

**First report of the Committee on Beneficent Institutions. I. The medical charities of the metropolis / Statistical Society of London.**

**Contributors**

Statistical Society (Great Britain). Committee on Beneficent Institutions.  
Royal College of Surgeons of England

**Publication/Creation**

London : John William Parker & Son, 1857.

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*W. H. L. 25*  
STATISTICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

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FIRST REPORT

OF

THE COMMITTEE

ON

BENEFACTIVE INSTITUTIONS.



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I.—THE MEDICAL CHARITIES OF THE METROPOLIS.

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LONDON:  
JOHN WILLIAM PARKER & SON, 445, WEST STRAND.  
1857.

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STATISTICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

FIRST REPORT

THE COMMITTEE

PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS,  
ST. MARTIN'S LANE.

REVENUE COLLECTIONS

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE

LONDON:

JOHN WILKINSON & SONS, 14, WEST STRAND.

1851.



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**JOURNAL**  
OF THE  
**STATISTICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.**

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# STATISTICAL SOCIETY.

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## COMMITTEE

ON

## BENEFICENT INSTITUTIONS.

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### PROCEEDINGS OF COUNCIL PRIOR TO THE APPOINTMENT OF THE COMMITTEE.

THIS Committee originated in the desire of certain Members of the Council of the Statistical Society to promote the objects of the International Charitable Congress, which was appointed to meet at Brussels on the 15th September, 1856.

M. Ducpetiaux, Inspector General of Prisons, and of Benevolent Institutions, in Belgium, to whom the task of organizing the Congress had been confided, addressed to Dr. William Farr, a Member of the Council of the Statistical Society, a circular letter, dated October 15, 1855, accompanied by the sketch of a programme of the proceedings of the Congress, in which letter application was made for suggestions, and for assistance in carrying into effect the plans of the Congress. To this letter and programme Dr. Farr drew the attention of the Council of the Statistical Society on the 14th December, 1855; and gave notice that, at the next meeting of Council, he would move "That a Committee of the Council and Society be nominated by the Council to draw up a Statistical Report on the Institutions for the Relief, the Benefit, and the Improvement of the Working Classes of England, with a view to place it in the hands of such delegates of the Society as may be appointed to attend the "*Congrès de Charité*" at Brussels."\*

On the 4th of January, 1856, the Council, fully approving of the motion, appointed a Committee consisting of the mover, Mr. Horace Mann, and the Honorary Secretaries, Dr. Guy, Mr. Newmarch, and

\* The designation of the Congress was altered to "*Congrès de Bienfaisance*," and its programme was materially modified.



Mr. Lumley, to consider and report to the next Council on the best practical means of giving effect to Dr. Farr's motion.

This Committee, having met and considered the question referred to them, agreed upon a short report, in which they stated it to be their opinion that it would not be practicable for the Society to prepare any satisfactory statement of the condition of beneficent societies and institutions throughout the whole of the United Kingdom; but, that after having an interview with a gentleman who is in possession of a very considerable amount of information respecting the Beneficent Institutions of the Metropolis, and who could, if required, prepare a list of the names and addresses of about 1,200 of these societies, they thought that a Committee might be advantageously formed for the purpose of collecting information, in the first instance, on the subject of the Beneficent Institutions of the Metropolis. They were further of opinion that this Committee ought to consist of a small number of persons, who should be empowered to avail themselves of the services of gentlemen having a special knowledge of particular Beneficent Institutions, who would be willing to furnish the Committee with compendious accounts of such institutions.

This preliminary report was read at a meeting of the Council, held January 18, 1856, when it was ordered that a special meeting of Council should be convened for the 25th instant, to consider the said report.

The Committee held another meeting, at which they drew up a more full and explanatory supplemental report, accompanied by a rough tabular analysis of the Benevolent Institutions of the Metropolis, and a tabular form for collecting information. These reports and tabular forms having been read and examined, the Council resolved that the Reports of the Committee be received and adopted.

A letter having been laid before the Council from the Earl of Shaftesbury, in which he expressed his willingness to act upon any committee which might be appointed for so useful a purpose, and to promote its objects as far as his leisure would allow; and it having also been suggested that Lord Stanley should be invited to become a member of the Committee, the Council proceeded to nominate the following noblemen and gentlemen as Members of the Committee.—The Right Honourable the Earl of Shaftesbury, Chairman; Lord Stanley, M.P.; Dr. William Farr; Mr. Horace Mann; Mr. Tottie; and the Honorary Secretaries. The Council also voted £25 towards the expenses of the Committee.



## PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

The Committee thus appointed held their first meeting at the rooms of the Society, on Friday, February 8, 1856, when the foregoing statement, with the letters, reports, and tabular forms referred to therein, were read and examined; and as it appeared to the Committee that the proceedings of the Council, and the letters and reports submitted by Dr. Farr and by the Committee first appointed, contained matter likely to interest the Members of the Statistical Society, the Honorary Secretaries were requested to cause the letter of M. Ducpetiaux, addressed to Dr. Farr, and the accompanying programme, to be translated, and, together with the Report of the Committee, and the accompanying tabular forms, to be printed of the size of the Society's Journal, and to be forwarded with the March number of the Journal to all the Fellows of the Society; and also to cause twelve copies of the same to be forwarded to M. Ducpetiaux, for the use of the Members of the Committee of Congress.

## LETTER OF M. DUCPETIAUX.

(Translation.)

*International Charitable Congress,  
Brussels, 15th October, 1855.*

SIR,

AT the close of the Penitentiary Congress held at Brussels, in the month of September, 1847, several members of that assembly resolved, before they separated, to establish a general association for the purpose

1. Of opening a communication between the men who in different countries are occupied in ameliorating the condition of the working classes and the poor;

2. Of regulating and facilitating the correspondence between these persons and the societies established for the object which the association has in view;

3. Of establishing a permanent exchange of information, of official documents, of correspondence, and of publications between the members of the general association and the associated countries;

4. Of disseminating, by all the means which may be thought fit, suggestions and useful projects, of verifying experiments, and the results of experience, of causing useful institutions to be known and appreciated, and of encouraging works, whose aim and tendency are of a nature to interest the association, and to exercise a beneficial influence on society at large.

The execution of this resolve was entrusted to certain members of the association, who set to work and established at Paris a committee, charged with representing the association. The fundamental regulations of the association have been published at Paris, in the "Annales de la Charité," October, 1847, under the title of Société Internationale de Charité, exposé de sa fondation, par M. le Vicomte de Melun. The



events of 1848 were unfavourable to the pursuit of the object which had been proposed. In the midst of the tumult which threatened to shake European society to its foundation, men were little disposed to devote themselves to peaceable studies and to labours destined to prepare, and to bring about by degrees, the amelioration of the condition of the suffering classes, by taking account of existing facts, of legal institutions, and of the necessity of changes wisely and prudently conducted.

But this state of agitation and confusion was to have an end. Men of order and of pacific progress lost no time in renewing the relations then momentarily interrupted, and in resuming their conferences. Hence the Congresses of Public Health and of Statistics, convened at Brussels in 1851, 1852, and 1853.

It was at this last congress, that after examining the questions relating to the expenditure of the working classes, (budgets économiques) to the census of the poor, the statistics of education, of instruction, and of crime and its repression, the assembly unanimously joined in the wish that, at no distant period, they might unite at a general congress, the men who in different countries interest themselves in questions relating to the amelioration, physical, moral, and intellectual, of the working classes and the poor.

This wish was confirmed at a special meeting, at which some of the leading members of the Statistical Congress, confirming the resolutions passed on the 23rd September, 1847, decided that a Benevolent Congress (Congrès de Bienfaisance) should be convened at Brussels, at a period subsequently to be determined upon, and authorized the undersigned to make preparations for the projected meeting, at the same time pledging themselves to give him their assistance and that of their friends in the different countries represented at the assembly.

On its side, the *Société d'Economie Charitable*, presided over at Paris by M. le Vicomte de Melun, undertook to resume the work begun in 1847, and thought that they ought to take advantage of the Universal Exposition to set on foot an international charitable conference. The report of this conference, where a great number of questions of the highest interest were discussed, has been published in the "Annales de la Charité" for August, September, and October 1855, and bears witness to the utility of these associations. Before they separated, the members of the Parisian Conference renewed the wish already expressed at the Statistical Congress of 1853, and designated the city of Brussels for the next assembly. Invested in consequence of these resolutions with a trust, all the importance of which I fully appreciate, I should have declined the responsibility if I did not feel that I could reckon on the assistance of men of benevolence and assiduity as much in Belgium as elsewhere.

I am about therefore to consult you, sir, upon the measures which ought to be taken to organize the projected association, and to insure its success.

The consent and patronage of the government have already been obtained; it has pledged its honour to do for the Charitable Congress what it did not long ago for the Penitentiary, the Sanitary, and the Statistical Congresses.



A committee will be charged with all the preparations for the meeting, with determining the plan which shall serve as the basis of its deliberations, and with issuing invitations. These will be strictly limited to persons who, in different countries, have most contributed to develop the spirit of forethought and charity, and who are practically conversant with the ameliorations which the state of the working classes and the poor demands. This limit is imposed upon us by the necessity of insuring calmness and moderation in our debates, and of preventing all deviations from the object which the association should have in view of maintaining that harmony and agreement between its members, which can alone give the necessary authority to its resolutions.

The date of the Congress is fixed for the 15th of September, 1856.

That you may be in a condition to give your opinion on the questions to be submitted to the Congress, I have the honour, sir, to communicate to you a rough sketch of the programme, asking you at the same time to point out any modifications which you may deem it useful to make in it. This rough sketch embraces the entire series of the institutions, measures, and reforms which are connected with the amelioration, physical, moral, and intellectual, of the most numerous class of society.

It suggests numerous and important problems, amongst which I content myself with mentioning those which appear to me to be most interesting and most practically useful. I shall wait for your observations before giving, with the consent of the committee of organization, a definitive character to the programme.

Accept, sir, the assurance of my warmest regard.

(Signed) ED. DUCPETIAUX,  
*Inspector General of Prisons and Benevolent  
Institutions, 22, Rue des Arts, Brussels.*

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## INTERNATIONAL CHARITABLE CONGRESS.

### SKETCH OF THE PROGRAMME.

(Translation.)

THE International Charitable Congress, of which the first session took place at Paris in July, 1855, and of which the second session will be held at Brussels in the month of September, 1856, has for its object to bring into contact the men, who, under various designations, are occupied with the amelioration of the condition of the working classes and the poor; to furnish the means of comparing one with another, the provident institutions, and the institutions of charity and of public utility in all nations, and thus to make each country profit by the experience of all the rest, and, in short, to elucidate and prepare the solution of the problems which suggest themselves in reference to the following points:—

1°. Condition of the Working Classes. Resources and expenses (*budgets économiques*). Industrial Institutions and Reforms. Work



and protection of women and children. Superintendence of workshops. Apprenticeship. Servitude. Patronage.

