³ / ₄	9 11 ¹ / ₂	11 -	13/ to 15/	15/ and 21/	Building and Repairs . . .	Excess to Building and Repairs -	Northampton.
- 2 ¹ / ₄	11 7 ⁷ / ₈	11 1	14 -	15/ to 21/	Maintenance - - - -	Maintenance - - - -	Northumberland.
- 1 ¹ / ₈	9 4 ³ / ₈	10 -	11/ and 14/	- -	Fabric - - - -	- - - - -	Notts.
- 1	10 1 ¹ / ₈	10 3	14 -	- -	Maintenance - - - -	- - - - -	Oxford (Abingdon, Oxford City, and Windsor).
- 1 ¹ / ₂	9 8 ³ / ₈	9 7 ¹ / ₂	14 -	- -	Repairs - - - -	- - - - -	Salop and Montgomery (Shrewsbury, Bridgnorth, and Wenlock).
- -	9 1 ³ / ₄	9 4	12/6 ¹ / ₂ and 15/2	12/10 to 15/2	Building and Repairs - - -	Excess to Building and Repairs -	Somerset.
- (d)	9 7 ¹ / ₂	9 7 ³ / ₄ (a)	14 -	- -	Maintenance - - - -	- - - - -	Stafford (Stafford).
- 1	9 2 ¹ / ₂	9 2 ¹ / ₂	14 -	14 -	Lunacy Rate - - - -	Lunacy Rate - - - -	„ (Burntwood, Lichfield).
- 1 ¹ / ₄	8 11 ¹ / ₄	8 9 (a)	- -	- -	- - - -	- - - - -	Suffolk.
- 3 ³ / ₈	10 4 ³ / ₄	10 6	14 -	- -	Maintenance - - - -	- - - - -	Surrey (Wandsworth).
- 1 ¹ / ₈	10 1 ³ / ₈	10 6	14 -	- -	- ditto - - - -	- - - - -	„ (Brookwood, Woking).
- -	9 4 ³ / ₄	9 6	14 -	16 -	- ditto - - - -	Maintenance - - - -	Sussex.
- 1 ⁵ / ₈	9 1 ¹ / ₄	9 4 (a)	14 -	12/10 and 14/	Half to Building, and half to Maintenance.	Half the Excess to Building, and half to Maintenance.	Warwick.
- 1	8 9 ³ / ₄	9 7 ¹ / ₂	12/7 ¹ / ₂ and 13/7 ¹ / ₂	- -	First Cost - - - -	- - - - -	Wilts.
- 4 ¹ / ₂	8 5 ¹ / ₄	8 2	14 -	8/2 to 15/	Repairs - - - -	Maintenance - - - -	Worcester.
- 6 ¹ / ₄	10 2	9 11	14/ to 15/9	15/9 to 31/6	Part to Additions, part to Maintenance.	Part to Additions, part to Maintenance.	York, N. Riding (Clifton, York).
- 5 ⁷ / ₈	9 6 ⁷ / ₈	10 -	14 -	- -	To next account - - - -	- - - - -	„ W. Riding (Wakefield).
- 3 ¹ / ₈	9 6 ¹ / ₈	10 -	14 -	20 -	Maintenance - - - -	Maintenance - - - -	„ „ (Wadsley, Sheffield).
- 4 ¹ / ₄	9 8 ³ / ₄	11 1	15 -	15/ to 25/	General Accounts - - - -	General Accounts - - - -	„ E. Riding (Beverley).
- 1 ³ / ₄	8 6	9 1 ¹ / ₂ (a)	15 9	9/6 to 21/	Maintenance - - - -	Maintenance - - - -	Birmingham.
- 1 ³ / ₈	10 10 ¹ / ₈	12 -	14 -	16/ to 20/	- ditto - - - -	- ditto - - - -	Bristol.
- 1 ¹ / ₄	13 9	13 -	15 -	- -	- ditto - - - -	- - - - -	Hull.
- -	11 7	12 4 ¹ / ₂	15/2 to 16/	20/ to 42/	Repayment of original outlay -	Repayment of original outlay -	Ipswich.
- 8 ¹ / ₈	10 7 ¹ / ₄	11 8	15 2	- -	Maintenance - - - -	- - - - -	Leicester.
- 1 ¹ / ₂	12 8 ³ / ₄	14 -	14 -	- -	- - - -	- - - - -	London (City of).
- (d)	11 2	11 -	14 -	16/ to 21/	Maintenance - - - -	Maintenance - - - -	Newcastle-on-Tyne.

(d) Deducted under the respective heads of expenditure.

(e) Including "bedding."

(f) "Bedding" with "clothing."

Appendix (G.)

Appendix (G.)

ENTRIES by COMMISSIONERS at HOSPITALS.

MANCHESTER LUNATIC HOSPITAL, CHEADLE.

19 and 20 March 1878.

Manchester
Hospital.
Statistics.

WE have spent to-day and yesterday in the inspection of this hospital, and in seeing all, and conversing with and giving private interviews to many of the patients now resident under Mr. Mould's care.

The following figures show the numbers now on the books, with the changes which have occurred since the hospital was last visited by the Commissioners, namely, on the 27th February 1877:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Present number of patients—			
In main building and cottages	62	76	138
At Beech House - - -	4	0	4
At Brookside - - -	0	12	12
At School's Hill (on leave) -	4	0	4
At Park-hill, Chartley (on leave)	0	7	7
At Styal (on leave) - - -	0	1	1
At their own homes (on leave) -	2	3	5
TOTAL - - -	72	99	171

There are 3 gentlemen and 6 ladies at present residing here as boarders, all of whom we have seen. One of these ladies, admitted on the 16th inst., manifests evident symptoms of senile insanity, and we have informed Mr. Mould that if she remains here she must be certified.

The admissions, discharges, and deaths have been:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admissions - - - - -	41	42	83
Discharges - - - - -	22	26	48
Deaths - - - - -	12	5	17

Of the patients discharged, there are said to have been 12 gentlemen and 21 ladies who recovered, 8 of the male and 3 of the female sex who were relieved, and 2 of each sex not improved. Five of the deaths resulted from general paralysis of the insane, one from syncope

syncope with brain disease, the patient having died suddenly at dinner from failure of the heart's action. Appendix (G.)

A post-mortem examination of the body was made, and an inquest (the only one) was held, of which the usual report was made to our Board. Manchester Hospital.
Post-mortem examination.

There is nothing unusual to report respecting the other causes of death. The rate of mortality, probably from the number of cases of general paralysis, has been somewhat in excess of that usually prevailing here. There has been no epidemic or other serious disorder, and the sanitary condition of the hospital is satisfactory. Inquest.

We have found the patients, during our visit, free from excitement, and generally well-behaved and uncomplaining. No charges of unkindness or ill-treatment, appearing to have any solid foundation, have been made to us; and we have seen no reason to suspect the existence of harshness or cruelty on the part of any of the attendants.

The main building, and the detached houses and cottages, are, for the most part, in very good order. The completion of the new corridor on the male side has relieved the overcrowding in that division, noticed on the last occasion; and there are no longer any patients sleeping in the basement, the whole of which is now devoted to offices. On the female side, however, there is still some overcrowding, which will doubtless be obviated by the new corridor, corresponding to that on the male side, which it is purposed to erect, and of which we trust, advantage will be taken to lessen the number of beds now placed in some of the ladies' dormitories. The dormitory corridor struck us as looking somewhat cold and cheerless, and we hope that as the proposed alterations proceed the opportunity will be taken of adding some decoration, and of giving them, and also the sleeping rooms, a brighter aspect. Condition of the building.

Since the last visit the Appletree Farm has been given up, and the house at School's Hill will shortly be relinquished. In lieu of these, two houses, one called Beech House, the other Brookside Cottage, have been taken on lease and fitted up, the former for 8 gentlemen, the latter for 13 ladies, and are now occupied. The sites of both these houses are conterminous with land already in the occupation of the hospital. Mr. Mould informs us that a house has been taken on lease at Colwyn, to which it is intended to send patients on leave from time to time.

We have referred to the completion of the new corridor on the male side. This contains nine rooms, with a new billiard-room and vestibule, and in its basement affords an entire suite of offices for steward, housekeeper, &c., &c., and a new beer cellar and larder. New corridor on male side.

A corresponding corridor will be built on the female side, and across the ends of the two will be erected a large recreation-hall communicating with the two divisions. But a more immediate improvement will be the enlargement of the bath-rooms and closets on both sides, the latter being cut by lobbies, affording cross ventilation, from the corridors. A new entrance to the patients' part of the building, with a separate approach, is in contemplation, and also the adaptation of some of the existing rooms near that entrance Additions in contemplation.

Appendix (G.) as reception and visiting rooms. A new back entrance to the premises and road has been constructed.

Manchester Hospital.

We have examined the orders and certificates for the patients whose admissions have been noted above, and have made all the statutory inquiries.

Restraint and seclusion.

Mechanical restraint has been little used, only one patient, a lady, having worn gloves for two days, to prevent self-mutilation. We found a lady in seclusion owing to maniacal excitement; and we regret to observe in the medical journal entries of a very large recourse to this mode of treatment.

It appears that 11 gentlemen were secluded on 61 occasions, but, with few exceptions, for a short time only on each occasion. Twenty ladies have been so treated on 364 days, or portions of days; one having been secluded 130 times; a second, 54; a third, 44 times; a fourth, 41 times; and a fifth, 31 times. It must not, however, be forgotten, that these figures refer to a period of 13 months. Still, we trust that the increased day space on the ladies' side, to be given by the proposed enlargements, will render it possible to dispense with much of the seclusion. Four of each sex only are at present under medical treatment.

Divine Service.

The numbers said to attend church on Sunday, in the temporary church (formerly the gas house) in the grounds, is about 70 to 80. About 40 attend morning prayers.

Amusements.

Sixty-two to 68 are usually present at the weekly dance. There have been theatrical entertainments, and several parties to Manchester.

Dining arrangements.

We saw some of the dinners served on each day of our visit, and consider the food to be quite satisfactory. The only complaints on this head which we heard was with respect to the butter, which we tasted and thought good; and the complaint was, in our opinion, unreasonable.

We must repeat the recommendation of our Colleagues as to the provision of tell-tale clocks.

Rate of payments.

The present rates of weekly payments, and the numbers received at each, are as follows:—

2	patients	are	received	free	of	charge.
3	”	”	”	at	from	7 s. to 10 s.
22	”	”	”	”	10 s. to 20 s.	
15	”	”	”	”	20 s. to 25 s.	
51	”	”	”	”	25 s. to 31 s. 6 d.	
38	”	”	”	”	31 s. 6 d. to 42 s.	
18	”	”	”	”	2 l. 2 s. to 3 l. 3 s.	
14	”	”	”	”	3 l. 3 s. to 4 l. 4 s.	
7	”	”	”	”	4 l. 4 s. to 6 l. 6 s.	
1	”	”	”	”	6 l. 6 s. to 7 l. 7 s.	
2	”	”	”	”	7 l. 7 s. to 8 l. 8 s.	
1	”	”	”	”	8 l. 8 s. to 9 l. 9 s.	
2	”	”	”	”	9 l. 9 s. to 10 l. 10 s.	

Necessity for an additional medical officer.

We find that the appointment of an additional medical officer, referred to in the last entry, has not yet been made. Having regard to the extent of area over which the patients are now spread, we

we think that this appointment ought not longer to be delayed, the more so as rooms are now provided for the use of the officer in question. Appendix (G.)

The finances of the hospital are, we are glad to learn, in a very satisfactory condition. Manchester Hospital.
Necessity for an additional medical officer.

WONFORD HOUSE, EXETER.

8 June 1878.

WE have devoted this day to the inspection of this hospital, and have visited all parts of the building, and have seen all the patients at present resident here, and conversed with those who were able and willing to enter into conversation with us. Wonford House.

We are glad to be able to make a favourable report on the condition of the hospital, and on the deméanour and personal appearance of the patients of both sexes, even of those of the refractory class. With but few exceptions, the ladies and gentlemen were quiet and free from excitement. We found them in their ordinary everyday clothes, which in some instances showed marks of wear, but we are informed by Dr. Lawson that the period at which new clothing is supplied by the friends has just arrived, and that very shortly the worn-out garments will be discarded.

The bodily health of the present patients is very good. Seven gentlemen and five ladies are recorded as now under medical treatment, but no one for any serious malady. No gentleman was in bed, but we found five ladies who were so; two are aged ladies who usually remain in bed, one is a lady in a state of maniacal excitement, and another lady was in bed because she refused to dress herself. Health of patients.

Since the Commissioners last visited on 22nd October 1877, the following changes have occurred among the patients:— Statistics.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admissions	12	3	15
Discharges	4	2	6
Deaths	1	1	2

Three of the gentlemen discharged being recovered.

Those changes leave at present on the books the names of 98 patients, of whom 53 are of the male and 45 are of the female sex. The two deaths were caused, that of the male by general paralysis, and that of the female patient by senile decay.

No patient has been mechanically restrained since the last visit; and only one, a lady, has been secluded, and that for only one and three-quarter hours, owing to intractable excitement. Restraint and seclusion.

As regards the staff of the establishment, we find that there are, for service in the male wards, 18 day attendants, three male cleaners and a housemaid, and one night attendant; on the female side there Staff of attendants.

Appendix (G.) are 13 day attendants, five housemaids, and one night attendant. Of the 18 male day attendants nine, and of the 13 female day attendants six, are specially attached to individual patients.

Wonford House.

Divine Service. On last Sunday 34 male and 22 female patients attended morning service in the new chapel, and these appear to be about the usual numbers attending Divine Service. Morning prayers are read daily by the chaplain in the chapel.

Amusements. More attention, we are glad to learn, is given to the amusement of the patients. At the weekly parties, when about 38 gentlemen and 28 ladies meet, dancing now takes place, and an invitation dinner-party was given lately, for which individual patients of the female sex issued invitations, through Dr. Lawson, to gentlemen patients, and when about 30 of both sexes met at table, and afterwards for music and dancing. Several spoke to us approvingly of this party, and as the experiment was so successful, we trust it will be occasionally repeated.

Exercise. Those who walk beyond the grounds are chiefly gentlemen, of whom about 10 go out frequently, attended, and three others go where they please, unattended. Weekly carriage drives are limited at present to two gentlemen and five ladies, but it is proposed during the fine weather to have occasional drives and pic-nics for large numbers of both sexes in association.

It would be a great advantage to the institution if some additional land could be acquired, so as to admit of the erection of stables and coach-houses, and so enable some horses and carriages to be kept on the premises, available for the use of patients, without having, as at present, to hire, and thus bringing carriage exercise within the reach of the poorer patients whose friends cannot now afford to pay for it.

Rates of payment for patients.

The following table shows the present rates of payment for patients :—

There are maintained, free of charge	-	-	3
At or below 10 s. per week	-	-	1
Above 10 s. 6 d. and not exceeding 15 s.		-	5
„ 15 s.	„	21 s.	22
„ 21 s.	„	25 s.	14
„ 25 s.	„	31 s. 6 d.	15
„ 31 s. 6 d.	„	42 s.	21
„ 42 s.	„	52 s. 6 d.	0
„ 52 s. 6 d.	„	63 s.	6
„ 63 s.	„	84 s.	7
„ 84 s.	„	105 s.	3
„ 105 s.	„	126 s.	1

98

We are informed that exactly one-half of the patients are paid for, or are maintained, at rates below the actual cost per head for maintenance.

Decoration of rooms.

We were glad to observe signs of improvement in several of the bed-rooms and some of the sitting-rooms, in the way of new wall-papers of pleasing patterns. This will be gradually extended to other

other dormitories, and we understand that the upper galleries, the walls of which are at present in a rough state, will soon receive some decoration. No structural alterations or additions have been effected since the last visit. Appendix (G.)
—
Wonford House.

Since then, Dr. Lyle's resignation has been completed, and he has been succeeded by Dr. Robert Lawson as medical superintendent. This gentleman's views as to treatment and management appear to us to be judicious, and we doubt not that he will do his utmost to extend the advantages of this institution, and to maintain its reputation. Resignation
of medical
superintendent.

We have seen and examined the certificates and orders authorising the detention of the patients admitted since the last visit, and signed the statutory books.

BARNWOOD HOUSE, GLOUCESTER.

15 November 1878.

THE list of the patients of this hospital now on the books, includes the names of 56 gentlemen and 52 ladies. One lady is absent on trial, and one gentleman escaped yesterday and has not yet been found. All the other patients are at present in residence and have been seen by us to-day. Notice of the escape has been sent to our office, and measures are being taken to find the patient. Barnwood House.
Statistics.

Since the visit of our Colleagues on the 15th October 1877, the following changes among the patients have occurred:—

_____	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - -	23	26	49
Discharged - - - -	13	20	33
Recovered - - - -	11	13	24
Died - - - -	6	4	10

One death was a suicide; a lady patient having succeeded in strangling herself, by tying a pocket handkerchief into a loop in which she placed her head, and then hanging the loop on the handle of a water-closet door, lay down on the floor. Her weight, she being a heavy person, produced sufficient pressure on the windpipe to cause strangulation. The patient was known to be suicidal. She was, at the time of the suicide, being brought downstairs by a nurse from the bedroom to the sitting-room, and eluding the nurse, got into the closet. We think that the nurse exhibited a want of care in losing sight of the patient for a moment, knowing her disposition. An inquest was held on the case, and a verdict returned of "Suicide while in an unsound state of mind, no blame to be attached to any one." Inquest.

The other deaths were due to causes usual in asylums.

The patients whom we have seen were, with one or two exceptions, very free from excitement, and were in a satisfactory condition

Appendix (G.)
Barnwood
House.

as regards dress and care of their persons. From only one patient did we receive complaint of want of kindness or attention, and after hearing him, we arrived at the conclusion that his complaints were groundless, or that if any cause existed, it was greatly exaggerated by the patient. Dr. Needham has provided us with the classification of the patients as regards rates of payment, and we learn from it that:—

1 patient is paid for at	-	-	-	7 l. 7 s. per week.
13 patients are paid for at, from	-	63 s. to	84 s.	„
44	„	„	„	- 40 s. to 60 s. „
28	„	„	„	- 21 s. to 40 s. „
16	„	„	„	- 25 s. „
5	„	„	„	- 20 s. „

and that 3 patients have been maintained, during most of the year, gratuitously. The average cost per head of all the patients, is given to us as about 1 l. 16 s. 10½ d. per week, and taking this as the actual cost for all, the charitable contribution of the hospital is estimated to amount to 1,400 l. a year.

We have, as usual, given our special attention to the cases of recent admission, and are satisfied as to the propriety of their reception here, and we have also examined the orders and certificates authorising that reception.

Improvements.

Several works of importance have been executed since the last visit, or are in course of execution. Chief among these, is the re-arrangement of the system of drainage, the sewage of the hospital being now taken to the land recently purchased and there applied to irrigation, while the soil and various other discharge pipes from the building are now disconnected from the main sewer. A new lavatory has been constructed in No. 1 division on the ladies' side, and a new airing-court with summer house has been formed on the same side. A very large amount of new carpets and linoleum has been laid down; much new furniture and mirrors in several of the sitting-rooms have been provided, and several rooms and corridors have been painted, repapered, and decorated.

The result of all these improvements is most pleasing, and we have the pleasure of reporting that we have found the hospital, in all departments, in excellent order; great cleanliness and neatness everywhere prevails, and abundant evidence is forthcoming of the attention paid to the comfort of the patients. The health of the inmates is good at present; we find that the patients under medical treatment are, 5 gentlemen and 7 ladies.

Seclusion and restraint.

One gentleman has, since the last visit, been placed in seclusion on four occasions, for periods amounting to 42 hours, and 2 ladies, each on one occasion, for a total duration of 11 hours. We find no record of the use of mechanical restraint.

Divine Service.
Amusement.

Nearly 80 of the patients attend Divine Service in the hospital chapel, and about the same number were present at last night's dance in the entertainment room. We are glad to learn that much continues to be done in the way of entertainments for the amusement and interest of the patients. We have examined and signed the various statutory books.

LIVERPOOL LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

22 July 1878.

ON the books of this charitable institution, visited by us to-day, there are now only 10 gentlemen and 24 ladies.

Liverpool Hospital.

Knowing well that there is little provision in England and Wales for the insane of the middle class at low payments, we cannot doubt that were this hospital removed into the country, a short distance out of Liverpool, it would soon not only be self-supporting, but be a great boon to many who should not be associated with paupers, even if the county and borough asylums could give them accommodation. We understand that the hospital is now a heavy charge on the infirmary annually. This, we believe, could be reversed if proper measures were taken. In its present financial condition (so far as we know) it would be difficult to provide the funds for such improvements in the hospital as are desirable if the patients remain here, and we are also reluctant to suggest expenditure which might militate against the transfer of the insane into the country. Subject to the above observations, we think the treatment of the patients is good.

Suggestions.

The admissions since our Colleagues were last here, in 1877, have been 10 in the male and 17 in the female division. Eleven gentlemen and 4 ladies have been discharged. Three of the number discharged had previously recovered. The records mention 7 deaths, all from natural causes.

Statistics.

We saw 6 patients dining with Mrs. Gill; the rest of each sex dine in their separate wards.

Many are of the chronic insane class, but a few hold out hope of recovery.

To the means of indoor amusement on the ladies' side, in the day-room occupied by the more demented, a large musical box, properly secured on a table, would be a valuable contribution. The gentleman's ground has been better laid out and planted, and lawn tennis is there provided. Little activity is, however, shown by the male patients, and several ladies are inclined to be indolent.

Amusement.

The general health is very fair. No one was in bed, but 4 cases are registered as under medical treatment.

Health.