2°. Articles of diet. Relation and equilibrium between the production and consumption of provisions, and of the articles necessary to the support of existence.

3°. Health, salubrity. The sanitary improvement of trades and manufactures. Amelioration of the habitations of workmen. Means of helping workmen to obtain healthy, commodious, and economical dwellings. Prizes for cleanliness. Public baths and wash-houses. Sanitary instruction, and propagation of sanitary precepts. Collections of objects of domestic and sanitary economy for the use of the working classes.

4°. Education, instruction, infant nurseries, infant schools, preparatory public schools, schools for adults, sunday schools. Compulsory and gratuitous instruction. Industrial teaching. Professional schools. Workhouses. Patronage of apprentices and young workmen. Popular and circulating libraries. Workmen's clubs. Popular amusements (public games, singing and musical societies, solemnities, distributions of prizes, museums, gardens, and houses of recreation, &c.), gymnastics, military exercises.

5°. Provident Institutions, savings' banks. Provident societies, societies for mutual help, for the purchase of provisions, &c. Gratuitous loan societies. Guarantee societies. Societies for granting annuities and retiring pensions. Various applications of the principle of assurance, and of association to sickness, provisions, houses, old age, &c.

6°. Indigence, pauperism. Benevolent institutions. Legislation on poor relief and on workhouses. Hospitals, dispensaries, medical relief, hospitals for the old, the infirm, the incurable, for orphans, and foundlings. Special establishments for the insane, the idiotic, the blind, the deaf and dumb, scrofulous, rickety and delicate children. Laws and institutions for the extinction of mendicity. Mendicity societies. Pawnbrokers' offices under government regulations (*Monts de Piété*), &c.

7°. Agricultural colonies, their different applications. Colonies of repression for mendicants and vagabonds. Reformatory schools, farms, and hospitals.

8°. Crime. Penitentiary system. Solitary confinement. Provision of employment for discharged prisoners.

9°. Increase and superabundance of population. Emigration.

These several heads embrace, so to speak, the whole circle of charitable economy. It is impossible to dispose of all in all their details in a conference of only a few days. But we may, at least, eliminate some of the essential points, and thus continue the work begun by the International Congress of Paris.

Among the questions to be propounded, we would specify the following:—

1°. The precarious and often unhappy condition of certain classes of workmen depends chiefly on the insufficiency of their wages; on the excessive and disorderly competition which exists among producers; on the want of community of action and of kindly relations between the employers and the employed. We ask what are the



proper means to remedy these causes of distress, consistently with the reconciling of individual liberty with the security of existence?

The decline, the transformation, or the prolonged torpor of certain branches of industry, or the substitution of machines for manual labour, may throw a great number of workmen out of work, and thereby engender pauperism with all its consequences. To what measures must we have recourse to weaken the effects of these industrial perturbations, and to facilitate the transition from the old to the new order of things? By what right, and in what manner, can, or ought, the government to interfere in this case?

2°. What are the means of augmenting production and of preventing famines, or, at least of modifying their results? What are the means of lowering the price of provisions, or at least of maintaining a due proportion between their price and the resources of the working classes?

3°. What are the measures to be taken to organize in each country an economic and sanitary museum, and to effect between the several nations an exchange of objects, of models, of specimens, and of information, the utility of which would be recognized?

4°. What ought to be the aim and essential character of popular education, and what are the means of promoting and extending it. Among these means, what place should relaxation and amusement occupy? How can we effectually combat dissipation and intemperance, and limit, if not suppress, the abuse of spirituous liquors?

5°. By what means can we stimulate and promote the formation of provident institutions?

6°. Within what limits ought we to restrict public assistance, so as to avoid engendering, aggravating, and perpetuating the evil which it is its mission to alleviate and to cure? What are the measures to be taken for the extinction of mendicity, and the repression of vagabondage?

7°. Amongst the various applications of the principle of agricultural colonies, we ask what are the advantages and disadvantages of the farm-hospitals, of which a specimen exists in Flanders: and whether there is ground for favouring and multiplying these institutions?

8°. What are the advantages and disadvantages of solitary confinement, as applied to the several classes of prisoners? Within what limits and under what conditions can this discipline be extended to those condemned to long terms of imprisonment? What is the best system of furnishing employment for discharged prisoners according to sex and age?

9°. In what circumstances, within what limits, and by what means is it expedient to favour and promote the emigration of certain classes of the population?

Independently of the solution of the preceding problems, it would devolve upon the members of the association to display the facts which relate, in each country, to the questions propounded, by means of catalogues of books, publications, reports, and documents of various kinds. It would be convenient that these sources of information should be, as far as possible, transmitted beforehand to



the Committee of Management, which would cause an abstract and summary to be prepared and submitted to the Congress.

Lastly, this Committee would have to determine upon the definitive organization of international correspondence, the principle of which was laid down at the Congress of Paris, as well as upon the publication of a half-yearly catalogue of works, reports, and documents, published in various countries, relative to charitable and social economy.

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PRELIMINARY REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE "ON INSTITUTIONS FOR THE RELIEF, THE BENEFIT, AND THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE WORKING CLASSES."

STATISTICAL SOCIETY,  
12, *St. James's Square*,  
*London, January 25th, 1856.*

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

SINCE we had the honour of presenting our brief Report of the 15th inst., we have held another meeting, and have determined to present to you a Supplemental Report, setting forth somewhat more fully the objects which we propose to accomplish, and the means by which we hope to effect them. We are also anxious to provide the Council (in the shape of a classified list of some of the leading Beneficent Institutions of the Metropolis) with the means of forming some opinion of the extent of the labour which would devolve on the Committee moved for by Dr. Farr, should the Council determine to appoint it.

The first object of any Committee appointed for the purpose of obtaining information "on Institutions for the Relief, the Benefit, and the improvement of the Working Classes," would naturally be to determine to what portion of the community the term "Working Classes" properly applies; and as it may, perhaps, be objected that that term really includes the whole of the English population with the exception of the small section supported by hereditary wealth, and that it is inexpedient to make any distinction or separation between those who maintain themselves by intellectual or by bodily labour, your Committee would suggest that the phrase "Working Classes" should either not be used, or that it should be explained to mean persons dependent on wages paid weekly, or at short intervals of time.

Having thus limited and defined the class to which their inquiries are to be directed, your Committee would explain somewhat more fully than they have done in their first Report the limits within which, in their opinion, the inquiries themselves should be restricted. In the first place it is obvious, that if an attempt were made to collect information respecting the beneficent institutions of all the cities, towns, and villages of England, the Society would involve itself in an amount of labour, correspondence, and expense to which its staff and finances would prove alike unequal. All such local



inquiries being thus obviously impracticable, the field of investigation is narrowed to those beneficent institutions, whether supported by the state, or the voluntary contributions of the public, of which London is the centre. Of these institutions some extend their operations beyond the limits of the metropolis, while others restrict themselves to the metropolis itself. Your Committee would, therefore, suggest that a line of distinction be at once drawn between these two classes of beneficent institutions; and that the Committee to be appointed by the Council should be instructed to divide their labours into two parts, giving, in the first place, such an account as can be drawn from official documents of the beneficent institutions having a sphere of operation more extensive than the metropolis itself; and, in the second place, a more minute and detailed description of similar institutions having their field of operation limited to the metropolis. By combining the leading pecuniary facts relating to the two classes of beneficent institutions, it will be possible to form some idea of the amount of money expended on works of beneficence from the metropolis as the centre of collection and distribution. Assuming that the account to be given of the first class of institutions would be obtained wholly from official documents and reports, your Committee would suggest that an attempt should be made to enlist the services of individuals, within and without the Society, who might be able and willing to give a brief account of the several institutions in question; such accounts to be printed and published by the Society in a manner presently to be explained.

The second class of beneficent institutions, or those which have not only their centre of collection of funds and administration, but also their sphere of action, in the metropolis, would have to be dealt with in a somewhat different manner. Your Committee would suggest, in reference to these institutions, that an attempt should be made to present a complete and comprehensive view of all the beneficent institutions of the metropolis, from the largest to the smallest. Your Committee are fully aware of the extent and difficulty of such an enterprise; and would not ask the Council to sanction it, by the appointment of a committee, if some preparation had not been already made for it by the publication of Mr. Sampson Low's work on the Charities of London. This work already gives some account of no less than 530 beneficent institutions, and your Committee have ascertained that a list of nearly double that number of institutions is in the possession of Mr. W. H. Johnson. Your Committee, therefore, suggest that the first steps towards the inquiry of which they are now speaking, might be made at the rooms of the Society itself. A classified tabular list might be drawn up under the direction of the Honorary Secretaries, which list might then be submitted to Mr. Johnson for enlargement and revision. It would also be expedient to secure the paid services of Mr. Johnson, or some person similarly qualified, to issue circulars and make personal application to the clergy, and the managers of beneficent institutions, with a view especially of obtaining information respecting the smaller local charities.

With a view of lending weight to such written and personal applications, your Committee attach great importance to the offer







ROUGH TABULAR SKETCH  
OF THE  
BENEFICENT INSTITUTIONS OF THE METROPOLIS.

## 1. Palliative, Curative, and Reformatory.

## PALLIATIVE.

*Poor Law Relief within the Limits of the Metropolis.*

- |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| Homes   | { | a. Houses of Charity.   |
|   |   | b. Sailors' Homes.  |
|   |   | c. Servants' Homes.   |
|   |   | d. Alms Houses and Asylums for the Aged.                                |
|   |   | e. Foundling Hospital.  |
|   |   | f. Orphan Asylums.  |
| Shelter   | { | g. Asylums for the Deaf and Dumb, and Blind.                            |
|   |   | a. Nightly Shelters and Refuges, Dormitories, &c.,<br>Infant Nurseries. |
| Food,<br>Clothing,<br>and<br>Fuel,<br>and<br>Money. | { | a. Soup Kitchens.   |
|   |   | b. Societies for distributing Coal.                                     |
|   |   | c. " " Bread.   |
|   |   | d. " " Clothing.  |
|   |   | e. " " Food, Clothing & Fuel.   |
|   |   | f. District Visiting Societies.   |
|   |   | g. Societies for the Relief of Strangers.                               |
|   |   | h. " " Foreigners.  |
|   |   | i. " " Shipwrecked Mariners.  |
|   |   | j. " " Soldiers.  |
|   |   | k. " " Debtors.   |
|   |   | l. " " Widows.  |
|   |   | m. " " Accidents.   |
|   |   | n. " " Mothers and Infants.   |
| o. Relief afforded by Poor-box at Police Offices.   |   |   |
| p. Societies granting Pensions and Annuities.       |   |   |
| q. Benevolent Societies. Maundy Gifts.              |   |   |

## CURATIVE.—Hospitals.

- |                           |   |                                      |
|---------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| Classes<br>of<br>Persons. | { | a. General.                          |
|                           |   | b. For Women.                        |
|                           |   | c. " Children.                       |
|                           |   | d. " Women and Children.             |
|                           |   | e. " Seamen.                         |
|                           |   | f. " Foreigners.                     |
| Special                   | { | g. Special for Midwifery (Lying-in). |
|                           |   | h. " Fever.                          |
|                           |   | i. " Small-pox                       |
|                           |   | j. " Consumption, &c.                |
|                           |   | k. " Cancer.                         |
|                           |   | l. " Fistula.                        |
|                           |   | m. " Diseases of the Eye.            |
|                           |   | n. " " Skin.                         |
|                           |   | o. " " Joints (Deformities).         |
|                           |   | p. For Incurables.                   |
|                           |   | q. " Convalescents.                  |
|                           |   | r. " Invalids.                       |
|                           |   | s. " Sea-bathing.                    |
|                           |   | t. " Lunatics.                       |
| u. " Idiots.              |   |                                      |
| v. Lock Hospital.         |   |                                      |

## Dispensaries

- |                        |   |                                     |
|------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| Classes of<br>Persons. | { | a. General. Provident Dispensaries. |
|                        |   | b. For Women (Lying-in).            |
|                        |   | c. " Children.                      |
| Special                | { | d. For Diseases of the Eye.         |
|                        |   | e. " " Ear.                         |
|                        |   | f. " " Glands.                      |
|                        |   | g. " Rupture. (Truss Societies.)    |

Supplemental.—Nurses' Training Institutions.

## REFORMATORY.

- a. Bridewells.
- b. Penitentiaries.
- c. Training Institutions.
- d. Societies for Reformation of Criminals.
- e. Societies for Visiting Prisoners.
- f. Ragged School Shoe Black Society.

## 2. Protective, Preventive, and Ameliorative.

## PROTECTIVE.—Of Morals, Life, &amp;c.

- |                           |   |   |
|---------------------------|---|---|
| Moral                     | { | a. Mendicity Society.                         |
|                           |   | b. Society for Suppression of Vice.           |
|                           |   | c. Society for Legal Protection of Women.     |
| Life                      | { | a. Societies for Protection against Drowning. |
|                           |   | b. " " Fire.                                  |
|                           |   | c. " " Shipwreck.                             |
|                           |   | d. " " Small-pox. (Vaccine Institutions.)     |
| Classes<br>of<br>Persons. | { | a. Societies for Protecting Servants.         |
|                           |   | b. " " Dress Makers.                          |
|                           |   | c. " " Slaves (Anti-Slavery).                 |
|                           |   | d. " " Aborigines.                            |
|                           |   | e. " " Animals. (?)                           |
|                           |   | f. Early Closing Association.                 |

## AMELIORATIVE.—Physical.

- |                                |   |  |
|--------------------------------|---|--|
| Im-<br>proved<br>Habits.       | { | a. Baths and Washhouses.               |
|                                |   | b. Model Dwellings.                    |
|                                |   | c. Model Lodging Houses.               |
|                                |   | d. Regulated Public Lodging Houses.    |
|                                |   | e. Labourers' Friend Society (mixed).  |
|                                |   | f. Temperance Societies.               |
|                                |   | g. Sanitary Associations.              |
| Im-<br>proved<br>Eco-<br>nomy. | { | a. Provident Institutions.             |
|                                |   | b. Savings' Banks.                     |
|                                |   | c. Penny Banks.                        |
|                                |   | d. Friendly Societies.                 |
|                                |   | e. Life Assurance for sums under £100. |
|                                |   | f. Loan Societies.                     |
|                                |   | g. Land and Building Societies.        |
|                                |   | h. Trade Co-operative Unions.          |
|                                |   | i. Emigration Societies.               |
|                                |   | j. Sick Clubs.                         |
|                                |   | k. Clothing Clubs.                     |
| l. Coal Clubs.                 |   |  |

## (Moral or Educational.)

- a. Mechanics' Institutes.
- b. Lending Libraries.
- c. People's Colleges.
- d. Working Men's Colleges.
- e. Schools for educating Deaf and Dumb, Blind, Idiots, &c.
- f. Publishing Societies for the Poor.
- g. National, British, Sunday, Infant, and other Charity Schools.
- h. Evening Classes for Young Men.
- i. Missionary Society.
- j. Home Missions.
- k. Scripture Readers' Association.

Note.—A mark of interrogation has been put against this institution which, although generally classed with the charities of London, does not come strictly within the limits prescribed to the Committee.



COMMITTEE  
ON  
BENEFICENT INSTITUTIONS.

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FURTHER REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON INSTITUTIONS FOR  
THE RELIEF, THE BENEFIT, AND THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE  
WORKING CLASSES.

STATISTICAL SOCIETY,  
August 2, 1856.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

THE Committee appointed on the 4th of January, and reappointed, with the addition of Lord Shaftesbury, Lord Stanley, M.P., and Mr. Tottie, on the 25th of the same month, have held several meetings since the date of the last report which they had the honour to present to the Council, and have taken steps to procure information respecting those beneficent institutions, which have their field of operation limited to the metropolis. The Committee premise that they have resolved to define the term "metropolis," as all that district which is under the operation of the Metropolis Local Management Act, comprising the parishes and unions set forth in the tables relating to Poor Law Medical Relief; and further, that, after due consideration of the nature of the work they have in hand, and after large experience of the difficulty which exists in procuring complete information respecting institutions supported by charity, they have restricted their report for the current year to the medical charities of the metropolis. At the same time the Committee must add that they have obtained very extensive information respecting other charities, though not so complete as to justify them at present in laying any results before the Council. This information is embodied in slips, arranged in the tabular form, given at page 12 of this publication, of which slips no less than 572 have been already received from the collector.

The slips relating to the medical charities, having been carefully verified in the Office, have been arranged and tabulated according to the rough tabular sketch given at page 13 of the same publication. These tables, with such preliminary remarks and explanations as, in the opinion of the Committee, give their proper value to the facts contained in them, are now submitted to the Council for their approval.

JOHN WM. TOTTIE,  
WILLIAM FARR,  
WILLIAM A. GUY,  
W. G. LUMLEY.



INTRODUCTORY REMARKS  
ON THE  
MEDICAL CHARITIES OF THE METROPOLIS.

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IN submitting to the Council their first report on the Beneficent Institutions of the Metropolis, restricted, as has been already explained, to that large and important class of institutions designated in the tabular form already submitted to the Council as "Palliative, Curative, and Reformatory," and further restricted to the subdivision designated "Curative," and embracing hospitals and dispensaries, your Committee would begin by offering some remarks on this class of charities, with the view of preventing misapprehension as to the character of the information afforded, and the general results arrived at. In the first place, it ought to be borne in mind that the institutions comprised in this class differ from each other in the objects they contemplate, the machinery they employ for their support, and the form in which they present to the public the results of their operations. Upon each of these heads your Committee would offer a few remarks.

1st. Though it is possible to subdivide the institutions belonging to the "curative" class, as was done in the rough tabular sketch already submitted to the Council, first, into two great classes of Hospitals, or institutions receiving patients within their walls, and Dispensaries, or institutions not so receiving patients, and further subdividing these two leading groups according to the classes of persons relieved, and the diseases and infirmities with which they are afflicted, the several institutions still differ among each other; some of them confining themselves strictly to their own proper functions, and others becoming, so to speak, centres from which other charitable enterprises take their rise. Several of our hospitals, for instance, have Samaritan funds for the relief of the urgent necessities of patients about to leave their walls cured or relieved; others have small branch convalescent establishments in the country. Some of the dispensaries, again, do not restrict themselves to the treatment of patients, but have many of the attributes of district visiting societies.

In setting forth, therefore, the amount of income of the several hospitals and dispensaries, it is not easy, either in a tabular form, or by such brief statements as are consistent with the objects of this Committee, to present results which will be deemed free from objection on the ground either of incompleteness or inaccuracy. A general view of these charities, applicable to rough practical purposes, is all that this Committee is able to present.

2ndly. The necessity, under which most of these institutions lie, of making constant and urgent appeals to the public for support, offers a temptation not easily resisted to substitute estimates for



ascertained facts, to exaggerate the number of objects relieved, and either to adopt, or to persevere in the use of, modes of enumeration, which have the effect of making those objects appear more numerous than they really are. In many of these institutions, for instance, a plan is adopted of renewing the letters of admission at short intervals of time, these letters being registered as patients. It is in this way alone that the very large number of out-patients and casualties reported from some of our hospitals in the course of the year is to be explained. Different usages also prevail in our hospitals regarding the registration of cases known as "casualties," as distinct from patients in regular and continuous attendance. In some hospitals every casualty, however slight, is registered; in others very considerable classes of casual patients, such as those under the care of the dentist, are omitted. The reports of the number of persons relieved are, therefore, often very imperfect, and from the causes now referred to, are apt to err rather by overrating than by understating the number of patients. In consequence also of the fluctuating character of the principal sources of income (namely, annual subscriptions, donations, sermons, public dinners, and legacies, and, in some few instances, contributions from the patients themselves), and the extent to which all these sources of income are affected, either immediately or remotely, by the present or past activity or otherwise of the Committees of Management and the executive officers of the different institutions, the income of one year may differ very widely from that of another. Political and social causes also, such as a state of war, or a state of peace, of commercial prosperity or adversity, and of abundance or scarcity of the prime necessities of life, must exercise an important influence on the support which these institutions receive. These causes, then, tend farther to enhance the difficulties of arriving at complete and satisfactory results. A glance at the tabular forms will also show that it has not been possible to obtain the aggregate report of any one year. The range of years comprised in the report is, however, small; but it must not be forgotten that the results actually presented to the public in this report are those of a single year, or single average of years, within a period of which the years 1852 and 1856 are the limits.

3rdly. Though most of these institutions publish an annual statement of receipts and expenditure, these important returns are not drawn up on any uniform plan, nor is the financial year the same in all cases; and as your Committee have found some difficulty in grouping the items of income of the various institutions under the heads adopted by them, and sanctioned by the Council, the following explanation of the principles which have guided them will not be deemed out of place:—Under the head of *Endowments* are comprised dividends of stock invested in the funds, and rent from houses or land. *Annual Subscriptions* include not only those of individuals, but also those from vestries or from public bodies, or from charitable funds. *Donations* include Life Subscriptions, the produce of extraordinary efforts, such as public dinners, bazaars, concerts, and charity sermons, and the contents of poor boxes. *Miscellaneous Sources* include payment by medical officers for board, students' registration fees, sale of kitchen stuff, old materials, &c., and small payments for



medicine, bandages, crutches, &c., also sums paid for the maintenance of paupers. Balances have been uniformly omitted.\*

Your Committee repeat that they wish it to be understood that the report which they now present, is not the aggregate report of any one year, but the report of a single year, or of an average year, falling within a narrow limit of four or five years; the majority of the reports, as it will be seen, relating to the year 1854.