There has been no resort to restraint, but seclusion has been used with a gentleman on three occasions for 24 hours, and five ladies have been thus dealt with seven times for 34 hours.

Restraint and seclusion.

The attendants are three men and four women.

Attendants.

Four patients, all ladies, are away on leave. Every patient in residence was seen by us, and each had full opportunity of complaint; but no discontent was expressed by any, and more than one spoke gratefully of their general treatment, and of the kindness of Dr. and Mrs. Gill towards the patients.

Of the present attendants' conduct, also, we obtained satisfactory reports, but there have been many taken since the Commissioners last visited, in lieu of others discharged.

The maximum payment for a patient is now two guineas; the minimum accepted for a new case is, we hear, 25 s.

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figure,

Appendix (G.)
Liverpool
Hospital.

figure, if the hospital were moved into the country, we think that a very large number of cases might be reckoned upon. We earnestly hope that the wealth of Liverpool will suffice to place this hospital speedily in a more satisfactory position than it now holds. It only requires enlargement and removal beyond the streets to become a very attractive institution for the care and treatment of a large class of the insane now practically destitute of proper provision, those of small means, but not paupers.

ROYAL ALBERT ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, LANCASTER.

1 April 1878.

Royal Albert
Asylum.
Statistics.

WE are glad to report that a further increase in the number of patients under treatment in this asylum has taken place since the last visit of the Commissioners, which was made on the 12th March 1877. The number then on the books was 299, while to-day we find here 327 idiot or imbecile inmates. Of these, 194 are elected cases, maintained gratuitously; 49 are paupers paid for by their respective unions; 7 are presentation, and 3 are life cases; and the remaining 74 are the ordinary paying cases, the rates of payment varying from 21 *l.* to 210 *l.* per annum. Of the 327, there are 218 of the male, and 109 of the female sex.

Since the date of the last visit, the changes which have taken place are as follows:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted—			
Election cases - - -	11	14	25
Pauper cases - - -	13	3	16
Payment cases - - -	14	5	19
	38	22	60
Discharged - - - - -	11	3	14
Died - - - - -	12	6	18

Outbreak of
scarlet fever.

The mortality has been higher than usual, the excess in the death rate being chiefly attributable to an outbreak of scarlet fever, which proved fatal in 4 cases. The disorder made its appearance in the asylum on the 19th September last, and between that date and the 19th December, when the last case occurred, 55 patients of both sexes were attacked. The only officer who suffered was the schoolmaster, who, however, had the complaint in a mitigated form. The outbreak commenced with a boy who had, a week previously, been spending a holiday with his friends. Scarlet fever was at the time, however, epidemic in Lancaster. There being no detached building available for the isolation of the cases as they occurred, the patients attacked were separated from the rest, as far as possible, by placing them

them in some empty rooms on the second floor of the female division. Dr. Shuttleworth undertook the medical charge, and temporary medical assistance for the ordinary work was afforded by Dr. Mas-siah. The utmost precautions possible under the circumstances were taken to limit the spread of the disorder, but it was not until the lapse of three months that the fever finally ceased.

Appendix (G)

Royal Albert Asylum.

Outbreak of scarlet fever.

This outbreak shows the great necessity, in an institution of this size and character, of a detached hospital; and as we learn that the need is fully recognised by the Committee, we trust they may, ere long, be enabled, by the state of their finances, to undertake the erection of such a building.

The other causes of death were of an ordinary kind, 7 being due to pulmonary consumption, and 3 to disease of the brain or its membranes.

Post-mortem examinations were made in 7 cases. No coroner's inquest has been held. The health, at present, of the inmates is quite up to the average, and there was only one child of each sex in bed at the time of our visit. The patients under medical treatment last week were 7 of the male, and 4 of the female sex.

Post-mortem examinations.

No seclusion has been employed, and only one case of slight restraint has occurred, and that for surgical reasons. One patient is to-day away on leave, but we have seen all the others. In dress and personal appearance they presented as satisfactory an aspect as it would be reasonable to expect in such a class; and all appeared to be contented. Everything we saw pointed to kind treatment and affectionate care on the part of the attendants and officers, and these are evidently not lost on the patients. We witnessed the teaching of some of the classes in school, and were pleased to notice individual cases of a very considerable development of intellect. We also inspected the workshops, in which a considerable amount of industrial training of the more capable of the boys is effected. The numbers attending educational classes at present are: boys, 187; girls, 92, making a total of 279. Of these, 126 boys and 57 girls have, besides, industrial training of one kind or other; and there are actually employed in some useful occupation, 108 of the male, and 46 of the female sex.

Seclusion.

Restraint.

Occupation.

The nursing and educational staff comprises, besides the superior officers, 19 in the male division: viz., two teachers, two school attendants, one chief attendant, one night attendant, two married couples, and nine other attendants, including four tradesmen; and on the female side, four teachers, one head nurse, one night nurse, and 13 other attendants. We think it necessary to repeat the recommendation made by the Commissioners last year, of the employment of a second night nurse for the girls' division, which contains, besides girls, a large number of helpless infant boys.

Staff of asylum.

The dietary is unchanged. Milk enters largely into it, and it appears to be in all respects sufficient.

Dietary.

We saw to-day 164 of both sexes assembled in the dining-hall at their dinner, which consisted of boiled beef, potatoes and carrots, followed by rice pudding, and which was ample and well cooked.

The amusement and entertainment of the children is well attended to; weekly entertainments are given in the hall, and are usually

Amusements.

Appendix (G.)

Royal Albert
Asylum.

Amusements.

Condition of
wards, &c.Alterations and
improvements.

Suggestions.

usually attended by about 250 of both sexes; there have been picnics and excursions during the past year, and many children have gone home for holidays; while in summer, out-of-door games; and in winter, concerts, dances, &c., are organised. This evening a simple dramatic entertainment, bearing the appropriate title of "An April Fool," is to be given.

Some of the usual arrangements in the wards and dormitories have been disturbed by the outbreak of scarlet fever. Carpets have been removed, and thus the rooms have assumed a less comfortable appearance. Making due allowance for this, we have found the building generally in a satisfactory condition. The beds and bedding are clean and well attended to, and the warming and ventilation of the asylum are good.

We understand that the cottages noticed in the Commissioners' last Report are now occupied, and that as an experiment, 2 male patients are boarded out in them, with satisfactory results. No other structural alterations or improvements of much importance have been effected.

We think that when the state of the funds permits, a covered way from the main building to the outside earth-closets, would be a very desirable improvement to effect.

It will be seen from the foregoing report, that the institution continues to be maintained in a state of efficiency, which is most creditable to the Committee and their principal officers. We cannot, however, but feel that, with the increase of numbers about to be made, and for the further development of the objects to be attained, there should now be a permanent assistant medical officer to help Dr. Shuttleworth in his multifarious duties.

As ten years have now elapsed since the building of this asylum was commenced, and seven years since it was opened for the reception of patients, it may be interesting to state here, from the information which has been supplied to us, the important results which have been arrived at.

The asylum has been erected with accommodation for 600 patients, on a freehold estate of 86 acres, and, with the necessary entrance lodges, farm buildings and workshops, and 10 cottages for servants, at a cost of about 110,000 *l.*, all of which, except 4,000 *l.*, has been actually raised by voluntary contributions. The greater part of the asylum has been furnished and fitted for the reception of patients; and, in addition to the above-mentioned sum, a sustentation fund, amounting, at present, to 50,000 *l.*, has been formed. We trust that the munificence which has been so largely displayed in the past will not fail in the future, and that this most useful institution will speedily attain its complete development, and be occupied by its full number of patients. We are glad to learn that in the present month 50 patients, in addition to the present number, will be elected.

We cannot close this report without expressing our sincere regret that the asylum has, for some months past, been deprived, through serious illness, of the invaluable and indefatigable services of Dr. De Vitre, the chairman of the Committee, and to whom this institution owes so much.

LINCOLN LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

17 July 1878.

THERE are now the names of 57 patients on the books of this hospital, and of these 29 are males and 28 are females. We saw all the gentlemen with the exception of one, who is absent with his father on leave. We only saw 21 ladies, as 7 ladies are now with the matron at Cleethorpes. We learn this fact from the medical officer, Mr. Russell, the place to which the patients were taken not having been stated in the leave of absence. Since the last visit on the 10th November in last year the following changes have taken place:—

Lincoln
Hospital.
Statistics.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - - -	9	0	9
Discharged - - - - -	5	5	10
" of whom recovered - - - - -	4	0	4
Died - - - - -	3	1	4

The causes of death were:—2 males, brain disease; one male, bronchitis, and the female, old age.

There was only one patient, a lady, in bed to-day, and the general health of the patients is good. One patient of each sex only is recorded as under medical treatment.

Dr. Philip having resigned in March last to take another appointment, was succeeded by Mr. Russell. Under his direction the hospital continues to be creditably managed.

Among the changes which have been introduced has been the assembling of the male patients together for all their meals on the ground floor north corridor. We saw 22 gentlemen together at tea to-day, and great order and contentment prevailed.

Arrangements
for meals.

The corridor (first floor), on the male side, has been considerably improved by the new carpets, furniture, &c., which have been recently placed in it, and some improvement is also to be noted in the ground floor north corridor already alluded to.

Alterations.

The various sitting and bed-rooms in both divisions were clean and in excellent order, and they were all well ventilated and free from any offensive odour.

State of rooms,
&c.

The proposal, which was mentioned to our Colleagues on their last visit, of building a new patients' visiting room, we much regret to learn, is unable to be carried out, owing to the want of funds; neither have tell-tale clocks been supplied. We find, with very much regret, that the usefulness of this hospital (and useful it undoubtedly is) is much curtailed, as we learn from the report issued last year, by the want of subscriptions and donations from the county. If such were obtained the hospital could accommodate 23 more patients, and those patients of a class for whom it is difficult to find an asylum suited to their means.

Suggestions.

Appendix (G.) The demeanour of the patients of both sexes was orderly, and we had no complaint against the attendants.

Lincoln Hospital.

Staff of attendants.

The staff consists, on the male side, of six ordinary, two special, and one night attendant; and on the female side of six ordinary, one special, and one night attendant.

Restraint and seclusion.

According to the medical journal, the principle of treating the patients without mechanical restraint or seclusion appears to be continued.

Divine Service.

On an average, 8 gentlemen and 10 ladies attend Divine Service on Sunday. About 20 gentlemen and 15 ladies regularly walk beyond the grounds, and even more than that number drive out occasionally. Nine gentlemen have only recently returned from Cleethorpes.

The arrangements for the out-door games, &c., for the amusement of the patients, remain as before.

We have signed the books, and the certificates of the recently admitted patients have been produced to us.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.

24 September 1878.

St Luke's Hospital.
Statistics.

THERE are to-day on the books of the hospital the names of 64 male and 140 female patients, making a total of 204; of whom 39 are free cases, 17 are received at 7 s. a week, 49 at 14 s., 88 at 21 s., and 10 at 30 s., and one is a "Whitbread" patient. Four of each sex are at present absent on trial; the remainder we have seen during our inspection of the hospital, and all have had the opportunity of speaking to us, and of this opportunity many patients have availed themselves.

We find the changes recorded as having occurred since the last visit on 14th December 1877, to be as follows:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admissions - - - - -	22	47	69
Discharges - - - - -	22	41	63
Deaths - - - - -	2	2	4

Eleven male and 18 female patients among those discharged, are stated to have recovered; one male and 3 females to have been relieved while the rest were discharged unimproved in mental condition.

The death rate has been very low, and the causes of the four deaths which have occurred present nothing unusual.

The patients of both sexes were to-day remarkably quiet and unexcited, and we had very few complaints, and those chiefly in regard to detention in the hospital.

Clothing.

In the male division the dress of the patients was not altogether satisfactory. We are disposed to make large allowances for the difficulty

difficulty which must at times be experienced in obtaining from the friends an adequate supply of clothing; still with this, we think that closer attention by the attendants might be followed by a greater degree of neatness in the patients' appearance; and every effort should be made to obtain from the friends a sufficient quantity both of linen and outer clothing.

Appendix (G.)
St. Luke's
Hospital.
Clothing.

These remarks apply in some slight degree to the female patients as well, but naturally there is more attention to personal neatness with them than with the men.

The bodily health is very fair at the present time. Only 2 patients, both women, were in bed at the time of our visit; and 7 males and 14 females are recorded as being under medical treatment, but for ordinary ailments only.

Bodily health.

Seven females have been secluded on 44 occasions, for a total period of 255 hours; and 4 males on six occasions for a total of 176 hours.

Seclusion.

No mechanical restraint has been used since the last visit.

Restraint.

The arrangements for the occupation and amusement of the patients are unaltered. Some walk out, others have the benefit of carriage exercise, which is afforded twice or thrice a week; and there are occasional visits to different places of amusement. The billiard-room is a resource in the hospital, and we have observed a good supply of books and periodicals in the wards.

Occupation and
amusement.

There is not much difference in the numbers usually attending chapel from those last reported.

Divine Service

We saw the dinner served to-day, and considered it to be good in quality and liberal. Two vegetables are now given on three days a week.

Dining
arrangements.

We are able to report favourably of the condition of the wards and bedrooms as to cleanliness and ventilation. The beds and bedding, too, are in good order and clean. We take this opportunity of correcting an error in the last entry, where reference was made to flock beds, none filled with that material being used. Those referred to were filled with loose horsehair, and were used for patients of faulty habits, and the stuffing is left loose for the convenience of frequent washing.

State of wards,
&c.

Correction of
error in last
entry.

We observed that the three wings in the female division have been re-papered and decorated, and linoleum has been laid down. The attics in the same division have been greatly improved in appearance by judicious re-colouring of the walls, and the introduction of decorative wall paper. A new carpet, too, has been put down in the first floor corridor on the male side. It has not been found possible yet to effect the improvements in A wing and C wing on the men's side which were suggested at the last visit. We hope they will be kept in view.

Improvements.

BETHEL HOSPITAL, NORWICH.

9 February 1878.

THE admissions since the last visit of the Commissioners have been: patients of the male sex 9, and of the female sex 10, making 19.

Bethel
Hospital.

Appendix (G.) 19 in all. Two of each sex have been discharged, of whom one, a lady, was recovered. Seven males and 8 females have died, being a number largely above the average of the mortality here; of the women who died, two succumbed to exhaustion from acute mania a very few days after admission. Two of the other deaths were of patients very advanced in years and old inmates of the hospital. In the other causes of death there was nothing unusual. We have been furnished by Mr. Dodd with a return showing the annual average mortality in this hospital for the last 25 years to have been about $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Numbers. There are now under care here 28 men and 50 women. Two men are absent on leave, and with the exception of these we have seen all the patients. We found them all quiet and orderly, and well satisfied with their treatment, which apparently leaves nothing to desire.

Beds and bedding. We examined the dormitories and the beds and bedding, all of which were exceedingly clean. The ventilation of the building was generally good, but we found one of the day-rooms on the female side somewhat close and offensive. This is accounted for in great measure, no doubt, by the faulty habits of some of the inmates, but we think that a little more attention to airing the room from time to time while it is occupied would at all events lessen the evil we point out. The airing-courts are kept in excellent order.

Seclusion and restraint. Seclusion has been resorted to only on one occasion, when a gentleman was placed apart, but the duration of the seclusion is not recorded. A lady was restrained by strait jacket on three occasions, once because of breaking windows and twice at night to prevent self-injury. The same mode of restraint was used with another lady, once in bed during an attack of acute mania.

Exercise and Divine Service. Many of the gentlemen walk out on parole, and when weather permits walking exercise outside the hospital grounds is encouraged. Several patients attend Divine Service outside, and prayers are read daily in the chapel by Mr. Dodd.

General health. The bodily health is generally good. One man and four women are in bed, and one of each sex under medical treatment.

The orders and certificates for the recently admitted patients have been examined and the proper statutory books have been produced to and signed by us.

We are glad to state our satisfaction with the condition of the hospital and with the treatment of the patients.

NORTHAMPTON LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

27 February 1878.

Northampton Hospital. Statistics. WE have this day inspected this hospital, and seen all the patients at present resident in it. These number 271, and there are besides four out on trial, making a total of 275 on the books.

This is made up of 146 gentlemen and 129 ladies, all of whom are of the private class.

Since

Since the last visit of the Commissioners, the following changes Appendix (G.) have taken place:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.	Northampton Hospital, Statistics.
Admitted - - - - -	70	58	128	
Discharged - - - - -	43	60	103	
Died - - - - -	17	11	28	

Of the patients discharged 42 had recovered and 28 were cases of a chronic nature, transferred to other institutions.

One death resulted from suicide by burning, the lady having intentionally set fire to her clothes. An inquest was held and the case duly reported to our Board at the time of its occurrence. The other causes of death do not call for special notice. Inquest.

Three post-mortem examinations have been made in the period under review. Post-mortem examinations.

Several of the ladies were somewhat excited during our visit and became noisy, but generally the patients were quiet and well behaved. Apart from the usual complaint of undue detention, we heard no dissatisfaction expressed by the patients with their treatment here, and we have every reason to conclude that the treatment is kind, liberal, and judicious. General condition of the patients.

The bodily health of the patients generally is good. We found only 2 men and 6 ladies in bed, several of the latter from acute mania.

We regret to have been obliged to form an unfavourable opinion of the mental condition of the present insane inmates, and of their prospect of recovery. We have, however, noted a few cases of improvement in the patients' book.

The number of patients under medical treatment at present is 17 of each sex, but in no case for any serious ailment.

We are glad to find that there has been no recurrence of typhoid fever, and no epidemic complaint of any description since the last visit. This immunity from such disease is probably due to the improved drainage which has been effected at a heavy expense, but which will doubtless add greatly to the healthiness of the establishment. Health and sanitary arrangements.

Mechanical restraint has been used in only one case, and for surgical reasons. Seventeen male patients have been secluded on 62 occasions, and for periods varying from seven days (the longest) to four hours. Among the ladies, 24 patients were placed in seclusion on 73 occasions, for terms varying from 21 days to three hours. Restraint and seclusion.

One accident is recorded, a lady having fallen and broken her arm, which, however, is again well.

We found the patients of each sex satisfactorily dressed, and as a rule neat in person. Clothing.

The state of the wards and dormitories, and of the beds and bedding, and indeed we may state of the hospital generally, is very satisfactory; General state of the hospital itself.

Appendix (G.) Northampton Hospital. satisfactory; the sitting rooms and corridors on both sides, but especially on the female, being very bright and cheerful. We observed that a good deal had been done in the way of papering and re-decoration with very good effect.

Additions, improvements, &c. All the alterations and improvements in progress at the time of our Colleagues' last visit are now complete, and form a valuable addition to the accommodation of the hospital. It may be sufficient to refer to the detached block, which is now admirably fitted up and is partially occupied; the airing-courts on the male side, which are tastefully laid out and planted, and the enlargement of the laundry buildings, which now are of ample extent for the requirements of the establishment.

Occupations. Considering the social position of the patients, a fair number of each sex are occupied usefully. Twenty-nine males are so occupied, of whom 16 work on the land. Fifty ladies find employment in needlework, and four other female patients are engaged in household work.

Divine Service. About 60 of the male and 45 of the female sex attend service in the chapel on Sunday; a smaller number go to daily prayers.

Amusements and exercise. We are informed that there have been 20 meetings for dancing and 45 concerts and theatrical entertainments given; and out-door walking and also carriage exercise is encouraged. Three carriages and horses are kept for the use of the better class patients. A house was taken at the seaside during the past summer, and 15 male patients spent the month of June, and 16 ladies the month of July in it.

Payments. We are informed that the actual cost per head of the patients is 36 s. per week. We find the rates of payment to be as follows: 3 patients make no payment; 2 pay 2 s. 6 d. a week; 2, 5 s.; 1, 7 s.; 4, 7 s. 6 d.; 10, 10 s.; 1 pays 10 s. 6 d.; 2, 12 s.; 6, 15 s.; 1, 20 s.; 64, 21 s.; 49, 25 s.; 11, 30 s.; 7, 31 s. 6 d.; 1, 40 s.; 57, 42 s.; 13, 52 s. 6 d.; 17, 63 s.; 4, 73 s. 6 d.; and 17 pay 84 s., and above.

The institution thus maintains its charitable character, as many as 96 patients being taken at charges less than the cost of maintenance of the lowest class, which is 25 s. per week.

In conclusion, we desire to express the satisfaction which our inspection of this hospital has afforded us.

NOTTINGHAM LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

22 July 1878.

Nottingham Hospital. Statistics. THERE are now 66 patients on the books of this hospital, 33 of each sex. We have this day seen all of them, with the exception of two ladies, who are absent on leave. The numbers are the same as they were at the time of our Colleagues' last visit, in November 1877.

The following changes have taken place since that time :—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.	Appendix (G.)
Admitted - - - - -	3	7	10	Nottingham Hospital. Statistics.
Discharged - - - - -	3	6	9	
Of whom recovered - - - - -	1	4	5	
Died - - - - -	1	0	1	

The death is entered as being from "diseased brain."

There is no record since the last visit of the use of restraint or seclusion. Restraint and seclusion.

Nine gentlemen and 8 ladies are entered as under medical treatment. The general health is fairly good. No one was in bed to-day.

We visited the gentlemen during their dinner hour. The dinner to-day consisted of roast veal and bacon, potatoes, broad beans, bread and beer, followed by a pudding. Several patients bore testimony to the excellence of the food, not only on this occasion, but as a rule. We afterwards saw the ladies, who had finished their dinner, and were sitting about in the various rooms, writing, reading, &c. On neither side was there any excitement. We paid especial attention to the recent cases, as also to those who made any appeal or complaint to us. Dining arrangements.

The wards and sleeping-rooms were on both sides clean, bright, cheerful, and comfortable. State of wards, &c.

Yesterday 6 of the patients attended church outside the walls of the hospital, 3 of each sex, and 17 gentlemen and 14 ladies attended the "evening service" held by the chaplain within the building. Divine Service.

There are six day attendants on the male side, and one night and one special night attendant on the same side; whilst, on the female side, there are five day nurses and one night nurse. With regard to the night nurses, we would suggest that tell-tale clocks be provided on both sides, as at present there is no means of testing their wakefulness. Staff of attendants.

Dr. Tate had gone away for his well-earned holiday, and during his absence the patients are under the care of Mr. Le Cronier, who is resident here; but we were, owing to the fact of Dr. Tate being absent, unable to learn what steps, if any, had been taken towards the enlargement of the hospital, which was noted in our Colleagues' last report as being in contemplation.

WARNEFORD HOSPITAL, NEAR OXFORD.

17 October 1878.

THERE are 59 patients on the books of this hospital; 29 being gentlemen and 30 ladies, which numbers show an increase of one on the gentlemen's side since this house was visited by our Colleagues in December last year. The number of ladies remains unaltered. We have seen and spoken with all of them, and heard whatever they desired to say. Since the last visit 3 gentlemen and one lady have been admitted, and 2 gentlemen and one lady have died, all from Warneford Hospital. Statistics.

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R R

causes

Appendix (G.) causes which call for no special remark from us. We see that post-mortem examinations were held in every case.

Warneford
Hospital.

Statistics.
Health of
patients.

Seclusion and
restraint.

Clothing.

The patients seemed, for the most part, in fair general health. Only one patient, a gentleman, was in bed. Two gentlemen and 4 ladies are this week recorded as being under medical treatment. One gentleman has been secluded for three-quarters of an hour, and one lady restrained by the jacket for eight hours for surgical reasons. With one exception, that of a young lady, who became excited during our progress through the wards, the demeanour of the patients was quiet and orderly; indeed, there were such a large number suffering from melancholia and dementia, that they, for the most part, presented an apathetic appearance.

The dress was fairly neat and tidy, but the gentleman who was last reported as being in a strong dress still continues to wear one. We were assured that all means had been tried to induce him to alter his habits, but without success. We hope that these efforts will not be relaxed, for we think that, with constant care, he even now may be able to wear ordinary clothes. We saw the dinner on the gentlemen's side to-day, consisting of roast mutton, potatoes, turnips, Yorkshire pudding, cheese, bread, and beer; it seemed to be of good quality, and much relished. We had no complaints except on the score of undue detention, but there was no one at present fit for discharge.

Divine Service.

About 15 of each sex attend Divine Service in the chapel on Sunday, which now looks very pretty, with painted windows all round.

Occupation.

The gentlemen occupy themselves with working in the flower garden and walking in the grounds, and the ladies employ themselves with needle and fancy work; and, with regard to amusements, the gentlemen play cricket and the ladies croquet; but, with the cold weather coming on, these will cease. The associated amusements begin next week with a concert, and will be continued at intervals through the winter.

Amusement.

State of wards,
&c.

The wards and the buildings were in good order, and fairly clean, and some have been lately papered and painted; but we think a little more attention to the wards in the lower gallery on the gentlemen's side might be bestowed by the attendants.

New buildings,
&c.

We went over all the new buildings, which are completed and ready for the furniture, which will soon be down, and when finished will accommodate 20 more ladies. We were much pleased with its general appearance, and the arrangements for the comfort and cleanliness of the patients. There is also a very good recreation-hall, which will, when it comes into use, be a great addition to the hospital; but we were sorry to see that the hall is to be lighted by gas brackets round the walls, and not by a sunlight in the roof, which would, in our opinion, light the hall quite as well as the present proposed plan, and have the great advantage of securing efficient ventilation for a building which will, at times, be quite full. We hope it may not yet be too late to consider this matter. We have seen the various certificates of those recently admitted, and signed the books, including the patients' book, in which we have made an entry.

COTON HILL INSTITUTION, STAFFORD.

3 June 1878.

OUR Colleagues inspected this establishment somewhat earlier last year; since that visit 22 gentlemen and 11 ladies have been admitted. The discharges have been 7 in the male and 11 in the female division, and the deaths recorded are 5 of male and 3 of female patients. The recovery of 12 patients is claimed. There are now on the books the names of 70 gentlemen and 77 ladies. Of the former, 4 are absent, and one is to-day going away on probation; 3 ladies are also on leave. All those in residence we have seen; with several we have conversed; to all anxious to address us we have listened, and to every patient exhibiting any intelligence we have spoken.

While in the building we had an opportunity of seeing dinner on the table, and we, of course, inspected both day-rooms and dormitories. In the villa there are two ladies during the day, but 3 sleep there.

The general health appears to be good; two gentlemen were in bed, one the subject of advanced general paralysis, the other suffering from an attack of gout. No patient was noisily excited, and the prevalent feature in the patients' behaviour was contentment. Such complaints as were made we need not notice, the same being, as far as we could ascertain, groundless.

The attendants are 14 men and 15 women.

With some exceptions the dress of both sexes was satisfactory. In some cases we are aware that the payments are very moderate, and it is not always an easy task to obtain from the friends a sufficient supply of good clothing. This difficulty must be, however, combated.

While going over the wards we, from a window, observed clothes or sheets hanging on a tree in the garden to dry; this was the only want of attention to neatness and propriety which we noticed.

The accommodation is on the whole very good, and the general arrangements for the patients' care are unaltered.

The window through which the gentleman who not long since committed suicide here threw himself, has been made safe; and his death is the only fatal casualty we have to notice. The particulars of that event were long since communicated to our Board. Attendants have now written instructions for the special supervision of patients suicidally disposed. There is a night watch for each side, but the post of the male attendant is temporarily vacant, his duty being performed alternately half-nights by day attendants.

As to restraint 2 gentlemen have been dry packed, one twice, the other thrice, and a gentleman has been once secluded. Five ladies have been dry packed on seven occasions; and 4 ladies have been secluded on 14 occasions.

Appendix (G.)

BETHLEHEM HOSPITAL.

30 September 1878.

Bethlehem
Hospital.

THIS hospital, visited by us to-day, still presents the features of good management in its general arrangement, and not a few of the patients volunteered the expression of their gratitude for the treatment which they have received here.

Statistics.

The convalescent cases are chiefly at Witley; they are 8 males and 22 females. On long leave, that is to say, for periods exceeding a month, there are one man and 7 women. On short leave, 2 males and 3 females are absent. The curable list includes 151 of both sexes; of men there are 58, of women, 93. Detained, in the category of incurables, are 23 males and 19 females. The accommodation of the hospital is 290 beds, or thereabouts; the beds filled are 193 only at present, excluding the 30 patients temporarily at Witley, who will return to London next month.

We did not notice any structural alterations, but much painting and papering, and some new fittings in the lavatories and closets testify the activity of the authorities. Neither infirmary is now occupied; that devoted to the men is in the hands of the painters.

We are glad to hear that the trough bedsteads in the men's ward, No. 1, are about to be got rid of, and another improvement would be the substitution of low bedsteads for the use of some of the patients now sleeping on mattresses upon the floors of single rooms.

The general aspect of the interior of this hospital exhibits progress in bringing it up to the standard of modern asylums in regard to cheerfulness, and many of the wards may now be described as very comfortable. The basement galleries are so defective in original construction that it is, however, extremely difficult to give them sufficient light, and we almost wish that at least a portion of these galleries could be closed, and the present occupants removed upstairs.

Scattered about the wards are various means of amusement, and for the more intelligent patients, books are not wanting.

We saw dinner on table. The fare comprised roast mutton, fish, vegetables, and pudding.

Health of
patients.

Two men were in bed, one of them aged 92. Fourteen patients on each side of the hospital are registered as taking medicine. Dr. Savage, the medical superintendent, gives a favourable report of the health of those under his charge during his term of office. He succeeded Dr. Williams in office in July last. Dr. R. Wood is his medical assistant.

Seclusion and
restraint.

No person was to-day in seclusion or restraint. The records inform us that the former mode of treatment has been resorted to for 5 men and 9 women. One of the women was secluded for $2\frac{1}{2}$ weeks, in consequence of her dying state and filthy habits; the rest of both sexes for much shorter periods, and some for a few hours only. There has been no instance, it seems, of restraint.

As we inspected the building, we noticed every patient, identifying each, and speaking to very many, especially to those who had written to our office, and to the more recent cases.

The

The only complaint which we need mention was the long time between tea and breakfast. We are glad to learn that supper will now be given to all between those meals. Hitherto bed-time has been 8 o'clock or thereabouts; the general hour of retirement will henceforth be 9, which, we think, is an improvement, having regard to the social habits of the class received at this hospital.

Appendix (G.)
Bethlehem
Hospital.

The case-books appear to receive due attention, and in the medical journals there is no mention of any suicide or other grave casualty.

The deaths have been 12 of men, 7 of women, none from causes unusual in asylums, several from general paralysis. The books kept in that behalf tell us of 201 admissions and 221 discharges; of the latter, 101 were upon recovery.

The staff of attendants is numerically sufficient, and the employed appear to be taken from a respectable class.

Staff of
attendants.

On the subject of dress, we think, as our Colleagues did at their last visit, that the male patients, some of them, contrast unfavourably with the female.

Except in the women's basement gallery, much order prevailed; there a few patients were noisily excited.

The indoor amusements, out-door exercise, and chapel attendance present no new matter for report.

Amusement.
Divine Service.

We ought not to omit the expression of our satisfaction that the wards are made available for medical students desirous of acquiring a practical knowledge of mental disease in its earliest stage, and we trust that this valuable aid to science will be continued.

BETHLEHEM CONVALESCENT ESTABLISHMENT AT WITLEY.

21 October 1878.

TO-DAY we visited this branch establishment of Bethlehem Hospital. It was opened, as our Board is aware, in September 1870, and will, we think, bear comparison favourably with any institution for the insane.

Bethlehem
Convalescent
Establishment.

The accommodation is for 25 female and 8 male patients, and the general arrangements are excellent.

It stands on 10 acres of land, in a beautiful and healthy spot. The interior of the building gives no intimation that its inmates are of the class who require restraint of any kind, and, in fact, they appear to be treated only as a large family.

The comforts are such as can be found usually in a well-ordered private residence of the first class, and those patients whom we found here, 16 ladies and 8 gentlemen, seemed to be thoroughly well cared for.

Numbers and
staff.

The staff on duty consists of a deputy-superintendent, a head female attendant, and two subordinate attendants of each sex, besides domestic servants. We were fortunate in meeting the clerk and steward of the hospital, who accompanied us over the premises, and readily answered our inquiries.

Dr. Savage, the medical superintendent, and Dr. Wood, his
o.86. R R 3 assistant,

Appendix (G.) assistant, have, we hear, season tickets on the London and South-Western Railway, and frequently visit and stay here.

Bethlehem Hospital.

We inspected the sitting-rooms and bed-rooms, also the chapel and tastefully laid-out garden.

Amusements and exercise.

Indoors the means of amusement are liberally provided, and before we left we had some evidence of the provision of pleasure for the females in seeing a large party of them start for a drive in a waggonette and pair.

Dietary.

Dinner was on table while we were in the house, and it was served neatly, and we ascertained that with the dietary, as with everything else, there was general contentment, and even a stronger feeling on the part of the patients. The fare for dinner was roast leg of mutton, potatoes, dressed in two ways, and raisin pudding. Beer was the beverage.

General condition of the establishment.

Mr. Haydon, the steward, regretted to us that, as the patients were on the eve of their return to winter quarters in London, the house was not in its best aspect; but we found everything in such good order, nevertheless, that we were more than satisfied with the state of things.

One lady escaped a few days ago, but was retaken without any injury to herself or others.

EARLSWOOD IDIOT ASYLUM.

22 March 1878.

Earlswood Asylum.

THE patients on the books of this asylum are now 601 in number, six less than at the date of our Colleagues' visit in May last year. The males are greatly in excess of the females, amounting to 392 of the former against 209 of the latter. One of the boys is away on leave, but all the other patients have been personally examined by us, their various wards having been visited, and all statutory inquiries made as to their care and treatment.

We have nothing new to report as to the general management of the institution, or the arrangements made for training and medical treatment.

Employment, &c.

It is to be observed, however, that the numbers who were formerly employed in active and industrial occupations are now greatly reduced, owing, it is stated, to there being a less number of favourable cases resident. The registered number of boys employed, including the 50 stated to be under industrial training, is 187; and of the girls, also including those in the "industrial room," 91 are occupied in various ways.

Divine Service.

There seems to be no change as regards the performance of Divine Service, and a certain number of cases go to church. We learn, however, that as the schoolmaster is about to retire from the hospital, whatever appointment may take place hereafter, the reading of the Church Service on Sunday, which is now the duty of that officer, will in future be entrusted to a clergyman. The patients are, on the whole, fairly healthy, and there has been no kind of epidemic disorder. The deaths since our last visit have amounted

to

to 17 in the male and 7 in the female division, being at the rate of about four per cent. on the average number resident. The causes of death were generally of an ordinary description, lung and chest diseases preponderating; but there was one fatal accident on the railway, and an inquest was held by the coroner, which resulted in a verdict of accidental death, no blame being attached to anyone connected with the asylum. The history of the case was transmitted to our Board at the time.

Appendix (G.)
Earlswood
Asylum.
Divine Service.
Inquest.

Post-mortem examinations were held in 12 cases. There were only 5 of the patients in bed. We find 16 males and 3 females registered as being under medical treatment; one boy wore stiff gloves, on account of his destructive habits, but there has been no other instance of restraint since the last visit.

Post-mortem
examinations.
Restraint.

The patients seemed very happy and contented, and we had every reason to think that their attendants treat them with kindness. The staff is said to be sufficient in number, and we are glad to see women still employed in the boys' wards. Their numbers might still, we think, be materially increased with advantage.

Attendants.

The clothing and persons of the patients were well attended to, and the rooms clean, well ventilated, and suitably furnished. Several wards have been painted and coloured, and others are in progress.

Clothing.

The only important structural change has been the completion of the detached infirmary, which, when furnished, will be ready for occupation. This addition, together with the rooms formerly occupied by Dr. Grabham, who has removed to a neighbouring house near the entrance, gives a present total vacant accommodation of nearly 100 beds.

Additions.

The infirmary itself is calculated for 43 beds; the building seems to be good; we were, however, sorry to observe that the windows of the day-rooms are placed so high as entirely to prevent the children from looking out of them, and we think that even now it is desirable they should be lowered. It is to be regretted also that the baths and water-closet seats should have been made so high, and that the projections in which they are placed should be so very limited in size.

Dr. Grabham informs us that an addition of 23 acres has just been made to the asylum estate.

We consider that the provisions made for the extinction of fire are quite inadequate, and that no further time should be lost in fixing the hydrants, which have so frequently been recommended. A better-organised staff or fire brigade is needed, and the hose should be periodically tested at high pressure.

Provisions for
extinction of
fire.

The admissions have been fewer than last year, amounting to 63 altogether since the 23rd of May; 45 patients have in the same interval been discharged.

Statistics.

A large proportion of the inmates are supported gratuitously, and receive all the benefits of this excellent institution, which continues to be conducted in a most efficient manner.

Appendix (G.)

YORK LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

9 February 1878.

- York Hospital. WE have to-day inspected this institution, which was founded long anterior to the passing of the Lunacy Laws now in force, but is nevertheless within their operation. As far as we can ascertain, its charitable object was the reception of lunatics being either parish poor or belonging to distressed and indigent families, and inhabitants of any of the three Ridings. In 1861 an agreement was entered into pursuant to the 42nd section of the Act, 16 & 17 Vict. c. 97, between the governors of the hospital and the council of the City of York for the reception, during five years, of the lunatic paupers of that city. We find no renewal of that contract to have been made, and if there be no such renewal of that contract, the presence of lunatic paupers from York is altogether irregular.
- Constitution of the hospital.
- Numbers. It is a fact, however, that there are 49 inmates chargeable to York, viz., 20 men and 29 women; besides these, the names of 67 males and 50 females appear on the books as private patients; there are 12 male and 11 female patients, benefited by the Lupton Fund, but these are included in the numbers above given, so that the total of patients under care and treatment here may be stated to be 166.
- Statistics of changes. Since the Commissioners last visit about a year ago, the following changes have taken place: 12 men and 8 women have been admitted on the list of private cases, and 13 paupers, that is to say, 5 males and 8 females, have been received. The records also inform us that 6 gentlemen and 8 ladies, and 6 men and 4 women of the pauper class have been discharged. There were among these discharges 12 instances of recovery. Death has removed 11 private and 4 pauper patients. The mortality has been at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum on the average daily number resident.
- No post-mortem examinations. With one exception the deaths are reported to have been due to natural causes, but we regret to find no post-mortem examination has been made in any case. The exception to the deaths from ordinary causes was the suicide, by hanging, of a female patient under somewhat peculiar circumstances, which were duly reported to our Board.
- Inquest. This was the only instance in which a coroner's inquest was held.
- General health, &c. The present health of the patients is very good. No one was in bed in the male division and only one on the female side. Last week those recorded as under medical treatment were 6 men and 8 women.
- Restraint and seclusion. No one was to-day restrained or secluded, and since the last visit by members of our Board, there is no recorded case of resort to restraint. According to the medical journal three men have been secluded on nine occasions for an aggregate duration of 108 hours, whilst in the same period, 9 females have been so treated 10 times altogether and for a total duration of 98 hours.
- Clothing, &c. The personal appearance of both sexes was on the whole fairly satisfactory; but the female patients, those of the more insane class, have not, we think, sufficient care shown them in regard to neatness of dress from the attendants in direct charge of these cases.

The

The attendants are on both sides, as a rule, too young for the proper discharge of their responsible duties, and the wages offered to the nurses on entry, 14 *l.* per annum, are in our opinion inadequate to attract capable women; the male attendants are 16, under a chief, whose pay, we are glad to hear, has been raised to 45 *l.*; they enter at 26 *l.* The nurses are 14. Some attendants of each sex have special charge of particular cases.

Appendix (G.)
York Hospital.
Attendants.

We inquired into two separate charges of ill-treatment made by a male and also by a female patient against attendants, but the charges were not sustained by evidence which we could trust. We were, however, satisfied that the patients' cleanliness is not cared for sufficiently by the attendants in some wards, and tooth brushes and nail brushes were rarely to be seen in the bed-rooms occupied by the private patients, who must have been accustomed to such things when sane.

Complaints by
patients of
ill-treatment.

We saw 94 patients dining in the hall, and several of them told us that the fare was always liberal. On table to-day was roast and boiled mutton, preceded by soup, and followed by rice pudding.

Dining
arrangements.

The employment returns inform us that 17 men work on the farm and in the garden, 3 in the laundry, 8 in domestic offices, and 24 are ward cleaners. Of the women, 27 do needlework, 15 assist in the laundry, and 10 help in the wards.

Occupations.

Last Sunday 60 males and 48 females attended Divine Service. The chapel is only open on Wednesdays and Sunday afternoons; the chaplain is the incumbent, we believe, of a neighbouring parish.

Divine Service.

There is generally some weekly entertainment, such as a dance, concert, or theatrical performance in the recreation-hall, which is well attended.

Amusements.

The arrangements for walking and carriage exercise remain the same as last reported.

Exercise.

Every ward was as usual visited by us, and though in some directions paint and colour have faded, and papering requires renewal, the interior exhibited much homely comfort; the beds and bedding were in proper order, but some flock beds appeared to us to be lumpy and require attention. Since the last visit the two new wings have been completed and brought into use; they accommodate 25 patients of each sex; the rooms are spacious and cheerful, but are not yet fully furnished. When this has been accomplished, and the walls are suitably painted and decorated, and objects of interest are introduced into the wards, they will form excellent additions to the accommodation. The padded rooms should, however, have some heating arrangement, otherwise they will not be fit for occupation in severely cold weather.

General con-
dition of the
hospital, and
new wings
lately occupied.

Another valuable improvement recently completed has been the erection of a very good kitchen adjoining the central dining-hall. Painting and renovation are at present going on in some of the old wards, in the male division, and No. 4 is vacant for that work.

New kitchen.

We strongly recommend that in fitting up a bath there, a room be selected in which a fireplace can be introduced. It would be well likewise, during the renovation, to take the opportunity of arranging the gaslights in the corridors, so that the dormitories and single-rooms throughout the hospital should be partially lighted at

Recommendations.

Appendix (G.) night by burners securely placed outside of the dormitories and
 York Hospital. rooms. In Mr. Gill's temporary absence, we were accompanied
 Recommendations. through the building by Mr. Noble, who is in medical charge and
 in residence.

THE RETREAT, YORK.

8 February 1878.

York Retreat. VISITING this establishment to-day we have inspected every part
 of the building to which the patients have access, and we have also
 seen every patient of each sex, excluding the gentlemen on leave of
 absence at the date of last visit by members of our Board, and still
 on leave.

Numbers. The male cases are 60 in number; the female patients are 86;
 they make up a total of 146; that is say, they are 21 in excess of
 the aggregate of both sexes on the books, when our Colleagues were
 here in January 1877. The new buildings for gentlemen are now
 opened and occupied, and accommodate 21 of those under care.
 There is but one vacant bed in the hospital, and that is on the male
 side.

Admissions, discharges, and deaths. Twenty-six patients of the male, and as many of the female sex,
 have been admitted, and 21 persons have been discharged, that is
 to say, 11 men and 10 women; of the discharged 21 cases, 10 are
 reported to have recovered. The deaths, 10, have all been from
 natural causes, 4 being attributed to exhaustion.