Your Committee are also called upon to explain that the effort which the Statistical Society is now making to collect and diffuse information on the subject of beneficent institutions is not the first attempt of the kind which has been made; for Mr. Low's work on "The Charities of London," of which the last edition was published in the year 1854, and relates to the years 1852 and 1853, forms a very valuable collection of facts referring to the more important of our charitable institutions; and an elaborate tabular statement has also been issued by the proprietors of the *Christian Times*. The list, however, which your Committee has prepared will be found to embrace a larger number of charities than either Mr. Low's work or the tabular statement just referred to. Your Committee are also able to present a very valuable and necessary supplement to the account of the money raised for the support of these charities, in the shape of a statement furnished by Mr. Lumley, a member of the Committee, and one of the Honorary Secretaries of this Society, of the sums expended in the year ending Lady-day 1855 on such items of the relief afforded to sick paupers, both in and out of our workhouses, as it was possible to separate from the expenditure under the Poor Law on relief generally; also the cost of pauper lunatics sent from the metropolis to asylums and licensed houses; and further, one year's expenditure on vaccination. In estimating the expenditure of the inhabitants of the metropolis on behalf of the sick and destitute poor, and especially in instituting any comparison between the provision made in England and in foreign countries, or in London and in other capitals, it is necessary to take into account this very considerable expenditure under the Poor Law. Many of the hospitals and "*hospices*" in foreign capitals may be said to combine the functions of an English hospital with those of our own Poor Law Board; provision being made in them not only for the care of the sick, but also of the infirm and insane.

Before proceeding to present the results of their labours in a tabular form, your Committee would express the sense they entertain of the courteous manner in which their inquiries have been met by the officials of the greater number of these institutions. They have been able to obtain printed reports or written statements from forty-nine hospitals and fifty-eight dispensaries; and it is only in three instances that returns, more or less complete, have been unattainable, and that after repeated applications, personal and written. A list of these last-named institutions is appended to the tabular form.

The Committee have also to express their obligations to M. Meidinger, of Frankfort; Dr. Julius, of Hamburg; Baron Von

\* The Committee, with the view of assisting future inquiries similar to that in which they are now engaged, suggest a convenient form in which to publish the receipts of our charities. See p. 68.



Czoernig, of Vienna; Sig. Antonio José d'Avila, of Lisbon; Prof. Holst, of Christiania; M. Legoyt, of Paris; M. Ducpetiaux, of Brussels; and M. Dieterici, of Berlin, foreign honorary members, to whom letters were addressed, requesting such information as they could conveniently afford on the subject of the medical charities of their own capitals. Some of their replies have contained useful references to standard works on the subject of medical charities, others have entered into interesting details. The Committee append several of these letters in full.

It only remains for the Committee to present, in as condensed a form as possible, the results of the tables which they have compiled, distinguishing the several classes and sub-classes of medical institutions, and setting forth for each class the money contributed under the several heads, and the number of objects reported as relieved.

#### INCOME.

1. *General Hospitals.*—The fourteen institutions belonging to this class possess an income from realized property to the amount of 109,687*l.*; their annual subscriptions amount to 17,091*l.*; their donations to 16,636*l.*; their legacies to 10,206*l.*; and their miscellaneous sources of income to 1,996*l.* The total income of all these hospitals from every source is 155,616*l.*; and the annual contributions of the public amount to 45,929*l.*

2. *Special Hospitals.*—There are 36 of these institutions, possessing an aggregate income of 117,218*l.*, exclusive of 79,988*l.*, comprised in the fifth column of the table headed "Poor Law Relief." Of this sum of 117,218*l.* endowments and realized property yield 27,140*l.*, annual subscriptions 12,081*l.*, donations 28,702*l.*, legacies 18,993*l.*, miscellaneous sources of income 15,385*l.*, and sales and contributions by patients or their friends 11,333*l.* The difference between the sum of these specified sources of income (113,634*l.*) and the grand total of 117,218*l.*, consists of sources of income not distinctly specified in the reports of the several institutions.

It will be seen that the income of the General and Special Hospitals, taken together, amounts to 155,616*l.*, added to 117,218*l.*, or 272,834*l.*

3. *General Dispensaries.*—Of these institutions, which are 42 in number, the income from all sources is nearly 21,000*l.* The exact sum is 20,988*l.*, made up as follows:—Endowments and realized property 2,282*l.*, annual subscriptions 8,777*l.*, donations 7,746*l.*, legacies 944*l.*, miscellaneous sources 126*l.*, and sales and contributions from patients and their friends 1,113*l.*

4. *Special Dispensaries.*—There are 18 of these institutions, of which the annual income amounts to 8,064*l.*, thus distributed: endowments, &c., 2,098*l.*, annual subscriptions 3,146*l.*, donations 1,792*l.*, legacies 733*l.*, miscellaneous sources of income 168*l.*, and contributions from patients and their friends, &c., 127*l.*

5. *Nurses' Training Institutions.*—These useful institutions, which are auxiliary to our hospitals, have an income of 4,740*l.*, derived chiefly from payments made by wealthy persons for the services of the nurses trained by the institutions. They derive 3,317*l.* from this source; they have 79*l.* of income from realized property, 548*l.* from annual subscriptions, and 796*l.* from donations.



6. *Samaritan and other Funds connected with Hospitals and Dispensaries.*—These funds have an aggregate amount of 1,882*l.*, of which 667*l.* is derived from realized property, 159*l.* from annual subscriptions, 758*l.* from donations, and 298*l.* from contributions in aid, &c.

7. *Poor Law Medical Relief.*—The salaries of medical officers and dispensers, and the charges for such drugs and medical and surgical appliances as are occasionally provided by the guardians, in addition to those salaries, amount to 28,776*l.*

8. *Cost of Maintenance of Pauper Lunatics.*—This amounts to the very considerable sum of 79,988*l.*

9. *Vaccination.*—The sum paid for vaccination—a measure of prevention belonging to a different class of charities from those now under consideration, but not easy to separate from them—is 4,292*l.*

*Summary.*—The annual income of the several medical charities, of such portion of the medical relief under the Poor Law as admits of separation from the general expenditure, of the cost of maintenance of pauper lunatics, and of vaccination, amounts, as will be seen by the following tabular statement, to 423,660*l.*, of which 310,604*l.* consists of voluntary contributions, and 113,056*l.* of sums raised by rates.

	£	£
General Hospitals .....	155,616	
Special Hospitals .....	117,218	
<b>Total Hospitals .....</b>	<b>272,834</b>	
General Dispensaries.....	21,000	
Special Dispensaries .....	8,064	
<b>Total Dispensaries.....</b>	<b>29,064</b>	
Nurses' Training Institutions .....	4,740	
Samaritan and other Funds .....	1,882	
<b>Total of voluntary contributions .....</b>	<b>308,520</b>	
Poor Law Medical Relief .....	28,776	
Pauper Lunatics .....	79,988	
Vaccination.....	4,292	
<b>Total raised by Rates.....</b>	<b>113,056</b>	
<b>Grand Total of Voluntary Contributions and Rates.....</b>	<b>421,576</b>	

Of the charitable contributions properly so called, about 142,000*l.* is derived from realized property, about 41,000*l.* from annual subscriptions, about 52,000*l.* from donations, and about 31,000*l.* from legacies.

If the population of the metropolis be taken at 2,500,000, the voluntary contributions to our medical charities, including the income derived from realized property, will be at the rate of somewhat less than 2*s.* 6*d.* per head. Taking the same basis of calculation, the annual subscriptions will be at the rate of less than 4*d.* per head, the donations of about 4*d.* per head, and the legacies of nearly 3*d.* per head. But if allowance be made for contributions from persons who are not resident within the limits of the metropolis, even these small sums will have to undergo some abatement.



### NUMBER OF OBJECTS RELIEVED.

1. *General Hospitals*.—The fourteen general hospitals admitted into their wards in the course of a year 33,453 in-patients, and treated as out-patients and casual sufferers 313,061 more, making a total of 346,514 patients in a year.

2. *Special Hospitals*.—The thirty-six special hospitals and asylums received in the year 12,355 in-patients, and treated 56,068 out-patients, and, including 19,636 patients not distinctly specified as in or out-patients, a total of 88,059.

The general and special hospitals taken together received 45,808 in-patients, and treated 369,129 out-patients, making a grand total of persons relieved of 434,573, including the 19,636 not classed.

If we assume the population of the metropolis to be 2,500,000, and further assume (what is not strictly correct,) that all the objects relieved belong to the metropolitan districts, and have been received into hospital once only within the year, it would follow that about 1 inhabitant in every 55 is admitted into hospital in the course of a year. On the same assumptions, a number of minor illnesses and accidents with severe cases not admissible into hospital, were treated as out-patients, which would amount to more than 1 in 7 of the whole population; and lastly, if in-patients and out-patients are combined, the proportion relieved will reach the very high figure of nearly 1 in 6.

3. *General Dispensaries*.—The forty-two general dispensaries give a return of 211,016 out-patients treated in a year.

4. *Special Dispensaries*—The eighteen special dispensaries return 21,862 as the number of patients attended in a year.

The general and special dispensaries taken together accordingly give a return of no less than 232,878 patients treated either at their own homes, or at the institutions themselves, in the course of a year.

If these figures may be regarded as correctly representing the benefits conferred by these institutions one year with another, it will follow that little less than 1 in 10 of the inhabitants of London come under the care of these institutions in the course of a year. This calculation is based on the assumptions already employed, as only rough approximations to the truth, that each patient attends for one illness only in the course of the year, and that all the patients are drawn from the metropolitan districts.

The patients attended within a year by our hospitals and dispensaries, taken together, amount to no less than 647,815, which, compared with the population, gives the proportion of more than 1 in 4 (3·75); and it seems not unreasonable to suppose that, assuming the general truthfulness of the reports, but making allowance for faulty modes of registration, and making allowance also for duplicate illnesses, and attendances of patients not residing within the limits of the metropolis, the proportion will not be less than 1 in 5.

### COMPARISON OF ENGLISH AND FOREIGN HOSPITALS.

The Committee would have gladly availed themselves of the opportunity afforded by the letters of their foreign correspondents to institute a comparison between the medical charities of London and



some of the chief continental cities; but the elements of an exact comparison do not exist.