No inquest, nor post-mortem examination. There has been no coroner's inquest; neither, we regret to find,
 has any post-mortem examination been made. The rate of mortality
 has been low, viz., seven per cent. per annum on the average daily
 number of patients resident.

General health. The health of the inmates is, at present, good, though there are
 some patients suffering from chronic incurable disease, and a good
 many who are advanced in years.

Patients in bed, seclusion, &c. To-day there were in bed, from all causes, 2 male and 6 female
 patients; one of the former was also secluded owing to persistent
 violence and exhausting attempts to injure others. This gentleman
 has been almost continually secluded for like reasons, during 17
 weeks, and has been forcibly fed during the whole period by the
 medical superintendent or his medical assistant. We have suggested
 that the patient shall always have two rooms for use, one by night
 and one by day, so as to ensure more thorough ventilation and
 change of air. The case is, as we saw to-day, one of exceptional
 difficulty, involving great anxiety in the management. Those of
 each sex under medical treatment last week were 22, comprising
 12 males and 10 females.

Payments. The patients are, as heretofore, received at various rate of pay-
 ments: forty-three at 10 s. weekly and less (these are maintained
 by meetings); 23 at weekly sums, from 10 s. to 20 s.; 41 at charges
 varying from 1 l. to 2 guineas; 36 pay from 2 to 5 guineas; 2 are
 received at the weekly charge of 6 guineas, and one at 7 l. 5 s. per
 week.

Clothing, &c. The general condition of the patients in regard to clothing and
 personal cleanliness was very creditable. The complaints by them
 were very few, and limited to unjust detention, on which point we
 satisfied

satisfied ourselves that the complaints were groundless; several spoke very gratefully of the hospital authorities, and testified to the excellence of the general arrangements, and to the proper conduct of the attendants. A lady on the eve of her discharge, by reason of recovery, especially spoke well of her treatment here. No patient was violent, except the gentleman above referred to as in seclusion.

Appendix (G.)
York Retreat.
Clothing, &c.

A lady has been the only other person in seclusion since the last visit, and that for 16 hours only. Nobody was under mechanical restraint or noisy to-day.

We saw dinner served in the main building and in the new block, which is styled "The Lodge." It was the same at both places, and consisted of boiled beef, of first-rate quality, with potatoes, parsnips, and suet pudding; mince meat and rice pudding for some of the more infirm cases.

Dining arrangements.

About 12 male patients appear to be occupied on the land and in out-door work, and the work-room, when we were there, was full of female patients busy with their needles.

Occupations.

The attendants at "The Lodge" by day are 16, including one female. Of these seven have special charge of particular patients. In the main building there are, by day, seven men on duty and 22 women. Night attendants are provided in that part of the hospital, also in the new block.

Attendants.

Among the events of the past year we have to report that 49 patients, of both sexes, had a change in the summer to the sea-side at Scarborough; the visit varying, in different cases, from one to five weeks. There have also been many excursions and pic-nics for smaller numbers.

Visit to the sea-side.

The most important of the structural works have been the opening of the new building for 21 male patients, and the bringing into use of the new range of Turkish baths. The new rooms are spacious and cheerful, well furnished, and well adapted for the use of the more tranquil class of patients. The eastern range of water-closets are defective as to ventilation, but the defects are in course of being remedied. The terrace and grounds in front of the new block are prettily laid out, and the old airing-courts have been much improved by the removal of the previous, and the reconstruction of the present building. We are glad to hear that it has been decided to erect a detached block for the ladies, similar to the new lodge for the gentlemen. This is to accommodate 15 ladies, and its site will be on the west of the extremity of the female wing.

Structural additions, &c.

We hope that at no distant date the directors will see fit to provide a detached building, available as a hospital, for use in the event of an outbreak of any contagious or infectious disorder. Among the works now in progress we notice with satisfaction the enlargement of the old meeting house, to serve as music or recreation room for the women.

A detached hospital needed.

Proper provision is made for Divine Service for all the patients, of whatever religious denomination they may be. There are 79 members of the Society of Friends; 23 patients more or less connected with members, and 44 disconnected with the society.

Religious services.

Appendix (H.) - - - - -

HOSPITALS. - - - - -

STATEMENT of EXPENDITURE and Average Weekly Cost

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.	2,189 3 9	1,821 - 6	7,639 16 2	1,272 5 6	45 3 4	1,113 11 6	1,455 17 6
DEVONSHIRE :							
Wonford House, Exeter -	917 - 7	1,497 8 -	3,778 11 2	562 5 10	56 5 10	783 17 4	975 19 3
GLOUCESTERSHIRE :							
Barnwood House, Gloucester.	720 2 6	1,142 - 6	2,857 12 7	587 8 10	55 13 4	416 9 4	894 9 -

Appendix (H.)

HOSPITALS.

per Head during the Year ending 31st December 1878.

for Building, Repairs, Rent, Rates, and 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.	Private.	Pauper.	TOTAL.		
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.						£. s. d.	
4,758 16 1	50 4 -	20,245 10 4	Laundry department (cost of labour included)	505	8	10	176	-	176	2 4 4
			Clothing - { Patients' - - - - -	1,647	16	4				
			Attendants' - - - - -	125	9	3				
			Garden and farm (cost of labour included)	523	1	-				
			Carriage of goods and travelling - - -	408	13	5				
			Stationery, postage, and printing - - -	68	19	7				
			Amusements for patients (including newspapers, books, carriage exercise, excursions, &c.)	1,479	7	8				
			TOTAL - - - £	4,758	16	1				
700 - 10	58 - 4	9,213 8 6	Clothing - { Patients' (not re-imbursed) -	18	3	6	98	-	98	1 16 2
			Attendants' - - - - -	109	16	8				
			Garden (cost of labour not included) -	48	3	-				
			Stationery, postage, and printing - - -	155	16	9				
			Amusements for patients (including newspapers, books, carriage exercise, excursions, &c.)	99	4	3				
			Water - - - - -	40	-	-				
			Fire insurance - - - - -	18	17	-				
			Interest on banking account - - -	93	14	5				
			Incidental Expenses - - - - -	116	5	3				
			TOTAL - - - £	700	-	10				
2 719 9 11	85 11 5	9,307 16 7	Laundry department (cost of labour included)	557	16	3	107	-	107	1 13 5½
			Clothing of patients - - - - -	800	5	8				
			Garden and farm (cost of labour included)	315	19	-				
			Carriage of goods and travelling - - -	85	18	9				
			Stationery, postage, and printing - - -	136	14	1				
			Amusements for patients (including newspapers, books, carriage exercise, excursions, &c.)	551	6	2				
			Water - - - - -	71	10	-				
			Pension to late Superintendent - - -	200	-	-				
			TOTAL - - - £	2,719	9	11				

Appendix (H.)—HOSPITALS.—STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE, &c.

HOSPITALS.	Salaries of Officers.			Wages of Attendants and Servants.			Food.			Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.			Medicines.			Fuel and Light.			Furniture and Bedding.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
LANCASHIRE :																					
Liverpool Royal Lunatic Hospital,	260	-	-	484	-	-	1,367	5	1	121	15	6	15	-	-	254	-	4	200	8	6
Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots, Lancaster.	1,269	8	8	2,381	3	5	5,324	5	9	64	14	-	20	9	11	686	13	-	-	-	-
LINCOLNSHIRE :																					
Lincoln Lunatic Hospital -	307	13	-	598	4	10	1,720	6	2	324	10	1	29	7	7	212	11	10	335	12	2
MIDDLESEX :																					
St. Luke's Hospital, London.	1,341	8	6	1,518	12	-	4,403	12	5	980	5	-	66	13	5	691	5	3	420	-	10
	(a)			(a)																	

(a) Including gratuities and pensions.

during the Year ending 31st December 1878—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.	
268 - 2	- - -	2,970 9 7	Laundry department (cost of labour not included) - - - - - Clothing - { Patients' - - - - - Attendants' - - - - - Garden and farm (cost of labour not included) - - - - - Stationery, postage, and printing - - - - - Amusements for patients (including newspapers, books, carriage exercise, excursions, &c.) - - - - - Insurance - - - - - Water - - - - - Incidentals - - - - - TOTAL - - - £	74 3 6 48 7 6 20 3 6 21 4 3 16 5 11 26 - - 9 5 - 9 8 3 43 2 3 268 - 2	36	-	36	1 11 9
4,192 14 10	672 11 6	13,266 18 1	Clothing of patients and attendants - - - - - Garden and farm (cost of labour not included) - - - - - Carriage of goods and travelling - - - - - Stationery, postage, and printing - - - - - Amusements for patients (including newspapers, books, carriage exercise, excursions, &c.) - - - - - Water - - - - - Workshops - - - - - Crockery - - - - - Necessaries (including cost of laundry stores) - - - - - Advertisements - - - - - Office salaries and wages - - - - - Sundries - - - - - TOTAL - - - £	786 16 8 1,159 9 2 148 9 9 393 4 - 3 4 - 168 16 6 217 13 6 9 11 10 139 - 11 125 - 3 745 2 - 296 6 3 4,192 14 10	304	53	357	- 14 3½
344 17 -	- - -	3,893 2 8	Laundry department (cost of labour not included) - - - - - Garden seeds - - - - - Stationery, postage, and printing - - - - - Amusements for patients (including newspapers, books, carriage exercise, excursions, &c.) - - - - - Mops, brooms, and brushes - - - - - Straw - - - - - Water - - - - - Sundries - - - - - Ironmongery, braziers, &c. - - - - - TOTAL - - - £	44 15 8 5 6 11 59 12 9 30 13 4 34 6 2 4 7 6 24 4 8 86 6 7 55 3 7 344 17 -	59	-	59	1 5 4½
804 16 3	- - -	10,226 13 8	Garden (cost of labour included) - - - - - Stationery, postage, and printing - - - - - Amusements for patients (including newspapers, books, carriage exercise, excursions, &c.) - - - - - Oilman's sundries - - - - - Soap - - - - - Crockery and glass - - - - - Brooms and brushes - - - - - Gratuities to attendants (Sik & Fund) - - - - - Miscellaneous - - - - - TOTAL - - - £	47 12 6 192 7 1 85 7 11 106 10 4 103 15 - 54 2 11 50 17 6 54 - - 110 3 - 804 16 3	190	-	190	1 - 8¼

Appendix (H.)—HOSPITALS.—STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE, &c.

HOSPITALS.	Salaries of Officers.	Wages of Attendants and Servants.	Food.	Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.	Medicines.	Fuel and Light.	Furniture and Bedding.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
NORFOLK: Bethel Hospital, Norwich	379 10 - (a)	267 15 8	1,612 12 5	204 18 6	- - - (b)	129 11 10	121 11 7
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: St. Andrew's Hospital, Northampton.	2,130 19 -	3,350 8 3	8,242 16 -	1,489 5 11	120 12 2	1,347 - -	1,511 17 11
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE: Nottingham Lunatic Hos- pital, The Coppice, Not- tingham.	580 - -	676 10 -	2,189 10 7	231 10 -	43 2 1	333 4 8	464 11 7

(a) Including "medicines."

(b) With "salaries of officers."

during the Year ending 31st December 1878—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.
368 16 8	- - -	3,084 16 8	Laundry department (cost of labour included)	59 1 10	74	3	77	- 15 5
			Garden and farm (cost of labour included)	64 9 10				
			Stationery, postage, and printing - -	9 10 2½				
			Amusements for patients (including newspapers, books, carriage exercise, excursions, &c.)	11 11 -				
			Helps in Hospital - - - - -	52 - -				
			Baking and shaving - - - - -	52 18 11				
			Earthenware, tins, and brushes - -	53 15 3				
			Table-linen, mats, and papering - -	35 2 3½				
			Incidentals - - - - -	30 7 4				
			TOTAL - - £	368 16 8				
4,273 4 6	- - -	22,466 3 9	Laundry department (cost of labour not included)	94 2 7	282	-	282	1 10 7¼
			Clothing - { Patients' - - - - -	1,586 16 -				
			{ Attendants' - - - - -	201 1 7				
			Garden and farm (cost of labour not included)	20 2 -				
			Carriage of goods and travelling - -	749 2 8				
			Stationery, postage, and printing - -	234 11 -				
			Amusements for patients (including newspapers, books, carriage exercise, excursions, &c.)	462 19 9				
			Pensions - - - - -	238 8 -				
			Water - - - - -	143 - -				
			Returns of board - - - - -	188 16 -				
			Infirmary subscription - - - - -	6 6 -				
			Law expenses - - - - -	17 11 8				
			Tour to seaside - - - - -	330 7 3				
			TOTAL - - £	4,273 4 6				
629 7 4	166 5 10	4,981 10 5	Laundry department (cost of labour not included)	84 17 7	67	-	67	1 8 7¼
			Clothing of attendants - - - - -	40 - -				
			Garden and farm (cost of labour included)	373 2 9				
			Stationery, postage, and printing - -	36 7 -				
			Amusements for patients (including newspapers, books, carriage exercise, excursions, &c.)	60 - -				
			Carriage of goods and sundries - -	35 - -				
			TOTAL - - £	629 7 4				

Appendix (H.)—HOSPITALS.—STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE, &c.

HOSPITALS.	Salaries of Officers.	Wages of Attendants and Servants.	Food.	Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.	Medicines.	Fuel and Light.	Furniture and Bedding.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
OXFORDSHIRE: Warneford Asylum, near Oxford.	360 - -	419 17 11	1,416 2 3	243 19 6	15 5 6	296 10 -	162 15 8
STAFFORDSHIRE: Charitable Institution for the Insane, Coton Hill, near Stafford.	970 - -	1,598 1 5	3,839 10 5	1,201 4 10	50 5 9	973 19 2	596 1 2
SURREY: Bethlehem Royal Hospital, Lambeth.	2,605 - 10	2,202 10 -	6,854 5 7	1,531 15 6	160 17 -	1,561 16 3	1,360 3 11

during the Year ending 31st December 1878—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.
629 7 7	35 12 7	3,503 5 10	Laundry department (cost of labour included) 75 4 3 Garden and farm (cost of labour included) 334 13 - Carriage of goods and travelling - - 9 12 4 Stationery, postage, and printing - - 46 9 9 Amusements for patients (including newspapers, books, carriage exercise, excursions, &c.) 39 1 - Annuity - - - - - 50 - - Subscriptions - - - - - 8 3 - Medical substitute - - - - - 10 10 - Consultation fees - - - - - 6 6 - Fire insurance - - - - - 12 13 - Choir - - - - - 20 - - Miscellaneous - - - - - 16 15 3 TOTAL - - £ 629 7 7	58	-	58	1 3 3
3,962 - 6	554 2 1	12,637 1 2	Clothing - { Patients' (reimbursed) (a) - 1,641 18 - Attendants' - - - - - 75 9 2 Garden and farm (cost of labour included) 1,809 7 1 Stationery, postage, printing, books, and newspapers 140 10 11 Insurance - - - - - 19 10 - Brooms, &c. - - - - - 22 9 3 Incidentals - - - - - 56 6 1 Interest - - - - - 196 10 - TOTAL - - £ 3,962 - 6	143	1	144	1 3 9
3,898 2 9	- - -	20,174 11 10	Laundry department (cost of labour included) 1,138 9 - Clothing of patients and attendants - 1,287 9 2 Garden and farm (cost of labour included) 531 14 - Carriage of goods, travelling, and incidentals 220 13 8 Stationery, postage, printing, and books 324 11 4 Amusements for patients (including newspapers, carriage exercise, excursions, &c.) 395 5 7 TOTAL - - £ 3,898 2 9	242	-	242	1 12 1

(a) Including amusements for patients, carriage exercise, excursions, &c.

Appendix (H.)—HOSPITALS.—STATEMENT of EXPENDITURE, &c.

HOSPITALS.	Salaries of Officers.			Wages of Attendants and Servants.			Food.			Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.			Medicines.			Fuel and Light.			Furniture and Bedding.			
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
SURREY (continued).																						
Earlswood Idiot Asylum -	1,649	7	-	3,723	3	10	10,595	9	2	698	5	9	90	9	11	1,758	-	8	1,373	10	7	
YORKSHIRE :																						
York Lunatic Hospital -	686	-	-	1,060	6	2	2,658	17	5	519	1	-	44	7	4	416	17	9	706	13	7	
The Friends' Retreat, York (a)	1,265	5	-	1,893	9	3	5,513	4	6	-	-	-	86	13	5	846	10	8	659	15	3	

(a) These accounts are for the year ended 31st March 1879.

during the Year ending 31st December 1878—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.	
8,251 8 3	66 2 4	28,073 12 10	Laundry department (cost of labour included)	1,741	1	-	594	-	594	- 18 2
			Clothing of patients and attendants	3,330	10	2				
			Carriage of goods and travelling	164	5	10				
			Stationery, postage, and printing	815	15	4				
			Office salaries and wages	1,514	3	4				
			Visiting medical officers' fees	105	-	-				
			Advertisements	330	2	11				
			Miscellaneous expenses	250	9	8				
			TOTAL	£ 8,251	8	3				
2,383 17 1	183 18 2	8,222 2 2	Laundry department (cost of labour not included)	60	-	-	115	50	165	- 19 4
			Clothing of patients	1,389	3	10				
			Garden and farm (cost of labour included)	562	6	4				
			Stationery, postage, and printing	65	19	6				
			Amusements for patients (including newspapers, books, carriage exercise, excursions, &c.)	222	17	5				
			Water	83	10	-				
			TOTAL	£ 2,383	17	1				
683 9 2	75 9 5	10,872 17 10	Laundry department (cost of labour not included)	109	6	3	147	-	147	1 8 5
			Water	112	10	1				
			Postage, telegrams, and carriage	44	3	2				
			Printing, library, and stationery	118	16	1				
			General charges	80	-	10				
			Use of three horses and carriages, and sea-side excursions	218	12	9				
			TOTAL	£ 683	9	2				

Appendix (I.)

Appendix (I.)

STATE CRIMINAL ASYLUM, BROADMOOR.

4 December 1878.

State Criminal
Asylum.

Statistics.

Two members of our Board visited this asylum on 5th and 6th November last year, and we, as Commissioners in Lunacy, made the annual inspection yesterday and this day, so that nearly 13 months have elapsed since the last visit, at which time the patients were 487 in number, 383 of whom were males and 104 females; whilst to-day the numbers are, males 370 and females 108; total, 478. This is one below the daily average of patients in residence during the above interval.

The following table shows the changes which have occurred in the number of the patients since the last visit of the Commissioners:—

	Certified to be Insane whilst awaiting Trial.			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.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
In the asylum, 6 November 1877 -	35	6	41	78	26	104	192	56	248	6	1	7	72	15	87	383	104	487
Since admitted, first time - - -	-	1	1	6	4	10	9	6	15	1	-	1	8	3	11	24	14	38
Re-admitted - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	2	4
Total under treatment - - -	35	7	42	85	30	115	201	63	264	7	1	8	81	19	100	409	120	529
Recovered {																		
And discharged - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	6	11	-	-	-	2	-	2	7	6	13
And returned to prison to complete their sentences - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not recovered {																		
And removed to other asylums on completion of their sentences - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	5	26	21	5	26
And removed on the ground of being fit persons for treatment in other asylums -	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Died - - - - -	1	-	1	1	-	1	8	1	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	1	11
Total discharged, removed, and died -	1	-	1	2	-	2	13	7	20	-	-	-	23	5	28	39	12	51
Remaining under treatment, 3 December 1878 - - - - -	34	7	41	83	30	113	188	56	244	7	1	8	58	14	72	370	108	478
Daily average number resident - - - - -																376	103	479
Rate of mortality per cent. per annum on the average number resident during the interval of 392 days from 7 November 1877 to 3 December 1878, both days included -																2.47	0.90	2.13
Proportion per cent. of discharges on recovery to the admissions - - - - -																26.92	37.5	30.95

Although,

Although, as will be seen from the foregoing table, amongst those admitted, 13 patients (9 males and 4 females) belong to the convict class, there has been no departure in principle from the decision already arrived at, viz., that male convicts, certified to be insane whilst undergoing sentences of penal servitude, should not in future be received and kept at Broadmoor. These male convicts were brought here temporarily, in order that they might be sent to their respective county asylums; for if their sentences had been allowed to expire whilst they were in convict prisons, they must then have been discharged absolutely.

Appendix (I.)
State Criminal
Asylum.
Admission of
male convicts.

Of the 13 patients above referred to, 8 men and 2 women were received from Woking Prison, one man from the Birmingham Borough Prison, and 2 women from Millbank. The men were, with one exception, sent to the respective asylums of the counties to which they belonged. The exception was a man who was pronounced to be sane, and discharged.

It will be seen from the table above inserted that there are now 72 convict patients remaining at Broadmoor, whilst at the last visit there were 87 of this class. The reduction in numbers has been amongst the males, who now number 58, against 72 who were detained herein November last year; but it is to be noted that of these convicts no less than 30 have served the term of penal servitude to which they were sentenced, but that in all these cases the offence, having been committed out of England or Wales, there is no legal means of sending them to any county asylum, and so they still remain here. This is felt to be a hardship. We had many complaints on the subject from the patients so detained; and we venture to draw attention to the remarks made by our Colleagues in the last Report, with whose views we entirely concur.

Of the remaining convicts, 16 are undergoing a sentence of penal servitude for life, and the rest have been sentenced to penal servitude for terms as yet unexpired.

The offences of these 72 convict patients may be classified as follows:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Murder - - - - -	5	2	7
Manslaughter - - - - -	3	3	6
Burglary - - - - -	1	1	2
Larceny and receiving - - - - -	8	6	14
Wounding with intent - - - - -	7	0	7
Arson - - - - -	3	0	3
Rape - - - - -	4	0	4
Bestiality - - - - -	1	0	1
Housebreaking - - - - -	5	0	5
Military offences, insubordination, &c.	18	0	18
Deserting to enemy - - - - -	1	0	1
Sending threatening letters - - - - -	0	1	1
Flogging a child unmercifully - - - - -	1	0	1
Uttering counterfeit coin - - - - -	0	1	1
Unknown (convicted abroad) - - - - -	1	0	1
TOTAL - - - - -	58	14	72

Appendix (I.)
State Criminal
Asylum.

The following is a return showing the crimes of the 406 patients of the non-convict class in the asylum at the time of our visit who were acquitted on the ground of insanity, or reprieved on the same ground, or who were found to be insane on arraignment, or before trial, and who are detained during Her Majesty's pleasure:—

CRIME.	In the Asylum on the 4th December 1878.		
	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Murder - - - - -	139	71	210
Manslaughter - - - - -	3	3	6
Attempt to murder, maim, &c. -	92	15	107
Assaults - - - - -	7	0	7
Concealment of birth - - - - -	0	2	2
Attempting self-murder - - - - -	2	0	2
Treasonable and seditious offences -	3	0	3
Sending threatening letters - - - - -	2	0	2
Rape - - - - -	1	0	1
Assault with intent to ravish - - - - -	6	0	6
Unnatural offence - - - - -	7	0	7
Arson - - - - -	25	1	26
Wilful damage - - - - -	2	0	2
Burglary - - - - -	10	0	10
Horse stealing - - - - -	1	0	1
Sheep stealing - - - - -	2	0	2
Felony - - - - -	4	0	4
Larceny - - - - -	4	2	6
Misdemeanour - - - - -	2	0	2
TOTAL - - - - -	312	94	406

Seven men and 6 women have been discharged since our Colleagues' visit. Of these, 4 men and 5 women had committed murder, and were discharged, conditionally, to the care of relatives. The only unconditional discharge was that of a man who was sentenced in 1866 to 10 years' penal servitude for burglary.

The deaths which have occurred during the same interval have been of 10 men and one woman. Coroners' inquests were held, and post-mortem examinations made in every case. The deaths were all from ordinary causes, and, except the fact that there was no suicide or fatal casualty, call for no remark from us.

The rate of mortality has been very low, being only 2.13 per cent. per annum, calculated upon the basis of the daily average number resident of both sexes.

The present health of the patients is fairly good. At our visit 16 men and 14 women were in bed; but the weather was inclement, and the majority of those on the sick list were placed upon it for colds and trifling ailments. The total number now registered as under medical treatment is 67, 38 males and 29 females. The asylum has been entirely free from any contagious or infectious disorder.

The

Inquests and
post-mortem
examinations.

Health of
patients.

The number of patients for whom accommodation is provided in this asylum is 563, 413 on the male and 150 on the female side. There are at present 85 vacant beds, 43 in the male and 42 in the female division.

Mechanical restraint has not been made use of in any case ; and, though in some instances a large amount of seclusion is still recorded, we are glad to notice that a decrease in its employment continues to be apparent in the returns of the present year.

The term "seclusion" is applied to all cases in which a patient occupies any single room, or dormitory, or any portion of a ward, with the door leading thereto locked, during any portion of the day, for any cause whatever.

The causes of seclusion are 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 insure the patient's safe custody.

Class II. comprises those who are under medical treatment, in single rooms, in bed.

Class III. includes only those who occupy their rooms during any portion of the day at their own request, the door of the room being closed to prevent the access of others.

The following is a summary of the instances of seclusion, from 6th November 1877 to 3rd December 1878 (392 days):—

MALES.

PATIENTS sentenced to Penal Servitude.

	Number of Individuals.	Number of Instances.	Number of Hours.
Class I. - - - -	6	268	2,441
Class II. - - - -	1	21	247
Class III. - - - -	1	283	864

The actual total number of individuals in the foregoing table is 7 one being included in more than one class.

PATIENTS not sentenced to Penal Servitude.

	Number of Individuals.	Number of Instances.	Number of Hours.
Class I. - - - -	30	2,105	12,837
Class II. - - - -	38	1,943	14,655
Class III. - - - -	19	1,889	12,650

The actual total number of individuals in the foregoing table is 65, several being included in more than one class.

Appendix (I.)

State Criminal
Asylum.
Seclusion.

FEMALES.

PATIENTS sentenced to Penal Servitude.

	Number of Individuals.	Number of Instances.	Number of Hours.
Class I. - - - -	4	196	983
Class II. - - - -	5	312	1,816
Class III. - - - -	—	—	—

The actual total number of individuals in the foregoing table is 6, several being included in more than one class.

PATIENTS not sentenced to Penal Servitude.

	Number of Individuals.	Number of Instances.	Number of Hours.
Class I. - - - -	8	121	632
Class II. - - - -	21	2,034	8,365
Class III. - - - -	—	—	—

The actual total number of individuals in the foregoing table is 23, several being included in more than one class.

We found 9 men and 3 women in seclusion whilst making our visit, but of these 6 men were working in single rooms, or in bed, at their own request; and one of the women was dressing, and had her door locked whilst so doing.

State of male
single rooms.

We would here call attention to the state of the male single rooms; the want of adequate means of warming, lighting, and ventilating, which has been commented on by our Colleagues on former occasions, but as yet nothing has been done. We feel sure that the real necessity of some steps being taken in the matter is apparent to the authorities, and we are informed that it is proposed, very shortly, to begin to remedy these defects.

Epileptics.

The epileptics and general paralytics are almost the same in number as at the last visit, and the arrangements for their night supervision, and night nursing generally, remain as then described.

In the male division the general state of the patients was satisfactory. The men were, for the most part, quiet and orderly, and there was but little excitement evinced by any of them. This improvement in the demeanour of the patients is partly due to the non-admission of the convict class; but we do not think that this alone is sufficient to account for the order which prevailed; but that praise is due to the attendants for the efficient manner in which discipline

discipline is maintained, and also for the creditable state in which we found the patients as to their dress and personal condition. From no one had we any complaint of ill-treatment which, upon investigation, we found to have any substantial foundation. We gave to all an opportunity of speaking with us, and a large number did so, whilst to two patients we gave long private interviews, during which we satisfied ourselves that both of them, who complained chiefly of their detention, are at present insane and unfit for discharge.

Appendix (I.)
State Criminal
Asylum.

We saw the dinner provided for the male patients yesterday; it consisted of soup, mutton and beef, potatoes and beer. We tasted the food, and found it good in quality, and it seemed to us to be sufficient in quantity.

Dinners.

With regard to the state of the patients in the female division, we have to make a still more favourable report. With the exception of one turbulent woman in seclusion, there was absolutely no noisy excitement whatever. All were clean and neat in their persons, well and tidily dressed, and the wards, beds, and bedding in excellent order. The single rooms and corridor, the last addition to the female division, were properly warmed and ventilated. We had no complaints of any sort, excepting on the score of undue detention.

As regards employment, the plan which was adopted three years ago, has been, with marked success, continued up to the present time: namely, of allotting to the working patients a small percentage of the actual value of their work, and we are glad to be able to report that the whole of the boots and shoes are now made and repaired on the premises, by the patients, under the supervision of a master shoemaker. Much useful work is also done in the tailor's and upholsterer's shops, but more would be possible if the workshops were better arranged; and if this were done it would be practicable to still further reduce the number of paid workmen.

Employment.

The recorded number of those employed yesterday was 230; 156 males and 74 females; whilst the nature of their occupation is shown in a summarised form in the following table:

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Ward cleaning, &c.	64	26	90
Laundry	0	17	17
Kitchen stores, &c.	6	3	9
Making and repairing clothes, &c.	14	28	42
Shoemakers	9	0	9
Tailors	10	0	10
Mattress makers	4	0	4
Carpenters, painters, smith, &c.	7	0	7
Carrying coals	7	0	7
Printing, writing, &c.	2	0	2
In garden and farm	33	0	33
	156	74	230

Appendix (I.)

State Criminal
Asylums.

Divine Service.

Amusement.

Staff of
attendants.

The average number attending the Divine Worship of various denominations is 134, of whom about 107 attend the services of the Church of England, 14 the Wesleyan, and 13 the Roman Catholic services.

The arrangements for the instruction and amusement of the patients in the supply of books and newspapers, and means of recreation both in the wards and out of doors, continue to be adequate to their requirements.

The attendants of both sexes seem to us to be intelligent and well qualified for their duties. They number 69 in the male, and 28 in the female division. We find that a large proportion of the male attendants remain in the asylum for many years; but a lengthened period of service is the exception and not the rule amongst the female servants. In a great degree this is to be accounted for by the fact that the women are obliged to leave the asylum when they marry, whilst the men, under the same circumstances, may still remain.

Among the changes which have taken place in the staff is the abolition of the office of matron in the female division, and the appointment of a chief attendant instead; a reduction in the number of clerks; the discontinuance of the office of schoolmaster. There is also no longer an assistant baker, but his work is performed by the patients; and the number of ordinary male attendants has been reduced by six. Some modifications have been made in the character of the female staff, and the situations of workwomen and laundry maids of the upper class, have now been joined to the list of attendants, and a grade has been introduced between the two which existed previously.

The scale of pay for the female attendants is as follows:—

Chief attendant	- 65 l., rising 2 l. per annum to	75 l.
Principal „	- 40 l., „ „ „	50 l.
First class „	- 30 l., „ 1 l., „	35 l.
Second „ „	- 25 l., „ „ „	30 l.
Third „ „	- 18 l., „ „ „	21 l.

The salaries of the male attendants are unaltered.

Dietary.

There has been a change in the dietary for the patients, by which the cost has been reduced, but Dr. Orange tells us he considers this has been so done that the nutritive value is not diminished; and we had conversation with some of the more intelligent patients on the subject of their food, and had no complaints.

We are able to report a decrease in the cost of this establishment. As this has been much commented upon lately, we insert the following return which has been furnished us of the comparative cost per head per annum from 1875, 1876, 1877, with the estimate for 1878-1879, for all items except repairs of the building and new works:—

			Cost per head.
Year ending March 31	1876	- -	57 l. 17 s. 3 d.
„ „ „	1877	- -	54 l. 19 s. 1 d.
„ „ „	1878	- -	53 l. 13 s. 7 d.
Vote for current year	-	-	51 l. 14 s. 7 d.
Estimate to be presented to Parlia- ment for next year	-	-	49 l. 5 l. 0 d.

Very

Very few structural alterations or improvements have taken place. In the female division the painting of No. 2 block has been completed. This was in progress at our Colleagues' last visit, and Block No. 1 is at present being painted by a party of patients and attendants. There have been some improvements in the infirmary dormitory in No. 3 ward, such as the addition of a second fireplace, and inspection windows and shutters to some of the single rooms. In the male division not much has been done. We are informed that after 1st April 1879 the control and direction of the works connected with this asylum will be transferred from the Office of Works to the Council of Supervision.

Appendix (I.)
—
State Criminal
Asylum.
Alterations and
improvements.

Certain matters which our Colleagues reported as requiring early attention are still not begun. They consist, amongst others, of the raising the boundary wall of the garden, so that more patients might, with safety to the public, be usefully employed in spade labour; the warming, ventilating, and means of additional lighting of the single rooms used for the purposes of seclusion in the male division; more hydrants in case of the outbreak of fire; a better and more convenient workshop for repairing the furniture; an extension of the tailor's workshop; and the substitution of water-closets for the earth-closets at present in use.

In conclusion we have to congratulate Dr. Orange on the success which has attended his efforts as superintendent of this asylum, his task being both arduous and dangerous; and we feel sure that he would acknowledge readily the valuable manner in which his assistants and the staff in general have seconded these endeavours.

Appendix (K.)

Appendix (K.)

HOSPITAL FOR LUNATIC SOLDIERS, NETLEY

7 May 1878.

Netley
Hospital.

WE, the undersigned Commissioners in Lunacy, have this day inspected the Military Lunatic Hospital at Netley.

During our visit we saw all the patients, now 38 in number, and went into all the wards and offices.

Statistics.

From returns kindly furnished to us by Dr. Bleckley, the medical superintendent, it appears that since our last visit, on the 5th of June 1877, when 34 patients were resident, 170 new cases have been admitted, and the total number treated in that interval has been 204. Of these 126 were sent to the care of their friends, 35 were removed to Grove Hall, one (an officer) to the Coton Hill Institution at Stafford, and 2 men were given up to the authorities of their respective unions.

Among the patients admitted 2 were officers; one of these, as already stated, went to Coton Hall; the other was found not to be insane. He was transferred to the medical division of the hospital, and has since returned to his duty.

Of the patients admitted 31 had suicidal propensities, and 7 were homicidal. Five of the former and 6 of the latter still remain under treatment here. A considerable proportion of the other patients admitted are stated to have been violent and dangerous, but no casualty of any importance has occurred, and neither mechanical restraint nor seclusion have been found necessary, probably owing to the large staff of orderlies employed.

Although a considerable number of the men arrive here in bad or feeble health, there has been only one death from apoplexy, and a marked improvement takes place during their residence in the hospital. As many as 65 of the cases admitted came from the East Indies.

State of rooms,
&c.

We have a very favourable report to make of the hospital and its inmates. All the rooms, galleries, bath-rooms, water-closets, &c., were clean, and in the best order. The bedding is of good quality, and we noticed that the new wooden bedsteads had now been supplied; they are of a good pattern, but not so strong as those usually found in county asylums.

The patients were very orderly and free from excitement. Five of them were in the infirmary, but no one was in bed.

Dining
arrangements.

We were present in the hall during dinner time, where 32 men were assembled, and were served with an excellent dinner, consisting of meat, potatoes, and bread, with half a pint of porter.

Employment.

Men who occupy themselves in useful work get an additional half pint of porter. We observed that although the men had forks, no knives were allowed. No danger could arise if knives of the same metal

metal as the forks were supplied, nor from steel knives such as are used in asylums, care being taken to collect and count them after each meal.

Appendix (K.)
Netley
Hospital.
Employment.

Every effort is made to induce the men to employ themselves in the grounds and domestic work, such occupations being considered highly beneficial, and greatly aiding their recovery. With regard to out-door work we were informed that during hot weather the small caps are found not to afford sufficient protection from the sun, and that men are often kept in doors in consequence. Strong straw hats would remedy this, and we recommend that they should be supplied.

The means for in-door amusement appear to be sufficient, and much use is made of the racket court.

In-door
amusement.

Divine Service is regularly performed on Sunday.

Divine Service.

The necessity for some addition to the day-room accommodation in this building has, on several occasions, been adverted to in former Reports. Excited patients are placed with orderlies in a small room at the extremity of Ward A, but the means of classification are inadequate, and the amount of day-room space quite insufficient, more especially when the hospital is full.

Overcrowding
of the hospital.

Occasionally as many as 70 patients are confined here at the same time, but the day-rooms would not properly accommodate half that number, and we desire again to press this matter strongly upon the consideration of the authorities. Besides the evils arising from overcrowding, and the quarrels and acts of violence to which it must infallibly give rise, it is important, as a means of treatment, that the convalescent and quiet cases should be separated from those who are noisy and turbulent.

We are informed that an enlargement of the existing day-rooms towards the south is not practicable, owing to the weight of the pediment above, but a good position might be found by building between the two projecting lavatories in Ward A.

Suggestions.

There is another structural improvement which we take leave to suggest, viz., the removal of the lavatory fittings, or at least a portion of them, from No. 6, B ward, where they are not required, to No. 18 B, where they are much needed.

The grounds are generally well kept, but the grass in the north-west airing-court is worn, and should be renewed either by turf or seed. Seeds for a few common flowers would tend to enliven this enclosure.

Improvements.

The following improvements, suggested at the last visit, have been carried out:—

1. Two additional tanks have been erected in connection with the general bath-room, by means of which every patient is supplied with a fresh bath.

2. A properly protected Gurney stove has also been placed in the centre of the room, and a good temperature can now be maintained at all seasons.

3. The mechanism of the urinals, formerly exposed and liable to damage, has been cased and protected.

4. The walls of one of the day-rooms have been much improved by painting and colouring, as suggested; and we hope that this

Appendix (K.)
Netley
Hospital.
Mode of con-
veying patients
to Grove Hall
Asylum.

improvement will be carried out in the other rooms and in the galleries, various hues of a light and cheerful tone being selected.

Inquiring as to the mode employed in conveying patients to Grove Hall Asylum, we were informed that they were taken from the Waterloo Station in an ordinary ambulance wagon, and that this kind of conveyance was found to be by no means suitable for the purpose. We took the opportunity of seeing one of these carriages, and can easily imagine that considerable difficulty and inconvenience would be likely to occur when they are used for the conveyance of violent or noisy patients through the streets of London. At the same time, if an ambulance were set apart for this purpose, it might easily be fitted up in a proper manner, with seats at the sides. Increased space might be gained by placing the driving seat more forward and separating it from the interior; and there should also be more easy access from behind, and greater security to prevent a patient from jumping out, without, however, obstructing the means for ventilation.

The condition of the hospital and its inmates reflects credit on the administration of Dr. Bleckley. Serjeant Major Gould is still in charge, and very assiduous in the discharge of his duty.

Appendix (L.)

Appendix (L.)

ROYAL NAVAL LUNATIC HOSPITAL, YARMOUTH.

14th February 1878.

THIS hospital has been carefully inspected by us to-day, and we have seen all the patients, in number 225, who are now under treatment here. Of this number 41 are officers, and 184 are seamen or marines. The last visit of the Commissioners was paid on the 12th of February 1877, since when there have been—

Yarmouth Hospital.
Statistics.

	OFFICERS.	SEAMEN.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - - -	10	49	59
Discharged - - - - -	7	12	19
Died - - - - -	1	20	21

All the patients who were discharged are recorded as having recovered. Among the causes of death we notice paralysis of the insane as the most fatal, having accounted for no less than 14 of the 21 deaths which have occurred. But this is not surprising when we consider the large proportion of patients suffering from this most serious form of brain disease, who are admitted here; the number of general paralytics in the hospital at the time of our colleagues' last visit being 48, while there are now 40 who are so afflicted. In addition, there are 10 epileptics and 26 patients evincing suicidal tendency, and many more whose malady is confirmed, so that the hope must be slight of effecting more than a small proportion of cures, even under the able treatment and with the unremitting care which patients enjoy in this establishment.

General paralysis.

On the occasion of our visit there were 29 patients in bed, whom 20 were general paralytics, many of them, of course, soiling their beds. But we found in all the infirmaries the air sweet and pure, owing to the good ventilation and the constant attention to the bed linen and beds; and no patient was suffering from bed-sores, a proof of the attention to their duties of the nurses in charge.

Patients in bed.

The personal appearance, and the state of the clothing of those of the patients who were not in bed, were satisfactory, and their bodily health, at present, is good. With one or two exceptions they were quiet in their manner, and appeared, on the whole, contented with their position; though we of course heard the usual complaint of undue detention in the hospital.

Clothing, &c.

- Appendix (L.) Of the general state of the building, beds, bedding, and other appliances, we can speak with unqualified praise; and the means afforded to the patients of occupying and amusing themselves are ample and varied. We are informed that, during the past year, seven theatrical entertainments were given in the hospital; that some of the officers and some of the men attended places of amusement in the town on 32 different occasions; that readings and magic-lantern exhibitions have been given on an average once a week; and that boating and fishing parties continue to be frequently organized, and driving and walking excursions are regularly made. A large supply of current literature is provided, the Lords of the Admiralty making a liberal allowance of money for that purpose, and also for providing the other means of amusement. From this source, too, and from others, Dr. Macleod has been enabled to decorate the walls of the hospital with many excellent prints and pictures.
- Yarmouth Hospital.
- Amusements and recreations.
- Divine Service and exercise. We find that the number who attend chapel on Sunday is 72, and that 76 patients take walking exercise beyond the grounds.
- Occupations. The beneficial effect of employment on the insane is not overlooked by Dr. Macleod. Twenty-two men are daily employed in the gardens and on the land; 6 as tailors, 22 in the laundries, 30 in attending to the wards, 6 as house attendants, 6 in the kitchen, one as a dispenser, and 8 in hair picking and mat making, making a total of 101 usefully employed.
- Dietary. We saw the men at dinner, which was excellent and abundant, the dietary being maintained on the most liberal scale. The appointments of the officers' tables were good and clean, and in every way befitting the use of gentlemen.
- Seclusion and restraint. No seclusion of patients has been resorted to, and mechanical restraint has been used only for surgical purposes.
- There have been no structural alterations in the hospital since the Commissioners' last Report, but the work of levelling the ground in front still proceeds; and it will yet, for some time, afford useful means of employing the patients.
-

Appendix (M.)

Appendix (M.)

ROYAL INDIA ASYLUM, EALING.

WE, on the 22nd May, inspected the Royal India Asylum at Ealing. Royal India Asylum.

We were sorry to find Dr. Christie on his couch suffering from a recent fall, but he exerted himself to give us all the assistance in his power which we needed.

Since our Colleagues' visit in November of last year, the general health of the patients has been good. They now number 108, of whom 91 are males, 17 are females. The first class consists of 26 officers and 3 ladies; the second, of 65 soldiers and 14 females. No patient was on leave of absence, and all in residence of each sex were shown to us. With several of the more intelligent we conversed. No individual was in a state of noisy excitement. No person was in seclusion or under restraint, and no one was disposed to be aggressive or troublesome. Statistics.

We saw the officers and soldiers messing separately, and at both their tables we were more than satisfied with the dinners provided for them. A meat pie which we tasted in the soldiers' dining-hall was excellent. Two officers and four soldiers were in their respective infirmaries, three of the latter in bed. All the women were downstairs and about, save one 90 years old (so we were informed), who was seen by us in her own room upstairs; for her years, this patient is wonderfully vigorous. Dinners.