London and Paris, for example, present a striking contrast in the methods which they adopt for affording relief to the sick poor. In London a great part of our medical relief is dispensed at the houses of the poor themselves by the physicians and surgeons attached to our dispensaries. In Paris, on the contrary, comparatively little relief is afforded otherwise than in the hospitals themselves. Thus, in the year 1853, the number of in-patients in hospital in Paris amounted to no less than 91,754 against only 45,808 in hospital in London, this calculation, in the case of London, being exclusive of patients treated in workhouse infirmaries. But, on the other hand, under the system of out-door medical relief recently set on foot in Paris, 102,472 persons received gratuitous attendance, of whom 29,661 would seem to have been visited at their own homes, against upwards of 600,000 patients similarly relieved in London, of which a certainly much more considerable proportion consisted of patients visited at their own homes. The nearest approach to a fair comparison between London and Paris which it seems possible to make, is that afforded by a statement of the sums contributed by the medical charities and the poor rate taken together, placed side by side with a statement of the total expenditure of the Central Board, known in Paris as "*l'Administration Générale d'assistance publique.*"

This comparative statement is contained in the following table:—

<i>London.</i>	£	<i>Paris.</i>	£
Income of Medical Charities	308,520	Expenses of l'Administration	} 560,853
Poor Relief .....	842,380	Générale, year 1853 .....	
	1,150,900		

It will be seen that the incomes of our medical charities, added to that derived from the poor rate, are, as nearly as possible, twice as great as the income of the Central Administration of Paris, devoted to analogous, though not strictly identical purposes; and this disproportion probably represents the ratio of the two populations.

The above sum of 308,520*l.* does not represent the whole amount subscribed, one year with another, towards the support of our medical charities, for it will be seen that no mention is made of existing building-funds, or of the large sums recently expended in founding, re-building, or enlarging hospitals. The building-funds noticed in the column of remarks amount to 64,476*l.*; and though it is not possible to give more than a rough guess at the amount contributed annually for building purposes, it seems not unreasonable to estimate it at, at least, 15,000*l.* We shall not, in any case, depart very widely from the truth if we estimate the annual contributions to our Metropolitan Medical Charities at 325,000*l.*



Name of Institution.	Address.	Date of Foundation.	Year or Average of Years to which Report refers.	Financials		
				From Endowments. Funded and Realized Property.	Annual Subscriptions.	Donations
<i>a</i> St. Bartholomew's Hospital	Smithfield	1547	1854	£ 32,420	£ ....	£ 712
St. Thomas's Hospital	Southwark	1553	1854	25,000 supposed average	....	....
<i>a</i> Westminster Hospital	Broad Sanctuary, opposite Westminster Abbey	Instituted 1719 Incorporated 1836	1855	905	1,172	1,640
Guy's Hospital .....	St. Thomas's Street, Southwark	1724	1854	30,000 supposed average	....	....
<i>a</i> St. George's Hospital	Hyde Park Corner	Instituted 1733 Incorporated 1834	1854	3,824	3,579	605
<i>a</i> London Hospital ....	Whitechapel Road	Incorporated 1740	1854	12,322	960	2,110
<i>a</i> Middlesex Hospital	Charles Street, Tottenham Court Road	1745	1854	4,735	2,013	3,260
Royal Free Hospital	Calthorpe Place, Gray's Inn Road	1828, in Greville Street, Hatton Garden	1853	149	1,707	2,545
North London, or University College Hospital	Upper Gower Street, Bedford Square	Founded 1833	1853	6	934	1,032
Charing Cross Hospital	West Strand, Charing Cross	As dispensary 1819, as Hospital 1834	1854	160	1,100	720
Metropolitan Free Hospital	Devonshire Square, Bishopsgate	1837	1855	....	1,500	....
<i>a</i> King's College Hospital	Portugal Street	1839 Incorporated 1851	1854	126	1,444	2,410
London Homœopathic Hospital	32, Golden Square	1849	1854-5	9	470	56
St. Mary's Hospital	Cambridge Place, Paddington	1850 Proceedings commenced in 1844	1853	31 for chaplain	2,212	1,030



## GENERAL HOSPITALS.

COME.				Number of Persons Annually Relieved or Benefited.			REMARKS.
Legacies.	Miscellaneous.	Sales and Contributions in aid from parties relieved and their friends.	Total.	In-Patients.	Out-Patients.	Total.	
£ 637	£ 169	£ ....	£ 33,938	5,814	73,688	79,502	Extra income, £18,055. Do. expenditure, £17,156.
....	....	....	25,000	4,160	30,606	34,766	
45	113	....	3,875	1,441	12,823	14,264	*Midwifery. Extra receipts, £6,546.
....	....	....	30,000	5,089	30,060	35,149	
1,732	146	....	9,886	3,995	10,264 } 50*}	14,309	
737	46	....	16,175	4,375	18,436	22,811	
700	....	....	10,708	2,601	15,633	18,234	
2,310	....	....	6,711	1,122	35,092	36,214	
751	1,174	....	3,902	1,410	16,505	17,915	£2,000 borrowed.
688	163	....	2,831	1,203	13,798	15,001	
....	....	....	1,500	70	25,000†	25,070	†Average. Premises being enlarged.
1,766	139	....	5,889	1,275	26,419	27,694	Building fund, £51,735.
....	....	....	1,041	194	4,687	4,881	Building fund, £4,632.
840	46	....	4,160	704	‡	704	‡Not given. Special funds, £3,748.

connected with it.



## SPECIAL HOSPITALS. B.—

Name of Institution.	Address.	Date of Foundation.	Year or Average of Years to which Report refers.	From En-	Annual	Donations
				dowments, Funded and Realized Property.	Subscriptions.	
Hospital for Women	Soho Square	1844	1854	£ ...	£ 746	£ 1,162

## C.—HOSPITAL

Hospital for Sick Children	49, Great Ormond Street	1851	1853	59	515	742
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## D.—HOSPITAL FOR

<i>a</i> Samaritan Free Hospital for Women and Children	27, Orchard Street, Portman Square	1847	1853	....	....	....
<i>b</i> Royal Infirmary for Children and Women	Waterloo Bridge Road	1816	1856			

## E.—HOSPITALS

Seamen's Hospital Society	"Dreadnought," moored off Greenwich.	1821 Incorporated 1833	1855	3,110	1,176	2,377
Poplar Hospital	86, King William Street, City East India Dock Gates	1855	1855-6	....	....	400

## F.—HOSPITAL

German Hospital	Dalston Branch Dispensaries: Houndsditch, 336, Oxford Street	1845	1855	59	895	2,062
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*a* Has a Samaritan Fund.

*b* The account of receipts and payments at this hospital is not given, but from a list of subscriptions the trustees of Hoyles' estate contribute 450*l.*, annually: so that the total income may be estimated at



## HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN.

INCOME.				Number of Persons Annually Relieved or Benefited.			REMARKS.
Legacies,	Miscellaneous.	Sales and Contributions in aid from parties relieved and their friends.	Total.	In-Patients.	Out-Patients.	Total.	
£ ....	£ ....	£ ....	£ 1,908	111	5,000*	5,111	* Average. Sale of stock, £86.
FOR CHILDREN.							
....	259	....	1,575	190	4,251	4,441	
WOMEN AND CHILDREN.							
....	....	....	1,423 From all sources.	20  16	7,850  Not stated.	7,870 1,559	Relieved from Samaritan Fund.
FOR SEAMEN.							
2,152	20	....	8,835	2,130	1,650	3,780	Sale of stock, £1,327
....	....	....	400	....	....	1,898	
FOR FOREIGNERS.							
....	37	75	3,128	809	7,732	8,541	Loan, £500.

it appears that the annual subscriptions amount to 232l., and the donations (for five years) to 1055l., 900l., nearly.



## SPECIAL HOSPITALS. G.—

Name of Institution.	Address.	Date of Foundation.	Year or Average of Years to which Report refers.	From Endowments, Funded and Realized Property.		
				Annual Subscriptions.	Donations.	
British Lying-in Hospital	Endell Street, Long-Acre	1749	1855-6	£ 162	£ 200	£ 23
<i>a</i> City of London Lying-in Hospital.	City Road	1750	1855	....	....	1,871
Queen Charlotte's Lying-in Hospital	Manor House, Lisson Green, St. Marylebone	1752	1854	142	373	115
General Lying-in Hospital	York Road, Lambeth	1765 Incorporated 1830	1855	1,176	338	128

## H.—FEVER

London Fever Hospital	Liverpool Road, Islington	1802	1853	528	....	731 Including subscriptions
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## I.—SMALL POX

Small Pox and Vaccination Hospital	Highgate Hill, Upper Holloway	1746	1852	....	....	....
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## J.—HOSPITALS FOR

The Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest	York Place, West Brompton	Instituted 1841 Incorporated 1850	1854	2	2,328	886
City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest	Victoria Park Office—6, Liverpool Street, Finsbury	1848	1855	....	799	4,034

*a* Has a Samaritan Fund.



## LYING-IN HOSPITAL.

INCOME.				Number of Persons Annually Relieved or Benefited.			REMARKS.
Legacies.	Miscellaneous.	Sales and Contributions in aid from parties relieved and their friends.	Total.	In-Patients.	Out-Patients.	Total.	
£ ....	£ 24	£ ....	£ 409	200	....	200	
100	....	....	1,971	433	....	433	
....	47	....	677	213	190	403	
365	42	....	2,049	351	457	808	
<b>HOSPITAL.</b>							
....	1,133	112	2,504	1,132	....	1,132	
<b>HOSPITAL.</b>							
....	....	....	2,161 From all sources.	972	324*	1,296	*Vaccinated. Sale of Stock £917.
<b>CONSUMPTION, &amp;c.</b>							
6,695	27	....	9,938	416	3,641	4,057	Building fund, £673.
31	....	....	4,864	107	4,734	4,841	Hospital opened for in-patients 14th July, 1855.



## SPECIAL HOSPITALS. K.—

Name of Institution.	Address.	Date of Foundation.	Year or Average of Years to which Report refers.	From En-	Annual	Donations.
				dowments, Funded and Realized Property.	Subscriptions.	
Cancer Hospital	West Brompton Office,— 167, Piccadilly	1851	1854	£ ....	£ 282	£ 1,285

## L.—FISTULA

St. Mark's Hospital	City Road	1835	1854	112	395	480
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## M.—HOSPITALS FOR

Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital	Blomfield Street, Moorfields	1804	1852-3	343	191	473
Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital	King William Street, Charing Cross	1816	1853	127	332	520
London Central Ophthalmic Hospital	Gray's Inn Road, corner of Calthorpe Street	1843	1854	3	86	227

## N.—HOSPITAL FOR

Hospital for Diseases of the Skin	25, New Bridge Street, Blackfriars	1841	1855-6	....	100	400
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## CANCER HOSPITAL.

INCOME.				Number of Persons Annually Relieved or Benefited.			REMARKS.
Legacies.	Miscellaneous.	Sales and Contributions in aid from parties relieved and their friends.	Total.	In-Patients.	Out-Patients.	Total.	
£ 4,500	£ ....	£ ....	£ 6,067	136	750	886	

## HOSPITAL.

....	....	....	987	606	....	606	£350. Sale of Stock. Building Fund £4,094.
------	------	------	-----	-----	------	-----	---

## DISEASES OF THE EYE.

918	....	....	1,925	344	10,595	10,939	
263	....	....	1,242	137	5,522	5,659	
....	....	15	331	....	....	3,138	Building Fund £97.

## DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

500	....	400	1,400	....	....	10,654	
-----	------	-----	-------	------	------	--------	--



## SPECIAL HOSPITALS. O.—

Name of Institution.	Address.	Date of Foundation.	Year or Average of Years to which Report refers.	From En- dowments, Funded and Realized Property.		
				Annual Sub- scriptions.	Donations.	
Royal Orthopædic Hospital	315, Oxford Street	1838	1855	£ ....	£ 408	£ ....
Orthopædic Hospital	27, Hatton Garden	1851	1854	....	80	540
Harrison's Spinal In- stitution	2, Middlesex Place, New Road	1829	1853-4	90	77	179

## P.—HOSPITAL FOR

The Royal Hospital	Carshalton 11, Poultry	1854	1854-5	....	341	1,423
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## Q.—HOSPITAL FOR

Metropolitan Conva- lescent Institution	Walton-on-Thames 32, Sackville Street	1840	1855	....	1,022	3,300
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## R.—HOSPITALS FOR

Invalid Asylum	Stoke Newington	1825	1854-5	121	387	145
Home for Confirmed Invalids	Albion Terrace, Ca- nonbury Square	1842	1853	12	135	167

## S.—HOSPITAL FOR

Royal Sea Bathing Infirmary	Margate 4, Dowgate Hill	1796	1854	31	....	1,847 Including subscrip- tions
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## HOSPITALS FOR DEFORMITIES.

INCOME.				Number of Persons Annually Relieved or Benefited.			REMARKS.
Legacies.	Miscellaneous.	Sales and Contributions in aid from parties relieved and their friends.	Total.	In-Patients.	Out-Patients.	Total.	
£ 250	£ 1,422	£ ....	£ 2,080	96	1,500	1,596	Building Fund £873.
....	....	....	620	....	....	922	In and out not specified.
....	....	....	346	....	....	....	Only the total given in report.
<b>INCURABLES.</b>							
....	....	110	1,874	22	....	22	
<b>CONVALESCENTS.</b>							
341	37	....	4,700	....	....	929	
<b>INVALIDS.</b>							
23	....	222	898	....	....	....	Not stated.
5	....	284	603	17	....	17	
<b>SEA BATHING.</b>							
450	115	1,191	3,634	....	....	536	Number given for 1852



## SPECIAL HOSPITALS. T.—

Name of Institution.	Address.	Date of Foundation.	Year or Average of Years to which Report refers.	From Endowments, Funded and Realized Property.	Annual Subscriptions.	Donations.
				£	£	£
Lock Hospital	Westbourne Green	1746	1854	....	663	438

## U.—HOSPITALS

Asylum for Idiots	Red Hill and Colchester Office—29, Poultry	1847	1854	67	....	2,566
Ladies' Institution of the United Kingdom for Female Idiots	Zion House, Turnham Green	1855	1855-6	....	191	68

## V.—HOSPITALS

Bethlem Hospital	Lambeth	1546	1854	16,000 Average	....	....
St. Luke's Hospital	Old Street, St. Luke's	1751	1853	4,996	21	113
Hanwell Lunatic Asylum	Hanwell, Middlesex	1831	1855	....	....	....
Middlesex County Lunatic Asylum	Colney Hatch	1850	1855	....	....	....
Surrey Lunatic Asylum	Wandsworth	....	....	....	....	....



## LOCK HOSPITAL.

INCOME.				Number of Persons Annually Relieved or Benefited.			REMARKS.
Legacies,	Miscellaneous.	Sales and Contributions in aid from parties relieved and their friends.	Total.	In-Patients.	Out-Patients.	Total.	
£ ....	£ ....	£ ....	£ 1,101	408	1,872	2,280	Also £2,367, building fund, and £500, loan.
FOR IDIOTS.							
1,900	250	7,187 including annual sub- scriptions	11,970	259	....	259	Building fund, £5.
....	100	37	396	11	....	11	
FOR LUNATICS.							
....	....	....	16,000	369* 79† 150‡	.... .... ....	598	* Curables. † Incurables. ‡ Criminals paid for by Govern- ment.
500	44	1,700	7,374	264§ 108	.... ....	372	§ Deemed curable.    Incurable. £1,633 raised by sale of stock.
....	29,788 Raised by rates	....	29,788	1,019	....	1,019	Average patients. £23,347 paid by parishes.
....	36,630 Raised by rates.	....	36,630	1,246	....	1,246	£30,074 paid by parishes.
....	25,398 Raised by rates	....	25,398	....	....	....	£19,680 paid by parishes.



## A.—DISPENSARIES,

Name of Institution.	Address.	Date of Foundation.	Year or Average of Years to which Report refers.	From	Annual
				Endowments. Funded and Realized Property.	Subscriptions.
			Average	£	£
Royal General Dispensary	25, Bartholomew Close, Smithfield	1770	1829-1852	230	170
Westminster General Dispensary	Gerard Street, Soho	1774	1852-3	77	....
London Dispensary	21, Church Street, Spitalfields	1777	1855	224	....
Surrey Dispensary	Great Dover Street	1777	1855	257	917
Metropolitan Dispensary	Fore Street, Cripplegate	1779	1853	91	268
Eastern Dispensary	Great Alie Street, Goodman's Fields	1782	1855	286	....
Public Dispensary for the relief of the Sick Poor	Carey Street, Lincoln's-inn Fields	1782	1851-2	108	350
Finsbury Dispensary	Woodbridge Street, Clerkenwell	1780	1855	35	179
<i>a</i> St. Mary-le-bone General Dispensary	77, Welbeck Street	1785	1854	48	352
Western Dispensary	59, Tothill Street, Westminster	1789	1855	161	351
City Dispensary	76, Queen Street, Cheapside	1789	1855	28	365
Tower Hamlets' Dispensary	40, Colet Place, Commercial Road East	1792	1855	16	254
Bloomsbury Dispensary	62, Great Russell Street	1801	1855-6	276	....
Northern Dispensary	Somers Place, West, New Road	1810	1855	17	163
Chelsea, Brompton, and Belgrave Dispensary	41, Sloane Square	1812	1855	31	324
<i>a</i> St. George's and St. James's Dispensary	60, King Street, Golden Square, and Mount Street	1817	1854	31	606
The Royal South London Dispensary	St. George's Cross, opposite Bethlehem Hospital	1821	1855	13	433
Islington Dispensary	1, Church Row, Islington	1821	1854-5	85	....
Stoke Newington Dispensary	High Street, Stoke Newington	1825	1855-6	66	338
Farringdon General Dispensary and Lying-in Charity	17, Bartlett's Buildings, Holborn	1828	1855-6	2	120
Western City Dispensary	29, Fleet Street	1830	1853	25	159

*a* Has a Samaritan Fund.



## GENERAL.

INCOME.					Number of Persons Annually Relieved or Benefited.	REMARKS.
Donations.	Legacies.	Miscellaneous.	Sales and Contributions in aid from parties relieved and their friends.	Total.		
£	£	£	£	£		
100	....	....	100	600	11,000	Annually relieved.
377	....	6	....	460	8,018	
127 Including subscriptions	....	....	....	351	3,000	Cases, about.
434	....	....	....	1,608	5,528	Patients.
236	363	2	....	960	7,370	on books.
194 Including subscriptions	....	....	....	480	2,205	Cases.
408	21	....	....	887	6,000	Patients.
10	....	....	....	224	5,000	Annually, about.
26	90	....	....	516	2,949	Cases.
198	....	....	23	733	7,706	Patients.
116	....	....	....	509	13,695	Patients.
....	....	4	....	274	2,603	
354 Including subscriptions	....	....	....	630	6,998	Patients.
71	....	22	....	273	1,764	Patients.
63	40	....	....	458	8,298	Patients.
324	....	....	....	961	10,431	
142	....	....	....	588	3,549	Patients.
608 Including subscriptions	....	....	....	693	9,815	Out.
93	....	....	....	497	3,391	Raised by sale of stock, £380.
164	....	....	....	286	8,103	1,290 new members admitted in 1855.
282	....	....	....	466	1,805	General cases.
					72	Midwifery.



## A.—DISPENSARIES,

Name of Institution.	Address.	Date of Foundation.	Year or Average of Years to which Report refers.	From Endowments, Funded and Realized Property.	
				Annual Subscriptions.	Annual Subscriptions.
Western General Dispensary	9, Lisson Grove, South, New Road	1830	1853	£ ....	£ 776
Royal Pimlico Dispensary and Lying-in Charity	30, Upper Belgrave Place, Pimlico	1832	1855	....	350
St. Mary-le-bone Provident Dispensary	6, Charlotte Street, Portland Place	1833	1854	12	67
Blenheim Street Free Dispensary and Infirmary	Blenheim Street, Oxford Street	1836	1855	....	35
Paddington Provident Dispensary	104, Star Street, Cambridge Terrace	1837	1855	....	113
St. Pancras Royal General Dispensary	26, Burton Crescent	1837	1854-5	30	223
Kensington Dispensary	Church Street, Kensington	1840	1855	....	396
<i>a</i> Holloway and North Islington Dispensary	Palmer Place, Lower Holloway	1840	1855	18	....
Portland Town Free Dispensary	Henry Street, Portland Town	1844	1854-5	....	222
St. John's Wood and Portland Town Provident Dispensary	1, Henstridge Villas, Ordnance Road	1844	1855	....	182
Camden Town Dispensary	Camden Street	1848	1854-5	....	92
Clapham General Dispensary	Manor Street, Clapham	1849	1855	....	452
City of London and East London Dispensary	40, Wilson Street, Finsbury	1849	1854	....	49
Queen Adelaide's Dispensary for the Sick Poor of Bethnal Green	8, Wilmot Square, Bethnal Green Road	1849	1855	8	179
St. Paul and St. Barnabas Dispensary	67, Upper Ebury Street	1849	1855-6	15	....
<i>a</i> North Pancras Provident Dispensary	30, Hawley Crescent, Camden Town	1850	1853	....	....
Pimlico and West London General Dispensary	11, Shaftesbury Terrace, Pimlico	1850	1853	60	61
Brixton, Streatham Hill, and Herne Hill Dispensary	Church Road, Brixton	1850	1854-5	7	....
Central Pancras Provident Dispensary	112, Drummond Street	1853	1854-5	....	....
West London Dispensary	29, Duke Street, Manchester Square	1855	1855-6	....	100
Westbourne Dispensary	16, Albert Terrace, Bishop's Road	1855	1855-6	25	131

*a* Has a Samaritan Fund.