On the male side there is not a single epileptic, and but one actively suicidal. In the female division there is also but one suicidally-disposed patient, and she is the only epileptic woman. The patients now under Dr. Christie's care appear to be all of the chronic class; however, an officer, who was absent on trial when members of our Board were last in this asylum, recovered, and was discharged at the close of 1877. Epileptic and suicidal patients.

The medical authorities seem to be successful in occupying usefully those of the second-class patients who can be employed in any way. Of the 65 males, 58 do work of some sort; 7 of them in the offices, 16 on the land, 9 in the shops. Several women also assist in the laundry and elsewhere. To employ the officers is found to be a more difficult task, and in many ways they, too, give more trouble than the private soldiers. Among the former are certainly some few easily excited cases. The only complaints to us during our inspection were made in the officers' quarters, but even these were, as far as we could probe them, altogether trifling or groundless. Employment.

The officers are certainly not stinted in means of self-amusement; they have a piano, a billiard-table, a smoking-room, no lack of books Amusement.

Appendix (M.) and papers, and a fair share of the garden for their exclusive use. The soldiers are mostly old and broken-down men, but in their day-room and in the dining-hall, which is also open to them every evening, they have the means of playing at such games as draughts and dominoes, and we saw illustrated and other periodicals lying about for their use. The soldiers' airing-court was to-day being mown; it appears to be fairly well kept.

Royal India
Asylum.

Amusements.

Staff of
attendants.

The attendants in the male division are 16 men, and a woman who is the special nurse of a very old officer; a matron and another woman have the chief charge of the female patients. We rather doubt the policy of employing men who have been private soldiers as attendants in the officers' division, since they belong to a class whom these patients have been accustomed to regard as peculiarly subject to their rather arbitrary control, and the reversal of that state of things is felt by some of the more irritable officers as specially galling. We do not, of course, deny that the employment of such men has certain counter advantages.

Divine Service.

In reply to our inquiries as to Divine Service, we learnt that several patients still attend church and chapel outside, and that the chaplain continues his services and ministrations in the asylum. Further, when sick Roman Catholic patients require to see a priest, there is, we were told, no difficulty in gratifying their wish on that point.

Associated entertainments are frequently given, and occasional theatrical performances take place, Dr. Christie's family and friends kindly lending, as heretofore, their help on the stage.

There is nothing new to report on the subject of the patients' accommodation. We, however, noticed fresh painting and re-papering in both divisions, and an improvement of a scullery which was formerly objectionable. The beds everywhere are of good construction, and look comfortable; the bedding is also good, and it was scrupulously clean when examined by us.

Since November, 2 patients, both of the male sex, have died, these from natural causes.

Post-mortem
examination.

One was the subject of a post-mortem examination, but no inquest has been held.

Two patients of each sex have been admitted.

Seclusion.

Seclusion has been limited to 4 officers and to eight occasions; the longest period was 48 hours, the shortest was three hours.

Restraint.

No patient has been subjected to mechanical restraint of any kind. All appear to be well cared for in every respect, and the natural result is much contentment on their part.

To sum up, the general condition of this asylum is such that we can report quite as favourably upon it as our Colleagues have done on former occasions.

Appendix (N.)

Appendix (N.)

1. METROPOLITAN DISTRICT ASYLUM, LEAVESDEN.

14 June 1878.

WE have given two days to inspection of this asylum, and have visited every ward and seen every patient. We do not find any whose condition demands removal to an asylum.

Leavesden
District
Asylum.

There are 2,026 patients, the females being considerably in excess of the males, and numbering 1,137, though only one has been admitted since our Colleagues inspected the building on the 6th November 1877. The male cases admitted during that interval have been 67. According to the records of the establishment, 18 persons have been discharged, 4 to the county asylum, 3 to the care of friends, one at request of guardians, one as not insane, 9 as cured. A male has escaped, and he could not be retaken. The death rate has been low, viz., 5.7 per cent. per annum on the average number of patients in residence. The deceased appear to have been 42 males and 29 females. The only death which the coroner inquired into was that of a general paralytic, who, falling, fractured a rib. The particulars of this case were long since communicated to our Board, who were satisfied that no further inquiry was necessary. The verdict of the coroner's jury was "accidental death." There has been no epidemic disorder, but a single case of scarlatina has occurred. A laundry maid was the person who contracted this disease when visiting her house. She recovered, and happily it was not communicated by her to any other person in the asylum. As many as 320 patients are now registered as under medical treatment; and in bed to-day, in the infirmary blocks, were 8 men and 9 women. The epileptics are a very large class, and comprise 172 males and 232 females; there are also 26 persons suffering from general paralysis, of whom 5 are women. As might be expected, very many of both sexes exhibit senile dementia, and are wet and dirty in their habits.

Statistics.

No one was noisy or aggressive while we were in the wards, and the behaviour of all was as good as experience has taught us to expect from such afflicted persons. The clothing, if not quite satisfactory, was better than is usual in most workhouses; the men's linen is changed once a week.

General con-
dition of the
patients.

The shops, and employment as artizans, occupy daily 41 men; in the upholsterer's department 51 are employed; 50 labour on the land; 15 assist in the washhouse, and a considerable number in the domestic offices; 316 is the number of males said to be usefully occupied, and very nearly as many females; 60 of the latter help in the laundry, many do needlework, and a few are to be found in the kitchen.

Occupations.

Appendix (N.)

Leavesden
District
Asylum.

Talking to the patients in the wards and elsewhere, we met with scarcely any one who complained, except on the ground of detention, or on account of their removal so far from the metropolis. That removal should, we think, be alleviated in every possible way, and we do not abandon the hope that the time will come when, through persistent efforts on the part of the Committee, the cost of railway transit may be lessened to the patients' visitors in some such way as it is at Caterham District Asylum.

Dietary.

To the dietary we make no objection. We saw a very fair dinner of Canadian pork and potatoes on table; the beverage was beer from Watford. Fish has, we regret to say, been given up. We are inclined to think that its popularity waned on account of its having been given rather too frequently. Bullock's heart with stuffing is now substituted for the fish. Of course bodily health calls for extra diet in many instances, and we do not think that the medical superintendent is at all illiberal in that direction. In truth, Mr. Case seems to know all his patients as well as any chief of an asylum containing more than 2,000 can pretend to know them, and to do his very best for the care and treatment of each individual. The crowding is now less than it was in the female division. The security of a tell-tale clock has been provided on the women's side; this is pegged every hour. We trust that this improvement will soon make its way to the men's department.

Epileptics and
night watching.

Although 30 fits are, we were told, the average number reported nightly in one block by the female nurse on duty, no complaint was made to us by any epileptic of disturbance of sleep arising from the association in dormitories of so many of his or her class. This association, and the continuous night supervision of those suffering from epilepsy, has hitherto been very successful here in preventing accidental suffocation.

State of the
wards, means
of amusement,
&c.

Of the cleanliness and good ventilation of the wards, and of the good order maintained throughout the building, we had abundant evidence during our visit; and some material comforts and inexpensive decoration here and there introduced show that the asylum authorities are alive to the fact that more can be done than has yet been achieved to brighten the life of those who must be cared for in an establishment of this sort. Occasional theatrical performances are got up, weekly dances take place, and out-of-doors cricket is played by patients as well as attendants.

Divine Service.

The chapel services are maintained, a priest ministers to the Roman Catholics, and a Rabbi frequently visits the Jews, who muster about 25 of both sexes.

Attendants.

Of the attendants we have only to mention that, as far as we could judge from their appearance, and the report made to us by the medical staff, they seem, on the whole, to be fit for their duties, and there is some reason to believe that the good-conduct money given here quarterly is effectual in preventing that short service which adds so much to the anxiety of the medical superintendent of an asylum, and so prejudicially affects the comfort of the patients.

Owing to the prevalence of small-pox in London, visiting has been for some time denied to the patients' friends. This has doubtless

doubtless produced much discontent among those detained here, and made them, perhaps, unusually irritable. Nevertheless, no altercations have taken place leading to alleged rough treatment of any patient by an attendant, so far as we could ascertain.

Appendix (N.)
Leavesden
District
Asylum.
Seclusion and
restraint.

In regard to seclusion and restraint, we saw nothing of that sort beyond the case of an epileptic woman tied in her chair and always gloved (the gloves not locked), to prevent her from picking her clothing to pieces ; but in the records it is stated that 21 men were secluded on 107 occasions for a total period of 1,338 hours, and 11 women were so treated on 22 occasions for a total period of 42 hours. Of the 1,338 hours' seclusion recorded on the male side general paralytics represent 1,126 hours; they were all in the last stage, restless and feeble. This leaves only 212 hours to be divided amongst the remaining 15 men.

We are glad to bring our report to a conclusion with the statement that hydrants are being fixed on each floor in the several blocks, and that a very serviceable fire-engine has been procured. This provision was much wanted, and we should have felt anxious if it had been longer delayed.

Provision for
extinguishing
fires.

2. METROPOLITAN DISTRICT ASYLUM, CATERHAM.

14 and 15 August 1878.

THERE were 2,026 inmates in this asylum when it was last visited by our Colleagues in December 1877. We find on our visit, which has lasted for two days, that there has been a slight decrease; the numbers at the present time being 1,960 in all, of whom 843 are males and 1,117 females.

Caterham
District
Asylum.
Statistics.

During the last eight months 90 men and 6 women have been admitted, and 29 men and 10 women have been discharged. There are, at the present time, 102 vacant beds on the male side; but, on the female side, the patients are still in excess of the number for whom proper accommodation can be provided.

Since the visit on the 21st December last, 123 of the inmates have died, viz., 78 males and 45 females. As regards the causes of death, they have been due chiefly to what are usual in asylums where so many in an advanced period of life, or who have been subject to epileptic fits for many years, or who have been suffering from various forms of palsy, are collected together. Thus, 22 have died from old age, 22 from epilepsy, and 41 from palsy; of the remainder, 19 have died from consumption and other forms of lung disease, and 9 from various ordinary diseases.

There has not been a post-mortem examination of the body of any of the inmates who have died since the last visit; and on our expressing to the medical superintendent our surprise on being informed of this omission, he gave us two reasons for it. On the part of those who had friends, the great objection they expressed against such examination, and in the case of those who had not friends, the claim made by the inspector of anatomy to have such

Post-mortem
examinations.

- Appendix (N.)* bodies for the schools of medicine. We think, and so we stated to the medical superintendent, that by the exercise of judicious representation to friends, consent for post-mortem examinations might be obtained in most cases in which it is desirable to have them; and in the instances of those who have not friends, such post-mortem examination as would alone be requisite would not interfere with any claim of the inspector of anatomy.
- Caterham District Asylum.*
- Post-mortem examinations.*
- General health.* With respect to the health of the patients, considering the advanced age of many of them, we think that it is, on the whole, satisfactory. We find 25 men and 39 women in bed; 90 men and 97 women were entered as being "under medical treatment" last week.
- Seclusion and restraint.* There are no less than 193 men and 245 women who are classed as epileptics, and 57 men and 123 women are described as paralytics. We are able to give a most satisfactory report of the demeanour of the patients during our progress through the wards. There was no noise whatever, and, except in one or two instances, no excitement. There has been no instance of seclusion or restraint having been resorted to since the last visit. We gave to all the patients an opportunity of conversing with us, and making known their complaints and wishes. We had several complaints on the score of undue detention, but, with the exception of one man, to be noticed hereafter, we were unable, after due inquiry, to discover any who were, in our opinion, fit for discharge at the present time.
- Dietary.* We had besides many complaints about the food, more particularly the cocoa and the tea. We saw the dinners provided for the patients during both days of our visit, and tasted the bread, meat, potatoes, and beer. The whole was of fair quality, and the quantity seemed sufficient. We also visited the stores, and tasted some of the American meat, which was very good. The complaints made to us about the dinners were confined to the meat, which we were told was sometimes bad. This, it was explained to us, had been the case once or twice during the very hot weather, when it was almost impossible altogether to avoid the meat being at times slightly tainted, but we were assured that every endeavour had been made to prevent any just cause of complaint. With regard to the cocoa so much complained of, it appears that it is sweetened with treacle; we would suggest that this be discontinued, and sugar used instead. We tried the tea, which was certainly very weak and tasteless, but not otherwise unpleasant. The butter, which was mentioned in our Colleagues' Report as being very objectionable at the time of their visit, we tasted, and find it is improved.
- Clothing.* The female patients were all tidily dressed, but we think more attention might be paid to the dress of many of the men. All the clothes which are not in use are now kept by the attendants in the store-room attached to the several wards, instead of being, as formerly, in the charge of the patients themselves. The supply of blankets and warm clothing for the winter months appeared to us to be adequate.

The following table shows the number of patients who were able to attend Divine Service on the Sunday previous to our visit, and also those who were present at the week-day services, on one of the days which we spent in the asylum:—

Appendix (N.)
Caterham
District
Asylum.
Divine Service.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Sunday morning - - -	162	208	370
„ evening - - -	173	193	366
Week-day morning - - -	48	33	81
„ evening - - -	54	51	105

The usual weekly dances are attended by about 400 of both sexes, whilst 550 on an average are present at the theatrical entertainments and concerts. About 200 men and 240 women walk twice in each week beyond the grounds.

Amusements
and exercise.

The numbers who do some useful work, and the ways in which they are so employed, are shown by the following table:—

Occupations.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Employed as ward cleaners -	121	165	286
„ in kitchen - - -	12	4	16
„ laundry - - -	11	73	84
„ stores and offices - - -	34	20	54
„ needlework - - -	-	127	127
„ farm and grounds - - -	51	-	51
„ tailors - - -	21	-	21
„ shoemakers - - -	14	-	14
„ other trades - - -	40	-	40

The attendants now on the male side number 35, of whom one is the head attendant, and four are night attendants. On the female side there are 41; namely, two head attendants, 35 day and 4 night attendants; and of these attendants nine males and eight females have been in the asylum over a twelvemonth, whilst 18 males and 21 females have served for two years and upwards.

Attendants.

We tasted the dinner of the attendants, about which there had been complaints, and we found the meat good in quality, but decidedly tough. We trust that all efforts will be made to give the attendants no just grounds of complaint, for we feel how desirable it is that all changes of the staff should be avoided as far as possible.

The wards throughout were clean, and in a state which reflects credit on the attendants; and the beds and bedding were in good order, and well looked after; but the water-closets, which have been generally substituted for the earth-closets formerly in use here, were very badly supplied with water, and in some closets the supply failed altogether. The urinals in some of the male wards were

Appendix (N.)

Caterham
District
Asylum.

offensive, but they only require flushing constantly, and sufficient attention paid to the ventilation, to remedy this defect. There was in some of the sinks a manifest escape of sewer gas. We hope that this will be attended to immediately. The gas burners in some of the lavatories were, in our opinion, too low; and they were furnished with the ordinary tap within reach of any of the patients, and able to be easily tampered with. We think that the burners should be placed higher up out of the patients' reach, and also fitted with some tap or key, which could only be made use of by the attendants.

Alterations and
improvements.

Among the various alterations and improvements since the last visit, we may mention that—

1. Painting and stencilling has been finished in many of the wards, and it is intended to be continued till the whole of the asylum has been completed.

2. There are now aviaries in all the wards, which give them a more cheerful appearance.

3. Concrete sinks have been placed in many of the wards, and we hear that the intention is to remove the old sinks throughout the building, and replace them with these concrete ones; when this is done perhaps a remedy may be found to prevent the escape of sewer gas before mentioned.

4. The bath-rooms are now all floored with concrete instead of the wooden flooring heretofore in use.

5. Two iron roofs have been erected, one over the gas-coal store, the other over the farm-stock yard.

6. The boiler-house has been enlarged, and a new boiler with self-stoking apparatus has been added. This now gives a liberal supply of steam which can be made use of during the winter months, to warm the wards.

7. The Turkish bath is in daily use with, we were assured, very beneficial effects.

8. Lawn-tennis sets have been placed in the male airing-courts, and croquet sets have been supplied to the female side.

9. The cricket ground has been much improved, and it is now in a very satisfactory state. Many matches, both at cricket and football, have been played with neighbouring clubs, which have given much pleasure to the patients, whether as players or spectators.

10. A station, under the auspices of the Meteorological Society, has been established at the asylum.

Supply of
newspapers
too limited.

The supply of daily papers is, in our opinion, much too limited; there being only eight in all daily supplied for the use of the whole of the wards; we would suggest that this number be largely increased. There was a blind man there who told us he could read the raised type; we would suggest that a book or books be procured for him.

Enlargement of
the mortuary
needed.

There is one matter referred to by our Colleagues at the time of their visit demanding early attention, which we regret has not yet been received, and that is the enlargement of the mortuary. We learn that there have been as many as 12 corpses at one time in the present very small building. We think that at a very small expense a building could be added on the other side of the present building where the tool-shed now is, in which accommodation could be provided

vided for the relatives of the deceased to see their remains in privacy, and that the present mortuary might then be used exclusively for making post-mortem examinations. We hope the Committee will give early attention to this.

Appendix (N.)
Caterham
District
Asylum.

Amongst the patients we talked to one man, already referred to, who has been mentioned by our Colleagues on the last two occasions of their visits, T. W. He seemed to us so much improved that, in our opinion, it would be desirable that he should, if possible, be allowed a trial, with a view to his final discharge.

Male patient
fit for trial.

Two women, E. D., in Block A., and M. S., in Block C., are, in our opinion, women who should be sent to a county asylum, as not fit subjects for treatment in this establishment.

Two women
requiring
removal to a
county asylum.

In conclusion, we have only to state that the organization and management of this large institution is creditable alike to Dr. Adams, the assistant medical officers, and the staff.

We ought to add that we everywhere heard and saw evidences of the kind care bestowed by the chaplain to the wants of the patients, and his attentions were much appreciated by all.

3. METROPOLITAN DISTRICT SCHOOL AND ASYLUM FOR IMBECILES, DARENTH.

11 December 1878.

WE have to-day visited the above-named institution, seen the patients in residence, and inspected the wards and offices at present used for their accommodation. This establishment is situated at Darenth, about two and a half miles from Dartford, Kent.

Darenth
District School
and Asylum.

The estate consists of 108 acres of land, having a subsoil of chalk. The highest part of the ground is about 250 feet above the level of the Thames, of which river, and of the adjacent country, good views are obtained.

Site and present
buildings.

The present buildings consist of a central administrative department, containing the residences of the medical superintendent, steward, matron, &c., the kitchen, laundry, stores, and workshops; and of 13 blocks, 7 on the male side, and 6 on the female, connected with each other and with the central offices by corridors and covered ways; of these blocks, 3 for healthy boys, and 2 for healthy girls, are three-storied; the remaining four blocks on each side, and which are intended to be used for the sick, the epileptic, the helpless, and paralysed, are of one storey. There is an associated bath-room, and also a plunge bath for each division. The chapel and school-rooms are on the female side, near the central offices, and the dining-hall in a similar situation on the male side. Somewhat removed from the main buildings, there are, on the one side, probationary wards for the use of the children when first received; and, on the other side, an infirmary or hospital for the treatment of any of the inmates who may be attacked with contagious or infectious disorders.

The other buildings at present erected consist of a bailiff's house (with accommodation also for a few boys), farm-buildings, and gas-works.

Appendix (N.)

Darent
District School
and Asylum.Date of
opening.

works. The water supply is pumped from a local well, and there is a storage tank of 45,000 gallons, as we were informed. The sewage is disposed of by irrigation on the estate. The accommodation is for 500 children, 270 boys, 190 girls, and 40 infants.

The present inmates (197 boys, and 144 girls, total 341) were removed hither from the Clapton Asylum on the 18th, 20th, and 22nd of last month, under the immediate charge of Dr. Fletcher Beach, the medical superintendent, and of Dr. Watson, who is temporarily engaged as assistant medical officer. No ill-result accompanied or followed this removal, and the health of the inmates since their arrival has been good, with even less sickness, as we are informed, than was the case at Clapton. Six wards on the male side and three only on the female are as yet open, and the classification is necessarily incomplete, more especially on the female side, as the separate wards for the helpless and the epileptic girls, and for infants, are not yet furnished. The probationary building, the detached hospital, and the workshops, are also not yet opened. The roads and approaches are in course of formation, and the grounds in immediate proximity to the buildings are being levelled and laid out by the contractors, but the airing and exercising courts are as yet not formed or inclosed, and there is at present no covered playground for use in wet weather.

The establishment thus described is intended as a school for the training of imbecile children under 16 years of age, but, on the same estate, and at a short distance from the present buildings, the foundation stone has been laid for an asylum intended, ultimately, to contain 1,500 adult imbeciles, into which it is proposed to draft children attaining 16 years of age, and where the training adopted at the school might, as regards those capable of further improvement, be continued. The accommodation in the new adult asylum, is, we learn, to be at first limited to 768 beds, in six blocks of 128 each.

Contracts.

According to a printed statement by the architects, Messrs. A. and C. Harston, the contracts relating to the school buildings amounted to 76,329 *l.*, and those already executed in connection with both school and intended adult asylum, to 18,345 *l.* The latter comprised the engineering expenses, well and water supply, farm-buildings, gasworks, boundary and burial-ground, fences, &c.

These contracts are independent of the cost of the land.

Character of
the buildings,
&c.

The buildings are devoid of all unnecessary ornament, and the arrangements generally promise to be satisfactory, though in some matters of detail supplementary additions and alterations will, we think, be necessary. We visited all parts of the main building which have been brought into use, and considering the short time that the institution has been open, creditable progress has been made in the arrangements. The wards generally are light and cheerful, but they are, of course, as yet not fully furnished, and are entirely wanting in those objects of interest which they will, we have no doubt, receive in due course. The means of heating comprise Galton's open stoves, supplemented in the dormitories by hot-water pipes. Such supplementary heating will, we think, be found also necessary in some of the one-storied day-rooms, for use of the help-

less

less and paralysed, and which are now heated by open fires only. Appendix (N.)
 All the windows are provided with extra means of ventilation. The
 water-closets are a special contrivance for children, consisting of a Darenth
 glazed earthenware trough, with several seats, the water supply District School
 being under the control of the attendants. The water-closets on and Asylum.
 the ground floor in several blocks are accessible from the day-rooms Character of
 only by a covered way, an arrangement unsuited for cold weather. the buildings,
 This covered way should be converted into a closed but lighted and &c.
 cross-ventilated corridor, as on the first floors. The lavatory
 arrangements are principally by simple basins on wooden stands,
 but in some wards they are on what is called the "trough-and-jet
 system," the object being to render it impossible for any child to
 use water which had been already used by another, a plan adopted
 in some institutions to guard against the spread of ophthalmia. For
 ordinary use, however, the arrangement appears not to be either
 convenient or efficient, and some modification will probably be found
 necessary.

At present there is not a single case of ophthalmia, nor of any other
 contagious or infectious disorder among the children.

The dressing-rooms attached to the associated bath-rooms will
 require some means of heating available for winter. The day-rooms
 and dormitories were throughout in a clean and orderly state; the
 beds and bedding clean and of good quality, and the supply of blankets
 liberal.

The male epileptics are under continuous night supervision, Epileptics.
 and it is intended that a similar arrangement shall be made for the
 girls.

Since the removal of the children from Clapton, an additional Attendants.
 male attendant has been engaged, and the big healthy boys, 40 in
 number who occupy one block, have now two men for their super-
 vision. With these exceptions the staff of attendants consists, for
 both sexes, we are glad to observe, of females, and they are numeri-
 cally the same as when at Clapton. We think that a third nurse is
 required to attend upon the helpless and paralysed boys, who now
 receive only very occasional visitation at night.

The day on which our visit was made was a half-holiday, so Clothing, &c.
 we had no opportunity of seeing the training of the children,
 physical, educational, or industrial; but we saw both sexes in the
 wards.

They were, as regards clothing and personal appearance, in a satis-
 factory condition. The clothing was of good quality and kept clean,
 notwithstanding the large number of children of faulty habits. For
 the boys, we thought that flannel vests would be generally desirable
 in winter; at present they are only in use among those who are
 known to be delicate. The matron appears to take a very active
 part in the wards and in the management of the clothing. Her
 store-rooms appear, however, to be too small, and require enlarge-
 ment.

The covered ways of communication between the centre and the
 more distant blocks are at present not closed in. We think that this
 will be found necessary in winter, alike as regards the welfare of
 0.86, the

Appendix (N.) the children and the staff, efficient means of ventilation, by swing windows or otherwise, being at the same time preserved.

Darenth
District School
and Asylum.

Dietary, &c.

We did not see any of the meals served, but we saw some of the provisions in the stores, and thought them of good quality. The excellent dietary adopted at Clapton is continued, and this is no doubt a prime necessity. The weekly rate of maintenance has not yet been calculated at Darenth, but will probably be found to be too high at present. We doubt not that it will be reduced when the establishment is up to its complement in the number of patients, and is fully organised. In the domestic and financial arrangements, the Committee have evidently an earnest and zealous officer in their present steward.

Statistics.

Since the Clapton Asylum was visited by our Colleagues on the 19th of December 1877, 53 male and 50 female cases have been admitted; 45 boys and 11 girls have been discharged. Of the boys discharged, 30 were sent to Leavesden and Caterham, they having attained 16 years of age, and shown themselves incapable of further improvement. Two children of each sex were discharged as "recovered;" 4 boys and 3 girls were removed at the request of the guardians of their unions or parishes; 3 females were transferred to county asylums, and 8 males and 3 females were discharged for other reasons. The deaths have amounted to 17 among the boys, and 9 among the girls. The causes of death were all of an ordinary kind, requiring no special comment, and the mortality calculated on the average daily number resident has been at the rate of about 7 per cent. per annum.

Four cases of scarlet fever occurred at Clapton during the year under consideration, the disorder having been introduced into the asylum by friends visiting the patients. These four patients were at once sent off to the Homerton Fever Hospital, and are included in those discharged "for other reasons."

Dr. Fletcher Beach continues to discharge with zeal and ability his office of medical superintendent. As yet he has no permanent medical assistant officer, but we trust such an appointment will not be long delayed, as we consider it most necessary, in order that the medical duties shall, at all times, be efficiently performed and well provided for.

The establishment of this asylum is a very humane experiment; and we hope, and have no reason to doubt, but that it will be carried out in a manner to insure success. It must not be forgotten that the development and training of these imbecile inmates are not the only benefits derivable from such an institution; but that the withdrawal, for proper care, of helpless children of this kind from the households of many of the industrious and deserving poor, is a frequent means of warding off pauperism in the parents. The results will, doubtless, be watched with much interest in counties beyond the metropolitan district, and the Committee are to be congratulated in having manifested so much forethought and judgment in the arrangements, as far as they are completed.

Appendix (O.)

Appendix (O.)

LIST of WORKHOUSES visited by the COMMISSIONERS in LUNACY during the Year ending 31st December 1878.

COUNTY.	WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiomatic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Bedford	Ampthill	3	7	10
	Bedford	1	5	6
	Biggleswade	9	4	13
	Luton	3	6	9
	Woburn	1	1	2
Berks	Abingdon	2	9	11
	Faringdon	4	6	10
	Wallingford	9	4	13
	Wantage	3	4	7
	Windsor	4	3	7
Buckingham	Buckingham	3	2	5
	Eton	-	3	3
	Newport Pagnell	9	9	18
	Winslow	3	1	4
Cambridge	Ely	4	8	12
	Newmarket	3	6	9
	North Witchford	7	9	16
	Whittlesey	1	2	3
Chester	Altrincham	4	14	18
	Birkenhead	10	11	21
	Macclesfield	22	31	53
	Northwich	2	5	7
	Runcorn	4	14	18
	Stockport	53	69	122
	Wirral	1	1	2
Cumberland	Cockermouth	11	10	21
Derby	Bakewell	6	8	14
	Belper	8	8	16
	Chesterfield	16	26	42
	Derby	18	8	26
	Shardlow	6	8	14

Appendix (O.)

COUNTY.	WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiomatic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Devon - - -	Crediton - - -	9	10	19
	East Stonehouse - - -	3	3	6
	Exeter - - -	15	26	41
	Kingsbridge - - -	7	2	9
	Newton Abbot - - -	5	12	17
	Plymouth - - -	35	43	78
	Plympton St. Mary - - -	6	5	11
	Stoke Damerel (Devonport)	15	33	48
	Thomas, St. - - -	6	9	15
	Tiverton - - -	3	4	7
Totnes - - -		13	10	23
Dorset - - -	Poole - - -	11	12	23
Durham - - -	Auckland - - -	6	2	8
	Darlington - - -	2	4	6
	Durham - - -	3	6	9
	Sedgefield - - -	2	3	5
	South Shields - - -	6	11	17
	Stockton - - -	4	8	12
	Sunderland - - -	48	71	119
	Teesdale - - -	6	7	13
Essex - - -	Epping - - -	5	10	15
	Ongar - - -	4	2	6
	West Ham - - -	29	34	63
Gloucester - - -	Barton Regis - - -	67	118	185
	Bristol, City - - -	61	108	169
	Chipping Sodbury - - -	2	6	8
	Stroud - - -	16	16	32
	Thornbury - - -	6	6	12
Hereford - - -	Ross - - -	-	5	5
Hertford - - -	Alban's, St. - - -	2	8	10
	Barnet - - -	5	14	19
	Hatfield - - -	-	-	-
	Hitchin - - -	7	7	14
	Welwyn - - -	1	-	1
Huntingdon - - -	Neots, St. - - -	3	5	8
Kent - - -	Ashford, East - - -	4	6	10
	Ashford, West - - -	8	9	17
	Blean - - -	1	3	4
	Bridge - - -	2	2	4
	Canterbury, City - - -	4	7	11

COUNTY.	WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiomatic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Kent—continued	Cranbrook - - -	4	2	6
	Dover - - -	9	9	18
	Eastry - - -	5	17	22
	Elham - - -	2	7	9
	Faversham - - -	6	—	6
	Gravesend and Milton -	6	14	20
	Greenwich - - -	3	4	7
	Hollingbourn - - -	4	5	9
	Hoo - - -	1	—	1
	Lewisham - - -	—	1	1
	Maidstone - - -	19	23	42
	Malling - - -	4	6	10
	Medway - - -	14	31	45
	Milton - - -	2	3	5
	North Aylesford - - -	3	6	9
	Romney Marsh - - -	2	—	2
	Sheppey - - -	5	3	8
	Tenterden - - -	2	6	8
	Thanet, Isle of - - -	9	31	40
Tonbridge - - -	3	8	11	
Woolwich - - -	2	4	6	
Lancaster - - -	Ashton-under-Lyne - - -	69	85	154
	Barton-upon-Irwell - - -	7	6	13
	Blackburn - - -	74	60	134
	Bolton - - -	85	113	198
	Burnley - - -	18	18	36
	Bury - - -	62	85	147
	Chorley - - -	19	22	41
	Chorlton - - -	114	109	223
	Haslingden - - -	32	35	67
	Leigh - - -	3	13	16
	Liverpool, Brownlow Hill	17	7	24
	„ Dingle Mount	—	85	85
	Manchester, Old - - -	1	1	2
	„ New - - -	166	200	366
	Oldham - - -	65	80	145
	Ormskirk - - -	11	13	24
	Prescot - - -	36	34	70
	Preston, Ribchester - - -	69	—	69
	„ Fulwood - - -	—	45	45
	Prestwich - - -	18	20	38
	Rochdale - - -	44	59	103
	Salford - - -	49	86	135
	Toxteth Park - - -	29	33	62
Warrington - - -	17	23	40	
West Derby - - -	74	94	168	
Wigan - - -	39	48	87	

Appendix (O.)

COUNTY.	WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiomatic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Leicester - - -	Barrow-on-Soar - - -	3	6	9
	Billesdon - - -	5	2	7
	Blaby - - -	-	1	1
	Hinckley - - -	8	5	13
	Leicester - - -	44	43	87
	Loughborough - - -	5	7	12
	Lutterworth - - -	5	2	7
	Market Bosworth - - -	2	6	8
	Market Harborough - - -	9	4	13
Middlesex - - -	Bethnal Green - - -	15	24	39
	Brentford - - -	2	4	6
	Chelsea - - -	7	8	15
	Edmonton - - -	14	20	34
	Fulham - - -	1	7	8
	George-in-the-East, St. -	8	21	29
	George's, St., Kensington	-	-	-
	" Little Chelsea	-	7	7
	" Mount-street	7	5	12
	Giles-in-the-Fields, St., and St. George, Bloomsbury.	4	4	8
	Hackney - - -	3	10	13
	Hampstead - - -	3	4	7
	Hendon - - -	2	-	2
	Holborn, City-road - - -	2	22	24
	" Gray's Inn-lane	16	9	25
	Islington, St. Mary - - -	31	36	67
	Kensington - - -	6	7	13
	London, City of, Upper Holloway.	-	2	2
	" Bow - - -	9	17	26
	Marylebone, St. - - -	5	9	14
	Mile End Old Town - - -	2	4	6
	Paddington - - -	3	4	7
	Pancras, St. - - -	21	63	84
Poplar - - -	3	12	15	
Shoreditch, St. Leonard -	4	7	11	
Staines - - -	4	4	8	
Stepney - - -	6	12	18	
Uxbridge - - -	10	14	24	
Westminster - - -	1	9	10	
Whitechapel - - -	6	17	23	
Monmouth - - -	Abergavenny - - -	3	-	3
	Chepstow - - -	5	5	10
	Monmouth - - -	5	8	13
	Newport - - -	7	13	20
	Pontypool - - -	8	12	20

COUNTY.	WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiomatic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Norfolk - - -	Aylsham - - -	2	6	8
	Blofield - - -	2	-	2
	Depwade - - -	1	4	5
	Docking - - -	3	3	6
	Downham - - -	5	4	9
	Erpingham - - -	4	2	6
	Faith's, St. - - -	1	-	1
	Flegg, East and West - - -	2	3	5
	Forehoe - - -	-	9	9
	Freebridge Lynn - - -	1	4	5
	Guiltecross - - -	2	3	5
	Henstead - - -	3	7	10
	King's Lynn - - -	-	7	7
	Loddon and Clavering - - -	3	10	13
	Mitford and Launditch - - -	11	9	20
	Norwich - - -	37	42	79
	Smallburgh - - -	1	-	1
	Swaffham - - -	5	6	11
	Thetford - - -	1	4	5
	Walsingham - - -	5	2	7
Wayland - - -	2	1	3	
Yarmouth, Great - - -	24	31	55	
Northampton - - -	Brixworth - - -	8	9	17
	Hardingstone - - -	1	3	4
	Kettering - - -	4	10	14
	Northampton - - -	13	25	38
	Oundle - - -	7	11	18
	Peterborough - - -	8	6	14
	Thrapston - - -	-	7	7
	Wellingborough - - -	9	4	13
Northumberland - - -	Alnwick - - -	1	4	5
	Belford - - -	-	1	1
	Berwick-on-Tweed - - -	11	22	33
	Glendale - - -	7	5	12
	Morpeth - - -	1	-	1
	Newcastle-on-Tyne - - -	35	38	73
	Rothbury - - -	-	-	-
	Tynemouth - - -	13	14	27
Nottingham - - -	Nottingham - - -	37	56	93
Salop - - -	Atcham - - -	20	30	50
	Church Stretton - - -	2	4	6
	Clun - - -	1	3	4
	Drayton - - -	-	6	6

Appendix (O.) COUNTY.	WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Salop— <i>continued</i>	Ellesmere - - -	2	7	9
	Newport - - -	4	6	10
	Oswestry - - -	4	13	17
	Wellington - - -	5	7	12
	Wem - - -	-	6	6
	Whitchurch - - -	7	8	15
Somerset - - -	Bath - - -	56	54	110
	Bedminster - - -	10	20	30
	Dulverton - - -	2	2	4
	Frome - - -	17	29	46
	Keynsham - - -	3	5	8
	Shepton Mallet - - -	1	8	9
	Taunton - - -	3	5	8
	Wellington - - -	6	11	17
	Wells - - -	2	-	2
	Williton - - -	13	10	23
Southampton - - -	Alverstoke - - -	9	6	15
	Catherington - - -	-	1	1
	Christchurch - - -	2	3	5
	Droxford - - -	5	3	8
	Fareham - - -	2	4	6
	Havant - - -	2	6	8
	Portsea Island - - -	59	102	161
	South Stoneham - - -	4	8	12
	Southampton - - -	29	35	64
	Wight, Isle of - - -	14	17	31
Stafford - - -	Lichfield - - -	2	5	7
	West Bromwich - - -	44	51	95
	Wolverhampton - - -	47	65	112
Suffolk - - -	Blything - - -	8	7	15
	Bosmere and Claydon - - -	4	8	12
	Bury St. Edmund's - - -	2	2	4
	Cosford - - -	5	8	13
	Hartismere - - -	8	12	20
	Ipswich - - -	12	12	24
	Mutford and Lothingland - - -	2	3	5
	Plomesgate - - -	2	2	4
	Samford - - -	2	7	9
	Stow - - -	7	5	12
	Thingoe - - -	-	2	2
	Wangford - - -	3	4	7
	Woodbridge - - -	6	11	17

COUNTY.	WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiomatic, and Imbecile Patients.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Surrey - - -	Camberwell, St. Giles -	1	-	1
	Lambeth, St. Mary -	8	15	23
	Olave's, St. - - -	1	13	14
	Saviour's, St., Marlboro'- street.	2	-	2
	„ Walworth - Wandsworth and Clapham	1 8	15 4	16 12
Sussex - - -	Battle - - -	3	3	6
	Brighton - - -	57	68	125
	Eastbourne - - -	1	6	7
	Hailsham - - -	5	4	9
	Hastings - - -	2	6	8
	Newhaven - - -	2	5	7
	Rye - - -	3	3	6
Warwick - . -	Aston - - -	18	28	46
	Atherstone - - -	-	10	10
	Birmingham - - -	137	147	284
	Coventry, City - - -	5	15	20
	Foleshill - - -	4	8	12
	Nuneaton - - -	3	4	7
	Rugby - - -	5	-	5
	Solihull - - -	2	-	2
	Southam - - -	5	4	9
Warwick - - -	3	7	10	
Wilts - - -	Devizes - - -	5	11	16
	Highworth and Swindon	6	4	10
Worcester - - -	Dudley - - -	48	63	111
	*King's Norton - - -	9	10	19
York, E. Riding -	Beverley - - -	6	3	9
	Howden - - -	2	3	5
	Kingston-upon-Hull - - -	17	16	33
	Patrington - - -	1	1	2
	Pocklington - - -	2	7	9
	Sculcoates - - -	3	9	12
	Skirlaugh - - -	2	3	5
York - - -	46	78	124	
York, N. Riding -	Aysgarth - - -	2	2	4
	Bedale - - -	3	3	6
	Easingwold - - -	-	2	2

Appendix (O.) COUNTY.	WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
York, N. Riding— <i>contd.</i>	Guisborough - - -	1	4	5
	Leyburn - - -	3	-	3
	North Allerton - - -	2	3	5
	Reeth - - -	5	1	6
	Richmond - - -	2	7	9
	Thirsk - - -	3	1	4
York, W. Riding -	Bierley, North - - -	22	28	50
	Bradford - - -	65	82	147
	Bramley - - -	6	10	16
	Dewsbury - - -	4	13	17
	Doncaster - - -	6	9	15
	Ecclesall Bierlow - - -	21	21	42
	Goole - - -	3	5	8
	Halifax - - -	43	50	93
	Hemsworth - - -	5	7	12
	Holbeck - - -	10	5	15
	Huddersfield, Deanhouse	13	21	34
	„ Crossland	28	22	50
	„ Moor.			
	Hunslet - - -	3	1	4
	Keighley - - -	21	18	39
	Knaresborough - - -	3	6	9
	Leeds - - -	49	53	102
	Ouseburn, Great - - -	5	5	10
	Pateley Bridge - - -	1	4	5
	Pontefract - - -	4	10	14
	Ripon - - -	4	7	11
	Rotherham - - -	9	13	22
	Selby - - -	1	4	5
Sheffield - - -	57	63	120	
Thorne - - -	1	2	3	
Wakefield - - -	6	6	12	
Wetherby - - -	3	1	4	
Wharfedale - - -	6	10	16	
WALES:				
Brecknock - - -	Crickhowel - - -	6	6	12
Carmarthen - - -	Carmarthen - - -	11	11	22
	Llandilo Fawr - - -	1	4	5
	Llandovery - - -	1	1	2
	Llanelly - - -	2	3	5

COUNTY.	WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiomatic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Glamorgan - -	Cardiff - - -	9	10	19
	Neath - - -	5	13	18
	Swansea - - -	16	10	26
Montgomery - -	Forden - - -	14	10	24
Pembroke - - -	Haverfordwest - - -	4	3	7
	Narberth - - -	6	5	11
	Pembroke - - -	2	4	6
METROPOLITAN DISTRICT ASYLUMS.*				
Herts - - -	Leavesden - - -	889	1,137	2,026
Kent - - -	Darenth - - -	197	144	341
Surrey - - -	Caterham - - -	843	1,117	1,960
TOTAL - - -		5,746	7,524	13,270

Number of Workhouses visited during the Year - 333.

* Workhouses within the meaning of the Act.

Appendix (P.)

Appendix (P.)

PROPOSED FORM OF AUTHORITY FOR THE RECEPTION
OF A PRIVATE PATIENT.

I, the undersigned, being a person aged 21 years and upwards, hereby authorise you to receive A. B., a lunatic, [1] whom I last saw at _____ on the [2] _____ day of _____ 18____, as a patient into your house [3]. Subjoined is a statement of particulars relating to the said A. B., whom I undertake to visit personally, or by some one specially appointed by me, once at least in every six months while under care and treatment under this authority.

[1] Or an idiot, or a person of unsound mind.

[2] Some day within a calendar month from the date of the authority.

[3] Or hospital.

(signed)

Name.

Rank or profession (if any).

Full postal address.

Degree of relationship (by blood or marriage) to patient.

[If not a relation, the person signing to state as briefly as possible: 1. Why the authority is not signed by a relation. 2. His connection with or interest (if any) in the patient, or the circumstances inducing him or her to sign.]

Dated this _____ day of _____ 18____.

[4] Describing house or hospital by situation and name.

To _____, Proprietor or Superintendent of _____ House [4]
[or Hospital.]

STATEMENT OF PARTICULARS.

(As in Schedule A., No. 1, 16 & 17 Vict. c. 96, with slight variations.)

PROPOSED FORM OF CERTIFICATE.

Appendix (P.)

I, the undersigned A. B., do hereby certify as follows:

1. I am a person registered under the Medical Act, 1857, and I am in the actual practice of the medical profession.

2. On the day of 18 , at [1] in the county [2] of separately from any other practitioner, I personally examined C. D. of [3] in the county [4] of , [5], and came to the conclusion that he is a [*lunatic, an idiot, or a person of unsound mind*] and a proper person to be taken charge of and detained under care and treatment.