GENERAL, *continued.*

INCOME.					Number of Persons Annually Relieved or Benefited.	REMARKS.
Donations.	Legacies.	Miscellaneous.	Sales and Contributions in aid from parties relieved and their friends.	Total.		
£	£	£	£	£		
214	....	....	....	990	13,842	
172	....	....	....	522	5,271	
2	....	....	313	394	3,596	Patients.
175	....	20	....	230	6,564	
....	....	....	318	431	7,261	Patients.
96	300	....	....	649	2,276	Admitted.
171	10	....	....	577	4,595	Patients.
706 Including subscriptions	....	....	....	724	8,189	Patients. Building fund, £1,395. Convalescent fund, £33
54	120	....	....	396	2,954	Patients.
46	....	....	98	326	1,051	Cases. £250 borrowed.
41	....	....	....	133	779	Patients.
9	....	....	....	461	3,564	
298	....	2	171	520	3,994	Patients.
69	....	....	....	256	1,748	Patients.
392	....	....	32	439	3,383	Cases. 225 Members.
64 Including subscriptions	....	....	....	64	....	Members' fund, £276.
....	....	....	58	179	5,000	Annually, about.
294 Including subscriptions	....	....	....	301	3,200	
....	....	70 from all sources	....	70	....	No statement.
500	....	....	....	600	2,000	Patients.
116	....	....	....	272	2,449	Cases.



## DISPENSARIES, SPECIAL.

Name of Institution.	Address.	Date of Foundation.	Year or Average of Years to which Report refers.	From	Annual
				Endowments. Funded and Realized Property.	Subscriptions.
Royal Maternity Charity	Office — 17, Little Knight- rider Street, Doctors' Commons	1757	1854	£ 1,099	£ ....
Charlotte Street General Lying-in and Sick Dispensary	10, Russell Place, Fitzroy Square	1778	1854-5	....	110
Newman Street General Lying-in Institution	90, Newman Street	1787	1855-6	....	120
<i>a</i> Queen Adelaide and British Ladies' Institution	13, Chapel Place, Cavendish Square	1829	1850	....	146
Paddington Maternity	16, Cambridge Street, Hyde Park	1848	1855-6	....	75
C.—DISPENSARIES FOR					
Royal Infirmary for Diseases of the Eye	Cork Mews, Cork Street	1804	1854-5	....	151
North London Infirmary for Diseases of the Eye	31, Charlotte Street, Portland Place	1843	1853	....	106
D.—DISPENSARY FOR					
Royal Dispensary for Diseases of the Ear	10, Dean Street, Soho	1816	1855	....	73
F.—DISPENSARIES FOR					
National Truss Society	86, King William Street, City	1786	1855	25	....
Rupture Society	27, Grosvenor Street	1804	1855	176	246
City of London Truss Society	76, Queen Street, Cheapside	1807	1855	528	1,440

*a* Has a Samaritan Fund.



## B.—LYING-IN.

INCOME.					Number of Persons Annually Relieved or Benefited.	REMARKS.
Donations.	Legacies.	Miscellaneous.	Sales and Contributions in aid from parties relieved and their friends.	Total.		
£ 289 Including subscriptions	£ 233	£ ....	£ ....	£ 1,621	2,876	Patients.
....	....	....	....	110	200	
110	....	....	....	230	174	Average.
....	....	....	....	146	150	
7	....	....	....	82	100	

## DISEASES OF THE EYE.

78	....	....	....	229	2,002	
....	....	....	....	106	2,474	

## DISEASES OF THE EAR.

27	....	....	....	100	640 503	Cured. Relieved.
----	------	------	------	-----	------------	---------------------

## RUPTURE.

120	....	....	....	145	360	Supplied annually.
27.	....	....	....	449	883	
201	500	....	....	2,669	5,420	



## DISPENSARIES, SPECIAL.

Name of Institution.	Address.	Date of Foundation.	Year or Average of Years to which Report refers.	From Endowments. Funded and Realized Property.	
				Annual Subscriptions.	
Western Dispensary for Diseases of the Skin	21A, Charlotte Street, Fitzroy Square	1851	1854	£ ....	£ 48

## H.—DISPENSARIES FOR

Royal Infirmary for Asthma, Consumption, and other Diseases of the Chest	9, Regent Place, City Road	1814	1855	172	231
Margaret Street Dispensary for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest	26, Margaret Street, Regent Street	1847	1855	....	95

## I.—DISPENSARY FOR

Institution for the Cure and Relief of Glandular Diseases	12, Clifford Street, Bond Street	1820	1820-56	....	....
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## J.—DISPENSARY FOR

<sup>a</sup> Spinal Hospital	Portland Road and Upper Norton Street	1836	1855-6	....	....
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<sup>a</sup> Closed since Report was obtained.



## G.—DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

INCOME.					Number of Persons Annually Relieved or Benefited.	REMARKS.
Donations.	Legacies.	Miscellaneous.	Sales and Contributions in aid from parties relieved and their friends.	Total.		
£ 63	£ ....	£ ....	£ 99	£ 210	530	Relieved.

## DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

231	....	....	....	634	2,500	
176	....	108	....	379	295 726 158	Cured. Relieved. Attending.

## GLANDULAR DISEASES.

....	....	50	....	50	100	Average.
------	------	----	------	----	-----	----------

## DISEASES OF THE JOINTS.

230 Including subscriptions	....	....	....	230	1,324	
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## DISPENSARIES, SPECIAL.

Name of Institution.	Address.	Date of Foundation.	Year or Average of Years to which Report refers.	L.—NURSES'	
				From Endowments. Funded and Realized Property.	Annual Subscriptions.
London Mesmeric Infirmary	36, Weymouth Street	1849	1854-5	£ 49	£ 259
Hahnemannian Medical Institution and Dispensary	Welbeck Street	....	1854-5	49	46
L.—NURSES'					
The Institution for Nursing Sisters	4, Devonshire Square, Bishopsgate	1840	1854-5	28	244
Training Institution for Nurses	Queen Square, Westminster	1848	1855-6	51	304

The following is a list of the Medical Charitable Institutions from

Royal Kent Dispensary .....

Metropolitan Hospital for Diseases of the Ear .....

The Portuguese Jews' Hospital, Mile-End Road, will be



## K.—MESMERIC AND HOMŒOPATHIC.

INCOME.					Number of Persons Annually Relieved or Benefited.	REMARKS.
Donations.	Legacies.	Miscellaneous.	Sales and Contributions in aid from parties relieved and their friends.	Total.		
£ 233	£ ....	£ 10	£ ....	£ 551	247	Average.
...	....	....	28	123	400	

## TRAINING INSTITUTIONS.

....	....	....	2,460	2,732	70	Sisters. Average.
796	....	....	857	2,008	58	Members.

which the Committee have not succeeded in obtaining returns:—

Greenwich Road.  
32, Sackville Street.

found among the Asylums for the aged.



## SAMARITAN AND OTHER FUNDS CONNECTED

Name of Fund.	Address.	Date of Foundation.	Year or Average of Years to which Report refers.	From	Annual
				Endowments. Funded and Realized Property.	Subscriptions.
Incurables' Fund	Westminster Hospital	....	1855	£ ....	£ ....
Lithotriptic Fund	Ditto	....	1855	....	....
Convalescent Fund	St. George's Hospital	....	1854	138	83
Samaritan Society	London Hospital	....	1854-5	431	25
Samaritan Fund	Middlesex Hospital	....	1854	48	....
Benevolent Society	University College Hospital	....	1852-4 Average	....	....
Samaritan Fund	King's College Hospital	....	....	....	....
Convalescent Fund	St. Mary's Hospital	....	1853	....	....
Maternity Fund	St. Mary's Hospital	....	1853	....	....
Samaritan Fund	Samaritan Free Hospital for Women and Children	....	1854	....	....
Convalescent Fund	German Hospital, Dalston	....	1855	7	4
Samaritan Fund	City of London Lying-in Hospital	....	1853-4	....	....
Rose Fund	Consumption Hospital, Brompton	....	1854	38	27
Samaritan Fund	St. Mary-le-bone General Dispensary	....	1854	....	20
Samaritan Fund	St. George's and St. James's Dispensary	....	1854	4	....
Convalescent Fund	Holloway and North Islington Dispensary	....	1853-4	1	....
Linen Fund	Queen Adelaide and British Ladies' Institution	....	1850	....	....
Members' Fund	North Pancras Provident Dispensary	....	1853	....	....



## WITH HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

INCOME.					Number of Persons Annually Relieved or Benefited.	REMARKS.
Donations.	Legacies.	Miscellaneous.	Sales and Contributions in aid from parties relieved and their friends.	Total.		
£	£	£	£	£		
....	....	....	....	....	....	Included in return.
....	....	....	....	....	....	Ditto
126	....	....	21	368	....	
55	....	....	1	512	564	
39	....	....	....	87	468	
Including subscriptions						
14	....	....	....	14	....	
....	....	....	....	....	....	
....	....	....	....	....	....	Included in return.
....	....	....	....	....	....	Ditto
....	....	....	....	....	....	Ditto
8	....	....	....	19	....	
275	....	....	....	275	....	
38	....	....	....	103	....	
5	....	....	....	25	....	
159	....	....	....	163	....	
Including subscriptions						
34	....	....	....	35	....	
Including subscriptions						
5	....	....	....	5	....	
Including subscriptions						
....	....	....	276	276	597	Members.