[1] Insert the name of the street or place, with number or name of house, or, should there be no number, then insert Christian and surname of occupier.
 [2] City or borough, as the case may be.
 [3] Insert residence of patient.
 [4] City or borough, as the case may be.
 [5] Insert profession or occupation, if any.

3. I formed this conclusion on the following grounds, viz. :—

(a) Facts indicating insanity observed by myself at the time of examination.

*** If the same or other facts were observed previous to the time of the examination, the certifier is at liberty to subjoin them in a separate paragraph.

(b) Facts communicated by others [6].

[6] The names and Christian names (if known) of informants to be given, together with their names and addresses.

4. I make this certificate having first read the clause of the Act of Parliament printed below.

(signed) A. B. of [7]

[7] Insert full postal address.

[Clause of Act imposing penalties for wilful false statements in certificates.]

Appendix (Q.)

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, 1879.)

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGHES.	WHERE SITUATE.	MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENTS.	CLERKS TO COMMITTEE OF VISITORS.
Beds, Herts, and Hunts	Arlesey, 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.	A. Tindal, Aylesbury.
Cambridge (County and Borough) and Isle of Ely.	Fulbourn	G. M. Bacon, M.D.	C. Francis, Cambridge.
Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke	Carmarthen	G. J. Hearder, M.D.	C. H. Hughes, The Asylum.
Chester	Chester	J. H. Davidson, M.D.	J. E. Edwards, The Asylum.
"	Parkside, Macclesfield	P. M. Deas, M.D.	A. C. Proctor, The Asylum.
Cornwall	Bodmin	Rd. Adams, L.R.C.P. Ed.	S. Hicks, The Asylum.
Cumberland and Westmoreland	Carlisle	J. A. Campbell, M.D.	T. H. Hodgson, Carlisle.
Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth.	Denbigh	W. Williams, M.B.	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.	John Brown, South-street, Dorchester.
Durham	Sedgefield, Ferry Hill	R. Smith, M.D.	John Watson, Clerk of the Peace Office, Durham.
Essex	Brentwood	Donald Campbell, M.D.	J. M. Gepp, Chelmsford.
Glamorgan	Bridgend	H. T. Pringle, M.D.	T. T. Lewis, Bridgend.
Gloucester	Gloucester	E. Toller, M.R.C.S.	B. Shadgett, The Asylum.
Hants	Knowle, Fareham	J. Manley, M.D.	F. W. Ayley, The Asylum.
Hereford (County and City)	Hereford	T. A. Chapman, M.D.	E. Browning, The Asylum.
Kent	Barming Heath, Maidstone	F. P. Davies, M.B.	Messrs. Beale & Hoar, Maidstone.
"	Chartham, Canterbury	R. Spencer, L.R.C.P.	Allen Fielding, Canterbury.
Lancaster	Lancaster Moor	D. M. Cassidy, M.D.	John Sharp, Lancaster.
"	Rainhill, Prescott	T. L. Rogers, M.D.	W. Swift, 71, Lord-street, Liverpool.
"	Prestwich, Manchester	H. R. Ley, M.R.C.S.	F. C. Hulton, Manchester.
"	Whittingham, Preston	J. A. Wallis, M.B.	F. C. Hulton, 34, Winckley-square, Preston.

Leicester and Rutland	-	-	-	-	J. Buck, M.R.C.S.	-	-	-	W. N. Reeve, Leicester.
Lincoln	-	-	-	-	E. Palmer, M.D.	-	-	-	R. Toynbee, Lincoln.
Middlesex	-	-	-	-	E. Sheppard, M.D., and W. G. Marshall, F.R.C.S.	-	W. G.	-	J. S. Skaife, 300, Upper-street, Islington.
"	-	-	-	-	H. Rayner, M.D., and J. P. Richards, M.R.C.S.	-	J. P.	-	R. W. Partridge, The Asylum.
"	-	-	-	-	J. C. Shaw, M.D.	-	-	-	R. W. Partridge, 10, Coningham-road, Uxbridge-road, W.
Monmouth, Brecon, and Radnor	-	-	-	-	D. M. McCullough, M.D.	-	-	-	Charles Owen, The Asylum.
Norfolk	-	-	-	-	W. C. Hills, M.D.	-	-	-	P. E. Hansell, The Close, Norwich.
Northampton	-	-	-	-	R. Greene, L.R.C.P., Ed.	-	-	-	H. P. Markham, Northampton.
Northumberland	-	-	-	-	T. W. McDowall, M.D.	-	-	-	J. I. Archer, Alnwick.
Notts	-	-	-	-	W. P. Phillimore, M.B.	-	-	-	Kemp Sanby, The Asylum.
Oxford, Abingdon, Oxford City, and Windsor.	-	-	-	-	R. H. H. Sankey, M.R.C.S.	-	-	-	J. M. Davenport, Oxford.
Salop and Montgomery, Shrewsbury, Bridgnorth, and Wenlock.	-	-	-	-	A. Strange, M.D.	-	-	-	G. De Courcy Peele, Shrewsbury.
Somerset and Bath	-	-	-	-	C. W. C. M. Medicott, M.D.	-	-	-	B. Duke, The Asylum.
Stafford	-	-	-	-	W. T. Pater, M.R.C.S.	-	-	-	J. Tilston, The Asylum.
"	-	-	-	-	R. A. Davis, M.D.	-	-	-	C. R. Middecke, The Asylum.
Suffolk	-	-	-	-	W. Eager, L.R.C.P.	-	-	-	J. Cherry, Bury St. Edmunds.
Surrey	-	-	-	-	J. S. Biggs, M.D.	-	-	-	J. Cartledge, Magistrates' Clerks' Office, Richmond.
"	-	-	-	-	T. N. Brushfield, M.D.	-	-	-	J. Cartledge, Magistrates' Clerks' Office, Richmond.
Sussex	-	-	-	-	S. W. D. Williams, M.D.	-	-	-	H. Jones, Lewes.
Warwick	-	-	-	-	W. H. Parsey, M.D.	-	-	-	R. C. Heath, The Asylum.
Wilts	-	-	-	-	E. M. Cooke, M.B.	-	-	-	A. G. Meek, Devizes.
Worcester	-	-	-	-	J. Sherlock, M.D.	-	-	-	M. Curtler, Sansome-place, Worcester.
York, N. Riding	-	-	-	-	J. T. Hingston, M.R.C.S.	-	-	-	John Holtby, York.
" W. Riding	-	-	-	-	H. C. Major, M.D.	-	-	-	W. V. Dixon, Wakefield.
" "	-	-	-	-	S. Mitchell, M.D.	-	-	-	A. Thomas, Sheffield.
" E. Riding	-	-	-	-	E. B. Whitcombe, M.R.C.S.	-	-	-	F. Hobson, Beverley.
BOROUGHES.									
Birmingham	-	-	-	-	T. Green, M.R.C.S.	-	-	-	W. F. Knight, The Asylum.
Bristol	-	-	-	-	G. Thompson, L.R.C.P.	-	-	-	J. F. Williams, Bristol.
Hull	-	-	-	-	J. Merson, M.D.	-	-	-	A. Iveson, Police Court, Hull.
Ipswich	-	-	-	-	B. Chevallier, M.D.	-	-	-	John Orford, Jun., Ipswich.
Leicester	-	-	-	-	J. E. M. Finch, M.B.	-	-	-	John Storey, New-street, Leicester.
London (City of)	-	-	-	-	O. Jepson, M.D.	-	-	-	H. Youle, Guildhall, E.C.
Newcastle-on-Tyne	-	-	-	-	R. H. B. Wickham, F.R.C.S., Ed.	-	-	-	J. Atkinson, 72, Pilgrim-street, Newcastle.
Norwich	-	-	-	-	W. Harris, L.R.C.P.	-	-	-	H. B. Miller, Guildhall, Norwich.

HOSPITALS.

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.
Lancaster - - -	Liverpool Lunatic Hospital, Ashton street -	Stanley A. Gill, L.R.C.P.
„ - - -	Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots, Lancaster -	G. E. Shuttleworth, M.D.
Lincoln - - -	Lincoln Lunatic Hospital - - -	A. P. Russell, M.D.
Middlesex - - -	St. Luke's Hospital, Old-street - - -	G. Mickley, M.B.
Norfolk - - -	Bethel Hospital, Norwich - - -	H. Turner, M.R.C.S.
Northampton - - -	St. Andrew's Hospital - - -	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.
„ - - -	Asylum for Idiots, Earlswood, Reigate -	G. W. Grabham, M.D.
York - - -	York Lunatic Asylum, Bootham - - -	H. C. Gill, M.R.C.S.
„ - - -	The Retreat, York - - -	R. Baker, M.D.
Berks - - -	CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, Broadmoor, Wokingham.	W. Orange, F.R.C.P.
Hants - - -	ROYAL MILITARY HOSPITAL, Netley - - -	T. M. Bleckley, M.B., C.B.
Middlesex - - -	ROYAL INDIA LUNATIC ASYLUM, Ealing -	T. B. Christie, M.D.
Norfolk - - -	ROYAL NAVAL HOSPITAL, Yarmouth - - -	W. Macleod, M.D. (Deputy In- specter General).

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

[* Houses receiving Paupers; *m.* Males only; *f.* Females only; *i.* Idiots, &c.; *q.* limited to quiet and harmless cases; *s.* licensed for certain specified cases only.]

H O U S E S.		TO WHOM LICENSED.
Balham, S.W. -	<i>s.</i> Ivy Lodge - - - - -	G. C. Dale, M.D.
Bethnal Green, E. -	*Bethnal House, Cambridge-road -	John Millar, L.R.C.P.
Bow, E. - - -	<i>m.</i> *Grove Hall, Fairfield-road - -	E. H. Byas, M.R.C.S., and W. J. Mickle, M.D.
Brixton, S.W. -	<i>s.</i> 1, Knowle-road - - - - -	Mrs. Tucker.
Brompton, S.W. -	<i>f.</i> Earl's Court House - - - - -	Miss Burney, Mrs. Hill, and J. R. Hill, L.R.C.P.
Brook Green, W. -	<i>m.</i> Montague House - - - - -	Mrs. Roy.
Camberwell, S.E. -	*Camberwell House - - - - -	J. H. Paul, M.D., and F. Schofield, M.D.
Chelsea, S.W. -	<i>m.</i> Blacklands House, King's-road -	H. Sutherland, M.D., C. J. Sutherland, A. H. Sutherland, and E. T. Hall, M.R.C.S.
Chiswick - - -	- Manor House - - - - -	T. H. Tuke, M.D.
Clapton, Upper, E. -	- Brooke House - - - - -	H. Monro, M.D., and J. O. Adams, F.R.C.S.
Fulham, S.W. -	<i>q.f.</i> Laurel Bank, Parson's Green -	Miss M. Leech.
" "	<i>m.</i> Munster House - - - - -	G. F. Blandford, M.D., C. F. Williams, and E. W. Evans, M.R.C.S.
" "	<i>f.</i> Normand House - - - - -	Miss Talfourd.
Hammersmith, S.W. -	<i>f.</i> Otto House, North End - - -	H. Sutherland, M.D., C. J. Sutherland, A. H. Sutherland, and Miss C. Sharpe.
"	<i>W.</i> - Sussex and Brandenburgh Houses	L. S. F. Winslow, M.B., and W. R. Huggard, M.D.
"	<i>q.f.</i> Upper Mall House - - - - -	C. Cotes and Mrs. Cotes.
Hampton Wick -	<i>i.</i> Normansfield - - - - -	J. L. H. Down, M.D., and Mrs. Down.
Hanwell, W. -	<i>f.</i> Lawn House - - - - -	Miss E. Dixon.
" - - -	<i>s.</i> Kent Lodge - - - - -	Miss C. Waite.
Hayes - - -	<i>f.</i> Hayes Park - - - - -	E. Benbow, M.R.C.S., and H. F. Winslow, M.D.
" - - -	<i>f.</i> Wood End Grove - - - - -	H. Stilwell, M.D., and Mrs. M. E. Rowes.
Hendon, N.W. -	<i>f.</i> The Grove - - - - -	H. Hicks, M.R.C.S., and Miss Rosser.
Hillingdon -	<i>m.</i> Moorcroft House - - - - -	H. Stilwell, M.D., and C. H. Hurford, M.D.
Hoxton, N. -	- *Hoxton House - - - - -	J. Cremonini, M.R.C.S.
Isleworth -	- Wyke House - - - - -	E. S. Willett, M.D.
Kilburn, N.W. -	<i>s.</i> 51, Priory-road - - - - -	G. Moseley, F.R.C.S.
Leyton - - -	<i>q.f.</i> Great House - - - - -	W. T. Davey, M.R.C.S., and Mrs. Davey.
Norwood, Lower, S.E.,	<i>q.m.i.</i> Colville, Thurlow Park-road -	Mrs. Foreman.
Peckham, S.E. -	- *Peckham House - - - - -	E. H. Byas, M.R.C.S., A. H. Stocker, M.D., and J. A. Brown, M.R.C.S.
Peckham Rye, S.E.,	<i>q.f.</i> Silverton House, 26, Linden-grove	Mrs. Fruin.
Roehampton, S.W. -	- The Priory - - - - -	W. Wood, M.D., W. E. R. Wood, M.B., and T. Bigland, M.R.C.S.
Southall - - -	- Southall Park - - - - -	R. Boyd, M.D.
" - - -	<i>f.</i> Vine Cottage, Norwood Green -	W. O. Chalk, M.R.C.S., and Mrs. Chalk.
Stoke Newington, N. -	- Northumberland House - - -	A. H. Stocker, M.D., F. J. Wright, M.D., and T. B. Turner, M.R.C.S.
Sunbury - - -	- Halliford House - - - - -	J. Seaton, M.D., and Mrs. Seaton.
Twickenham -	- Twickenham House - - - - -	H. W. Diamond, M.D., and Miss Diamond.

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

[*Houses receiving Paupers—*m.* Males only; *f.* Females only; *i.* Idiots, &c.; *q.* limited to quiet and harmless cases.]

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	TO WHOM LICENSED.	CLERKS TO VISITORS.
Beds	Bishopstone Ho., Ashburnham-rd., Bedford	W. S. Craig, M.D., and Mrs. Craig	Mark Whyley, Bedford.
"	Springfield House, Bedford	David Bower, M.D.	James Pearse, ditto.
Cornwall	3, Alexandra-terrace, Torpoint	John Phillips	H. S. Stokes, Bodmin.
Derby	Wye House, Buxton	F. K. Dickson, F.R.C.P.	Norman Bennett, Chapel-en-le-Frith.
Devon	Court Hall, Kenton, Exeter	Miss E. A. Teage	J. W. Friend, Exeter.
"	Plympton House, Plympton	C. Aldridge, M.B., and J. Aldridge	Thomas Kelly, Yealmpton.
"	Western Counties Idiot Asylum, Starcross	W. Locke	H. Michelmore, The Castle, Exeter.
Durham	Dinsdale Park, Darlington	J. W. Eastwood, M.D.	H. Dunn, Darlington.
"	Dunston Lodge, Gateshead	W. Garbutt	W. Harle, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Essex	Essex Hall, Colchester	W. Millard	J. S. Barnes, Colchester.
"	Witham	T. M. Tomkin, M.R.C.S.	John Cook, Witham.
Glamorgan	*Vernon House, Briton Ferry	Chas. Pegge, M.R.C.S.	T. M. Franken, Bridgend, Glamorgan.
Gloucester	Northwoods, Winterbourne, Bristol	R. Eager, M.D., and T. G. Seymour	J. H. Latcham, Stokescroft, Bristol.
"	Fairford House, Fairford	D. and H. Iles, and D. Iles, M.R.C.S.	George S. White, Fairford.
"	The Croft House, Fairford	Mrs. Iles	- ditto - ditto.
"	Sandywell Park, Dowdeswell, Cheltenham.	W. H. O. Sankey, M.D.	E. L. Griffiths, Cheltenham.
Hants	Westbrook House, Alton	Mrs. E. J. Burnett and W. G. Balfour, L.R.C.P., Ed.	G. A. Webb, Winchester.
"	The Briars, Sandown, Isle of Wight	J. B. Steward, M.D., and Mrs. Steward	- ditto - ditto.
Herts	Harpenden Hall, St. Albans	A. G. Rumball	R. Nicholson, St. Albans.
"	Hadham Palace, Much Hadham	F. M. Smith, M.D.	- ditto - ditto.
Hunts	Denmark Cottage, New Street, St. Neots	Mrs. L. T. Paxton	O. R. Wilkinson, St. Neots.
Kent	North Grove House, Hawkhurst	W. Harmer and W. M. Harmer, M.R.C.P.	A. R. Wood, Cranbrook.
"	Tattlebury House, Goudhurst	R. S. Newington, M.R.C.S.	A. R. Wood, Cranbrook.
"	West Malling Place, Maidstone	T. H. Lowry, M.D.	H. D. Wildes, West Malling.
Lancaster	Marsden Hall, Burnley	E. A. Bennett, M.R.C.S.	W. J. Dickson, Kirkham.
"	Clifton Hall, Manchester	Mrs. Lomas and H. B. Lomas	F. C. Hulton, Manchester.
"	*Haydock Lodge, Ashton, Newton-le-Willows.	E. Lister, L.R.C.P.	R. Davies, Warrington.
"	Tue Brook Villa, Liverpool	H. Owen, L.R.C.P.	W. Cleaver, Liverpool.

Norfolk	-	-	-	-	-	J. F. Watson, M.R.C.S.	-	-	-	E. S. Bignold, Norwich.
"	-	-	-	-	-	T. J. C. Rackham	-	-	-	E. P. Simpson, Norwich.
Northampton	-	-	-	-	-	Henry S. Prichard and Miss F. L. Prichard	-	-	-	H. P. Markham, Northampton.
Shropshire	-	<i>m.</i>	-	-	-	W. Hyslop	-	-	-	G. De Courcy Peele, Shrewsbury.
"	-	<i>f.</i>	-	-	-	J. R. McLintock, M.D.	-	-	-	- ditto - - ditto.
"	-	<i>f.</i>	-	-	-	S. T. Gwynn, M.D.	-	-	-	- ditto - - ditto.
Somerset	-	-	-	-	-	F. K. Fox, M.D., and C. H. Fox, M.D.	-	-	-	G. Greville, Bristol.
"	-	-	-	-	-	J. Terry, M.R.C.S.	-	-	-	Isaac Williams, Bath.
"	-	<i>f. i.</i>	-	-	-	Miss M. Short	-	-	-	J. Hill, Paulton.
Stafford	-	-	-	-	-	G. F. Bodington, M.D.	-	-	-	M. F. Blakiston, Stafford.
"	-	<i>f.</i>	-	-	-	J. F. Woody, M.R.C.S.	-	-	-	- ditto - ditto.
Suffolk	-	-	-	-	-	T. Radford, F.R.C.S.	-	-	-	James Cherry, Ipswich.
"	-	-	-	-	-	Miss S. A. F. Walter, and J. W. Ward, M.R.C.S.	-	-	-	G. J. Noteutt, Ipswich.
Surrey	-	-	<i>m.</i>	-	-	C. J. Sells, L.R.C.P., and C. Rorke	-	-	-	R. H. Wyatt, Sessions House, Newington Causeway, S.E.
"	-	-	<i>f.</i>	-	-	Miss Stilwell and W. C. Daniel, M.R.C.S.	-	-	-	- ditto - - ditto - ditto.
"	-	-	<i>q.</i>	-	-	W. H. Roots, M.R.C.S.	-	-	-	- ditto - - ditto - ditto.
Sussex	-	-	-	-	-	Samuel Newington, M.R.C.P., and H. F. H. Newington, L.R.C.P.	-	-	-	W. K. J. Langridge, Lewes.
"	-	-	<i>m.</i>	-	-	A. R. Barton, M.D.	-	-	-	- ditto - ditto.
"	-	-	-	-	-	Miss Eccles, &c.	-	-	-	- ditto - ditto.
Warwick	-	-	-	-	-	S. H. Agar, L.K.Q.C.P.	-	-	-	A. S. Field, Leamington Priors.
"	-	-	<i>f.</i>	-	-	S. H. Agar, L.K.Q.C.P., and Mrs. Agar	-	-	-	- ditto - - ditto.
"	-	-	-	-	-	J. H. Kimbell, F.R.C.S., and Miss Stock	-	-	-	- ditto - - ditto.
Wilts	-	-	-	-	-	J. Haynes and H. J. Manning, M.R.C.S.	-	-	-	R. W. Merriman, Marlborough.
"	-	-	-	-	-	W. C. Finch, M.R.C.S., and J. A. Lush, M.D.	-	-	-	- ditto - - ditto.
"	-	-	-	-	-	C. Hitchcock, L.R.C.P.	-	-	-	- ditto - - ditto.
"	-	-	-	-	-	Joseph Nash, M.D., and J. Gardner, M.R.C.P.	-	-	-	- ditto - - ditto.
York, East Riding	-	<i>f.</i>	-	-	-	J. Brown	-	-	-	Arthur Iveson, jun., Hull.
"	-	-	-	-	-	Mrs. Hornby	-	-	-	John Holtby, York.
York, West Riding	-	<i>q.</i>	-	-	-	Mrs. J. Parker	-	-	-	W. V. Dixon, Wakefield.
"	-	<i>q.</i>	-	-	-	Mrs. Pearson	-	-	-	- ditto - - ditto.
"	-	<i>q.</i>	-	-	-	W. J. Nelson, L.S.A.	-	-	-	- ditto - - ditto.
"	-	<i>f.</i>	-	-	-	J. G. Atkinson, M.D.	-	-	-	- ditto - - ditto.
York, City	-	-	-	-	-	G. I. Swanson, M.D.	-	-	-	F. J. Munby, York.