## POOR LAW RELIEF IN THE METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.

The following table exhibits the cost of medical relief out of the poor rate, for the year ending March 25th, 1855:—

Names of Parishes and Unions in the Metropolitan District.	Number of Parishes.	Population in 1851.	Cost of Medical Relief for year ending Mar. 25, 1855.	Number of Pauper Lunatics on Jan. 1, 1855.	Cost of Maintenance of Pauper Lunatics in Asylums and Licensed Houses for the year ending Mar. 25, 1855.	Number of Persons Vaccinated at the cost of the Poor Rate in the year ending Sept. 29, 1855.	Cost of such Vaccination.
<b>MIDDLESEX.</b>			£		£		£
Bethnal Green .....	1	90,193	778	93	2,380	3,791	308
Chelsea .....	1	56,538	1,398	80	2,079	1,137	102
Clerkenwell .....	1	64,778	455	70	1,916	1,152	105
Fulham Union .....	2	29,646	403	42	986	689	62
George, St., East .....	1	48,376	506	77	2,158	860	50
George, St., Hanover Square .....	1	73,230	1,377	85	2,249	980	102
Giles, St., and St. Geo., Bloomsb. ....	2	54,214	924	64	1,703	778	63
Hackney Union .....	2	58,429	494	83	1,630	1,554	157
Hampstead .....	1	11,986	136	21	538	179	49
Holborn Union .....	3	*45,678	637	63	1,751	972	72
Islington .....	1	95,329	1,655	87	2,154	2,610	142
James, St. ....	1	36,406	781	74	2,136	484	40
Kensington .....	1	44,053	1,013	55	1,279	744	76
London, City, Union .....	98	55,932	1,125	103	2,282	484	35
London, East, Union .....	4	44,406	559	59	1,859	955	70
London, West, Union .....	7	†28,367	519	27	1,132	598	47
Luke's, St. ....	1	54,055	1,112	72	1,859	695	93
Margaret, St., and St. John .....	2	65,609	1,446	104	2,697	1,487	120
Martin, St., in-the-Fields .....	1	24,640	300	81	2,280	404	54
Mary-le-bone, St. ....	1	157,696	1,534	197	6,739	2,946	354
Paddington .....	1	46,305	189	35	828	736	71
Pancras, St. ....	1	166,956	1,347	194	5,100	3,603	219
Poplar Union .....	2	47,162	581	55	1,235	2,171	147
Shoreditch .....	1	109,257	824	165	4,056	3,189	214
Stepney Union .....	5	110,775	929	171	4,209	2,398	183
Strand Union .....	6	‡44,263	501	103	2,590	880	64
Whitechapel Union .....	9	§78,271	540	104	2,790	2,396	174
<b>SURREY.</b>							
Bermondsey .....	1	48,128	328	41	767	1,104	66
Camberwell .....	1	54,667	580	58	1,247	1,178	89
George, St., Southwark .....	1	51,824	905	59	1,593	1,128	80
Lambeth .....	1	139,325	952	191	4,059	2,260	247
Newington, St. Mary .....	1	64,816	1,665	107	2,136	1,151	125
Olave, St., Union .....	3	19,375	120	32	743	404	5
Rotherhithe .....	1	17,805	234	42	1,079	522	36
Saviour, St., Union .....	2	35,731	371	43	1,005	972	113
Wandsworth and Clapham Union .....	6	50,764	705	93	1,924	1,110	127
<b>KENT.</b>							
Greenwich Union .....	4	99,365	695	103	2,332	2,299	175
Lewisham Union .....	7	34,835	158	21	488	666	56
Total .....	186	2,359,185	28,776	3,154	79,988	51,666	4,292

\* Exclusive of 943 persons in the extra-parochial places of Lincoln's Inn, Gray's Inn, Staple Inn, Furnival's Inn, and the Charter-house.

† Exclusive of 423 persons in the extra-parochial places of the Inner Temple, Bernard's Inn, Serjeant's Inn, (Fleet Street,) and Thavies Inn.

‡ Exclusive of 197 persons in the extra-parochial places of the Middle Temple, Serjeant's Inn, (Chancery Lane,) Clifford's Inn, and New Inn.

§ Exclusive of 882 persons in the extra-parochial place of the Tower of London, and 606 military in the Tower Barracks.



*Notes.* The total cost of relief, in the above district, for the year ending March 25, 1855, was 842,380*l.*, which includes the medical relief. In the above table, the medical relief only comprises the salaries of medical officers and dispensers, and the charges for such drugs and medical and surgical appliances as are occasionally provided by the Guardians, in addition to those salaries. It does not comprise the cost of the lodging, general attendance, nurses, ordinary maintenance, and extra diet or clothing supplied to the sick poor, these charges being included in the general relief, and not being capable of being distinguished. It is proper to observe that one moiety of the medical relief of most of the above parishes and unions, is repaid by the treasury, out of the general revenues of the country, but some of the larger parishes decline to apply for the repayment.

The population, which is stated above at 2,359,185, should be corrected with reference to the annual increase, and in the year 1855 would therefore be about 2,500,000.

In the above table the cost of lunatics to the Parish of St. Pancras is estimated from the return of the weekly cost given on the 1st January, 1855, according to the statute 16 and 17 Victoria, c. 97, as the actual cost has not been obtained.

(Signed) W. G. LUMLEY.

August 7th, 1856.

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## FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

*Paris.* BY M. LEGOYT.

SIR,

*Paris, 24th May, 1856.*

I WAS absent from Paris, when your letter of the 5th inst. reached its destination. I lose no time in sending to you the information on the medical charities of Paris of which you are in search.

We have now, in this capital, fifteen hospitals, of which nine are general and six special, which have been founded either by kings, by private persons, or by the municipal authorities. In these fifteen hospitals I do not include the Foundling Hospital.

We have besides these, seven *hospices*, or houses of refuge for poor, decayed, incurable old people, and poor lunatics of both sexes. Of these, three are endowed, or founded by private benefactors; the remaining four are of royal or municipal foundation.

All these establishments are under the management of a central board, (*l'administration générale d'assistance publique*), whose director, a paid functionary, is appointed by the Secretary of State of the Home Department, and assisted by a council of control, (*conseil de surveillance*), whose members (not paid) are also appointed by the same Secretary of State.

In all the hospitals, patients are admitted on the order of a central medical committee, after being inspected at the office, or directly on the order of one of the physicians of the hospital. The



Committee sits day and night. The admission and treatment are entirely free; but in every hospital there are some beds in private rooms for patients able to pay a very moderate sum (1 franc 50 cents per diem), but not rich enough to be treated at their own homes with the requisite care.

Admission into the *hospices*, where the patient remains for life, is granted on a special decision of the director, and in some cases of the Secretary of State for the Home Department. This favour is generally granted to poor persons who have themselves been in the public service, or whose relations have been so employed.

To the fifteen free hospitals must be added a municipal paying hospital (*maison de santé*), where patients are admitted at a moderate charge, varying from two francs in the common wards, to five francs in private rooms. This hospital is also under the direction of the central board. Lastly, we have a special medical establishment, called the House of Convalescence, also under the management of the central board.

I purposely omit the asylums (*maisons de retraite*) for aged persons of both sexes, who can pay an annual sum fixed by the rules, these asylums not properly falling under the head of medical charities.

The total number of beds was, in 1854,—

In Hospitals.....	7,026
In Hospices .....	8,592
Total.....	15,618

It is only since January 1st, 1854, that the central board has instituted a system of out-door medical relief. The patients receive, gratuitously, medical advice and medicines at their own homes. They are visited by 159 physicians, of whom 131 receive a salary of 600 francs (24*l.*), and 28 a salary of 1,000 francs (40*l.*). Gratuitous medical advice is also given on fixed days at every charity-house of the twelve municipal districts (*arrondissements*) of the city.

The number of in-patients in the hospitals in 1853, (an ordinary year, the cholera having broken out in 1854, and the official report for 1855 not having yet been published), was 91,754.

The number of out-patients in 1854, (the first year of the institution), was 29,661. The number of cases in which gratuitous medical advice was given, in 1854, was 102,472.

The total number of persons in the *hospices* in 1853, was 21,941.

The expenses, in 1853, were as follows:—

	Francs.	£
Expenses relating specially to the hospitals, <i>maison de santé</i> and <i>maison de convalescence</i> , included .....	5,391,614	or 215,664
„ to the <i>hospices</i> .....	3,948,323	or 157,933
„ of general management.....	631,168	or 25,246
„ of general Establishments } for the use of hospitals and <i>hospices</i> , (central cellars, bake-house, slaughter-house, and dispensary) .....	28,161	or 1,125
Total.....	Fr. 9,999,266	or £399,968



The receipts of the central board are of various sorts, and are not all applicable to the medical charities.

The receipts accruing to the board from various sources, (rents of houses and rural estates, interest of money invested in the public funds, and otherwise, &c., &c.,) were—

	Francs.	or	£
In 1853 .....	9,583,148		383,326
To these must be added the annual municipal grant	4,438,181		177,527
	Fr. 14,021,329		£560,853

(Signed) A. LEGOYT.

*Hamburg.* BY DR. JULIUS.

SIR,

*Hamburg, 29th May, 1856.*

IN answer to your circular letter, dated 24th April, I have the pleasure to give you the following short account of the different hospitals of this city, which contains at present, in its walls and in the two suburbs, St. George's and St. Paul's, about 170,000 inhabitants.

1. *The General Hospital.*—It was built in 1823, with all the improvements then known, or shortly after that time coming into use, viz., water-closets, a sufficient and extensive supply of water from the public water-works, gas-lights, &c. This Hospital was originally destined and built for 1,000 beds, with the intention of erecting on the hospital grounds another division and block of buildings for lunatics; but when the first division was finished, the funds were exhausted, and the unhappy lunatics were *badly enough* located in some parts of the division for ordinary patients, where they have since remained, notwithstanding that excellent grounds were purchased about twelve years ago, an English mile from the city, for erecting there a *separate* Lunatic Asylum. These fields are lying still unemployed, and the population of both city and suburbs, having rapidly increased since 1823, the General Hospital is now filled in summer by 1,600, in winter by 1,800 inmates and patients of all kinds. This deplorable state of things at length induced the governors of the hospital, last year, to take steps to obviate the inconvenience. A proposal was first made to erect a separate asylum for the 500 or 600 lunatics, on the above-mentioned rural grounds, as was called for and earnestly petitioned by 51 medical men of Hamburg, of the longest standing and largest practice; (a proposal that was defended by me, one of their number, in a printed pamphlet), but they resolved, instead of this plan, to erect two large additional wings on the same old limited territory of the General Hospital, near to two gates of the suburb, with an immense thoroughfare. Through this miserable contrivance, suggested by the first physician of the hospital, 1,800 patients of all kinds and descriptions will be henceforth under his control, and form a motley, ungovernable multitude, deprived of the principal means for the



cure of lunatics,—field and garden labour, workshops, &c., &c. The two new wings will be finished next autumn.

Only a small portion of the patients of the General Hospital, (about 28 per cent.), can afford to pay the expense of maintaining and curing them; the others are supported by the revenue of the Hospital, derived from funded property, and by an annual grant from the treasury of the city. Last year, 1855, in consequence of the high prices of provisions, the total expenditure for an average daily population of 1,695 (among whom the nurses and a large number of incurable invalids are comprised), was 413,442 marks currency, (24,320*l.*); whereof 234,000 marks, (13,765*l.*) were furnished by a grant from the city.

The daily general expenditure *per head* was 12 F. shillings (10 pence British money), 5*s.* 6*d.* of which, or 10½ shillings, being 8½ pence, being reimbursed by those who can afford to pay. When the prices fall we hope that a daily payment of 10 shillings (8 pence), will be sufficient for the maintenance of the paying patients.

2 and 3. *The Female and the Male Freemasons' Hospitals.*—These are only small hospitals, the one for 36, the other for 24 patients, being erected in 1797, principally for servants, who are sent there when they are ill, paying annually a crown, (5 shillings,) and the expenses for their treatment, food, &c.

These two hospitals are supported by voluntary subscriptions, only 10 per cent. of the total expenditure being supplied by real property. Only a few patients in narrow circumstances are gratuitously supported. In 1855, the average daily expense per head was, in the female hospital, 16 shillings (14 pence), and in the male hospital, 18 shillings (15¼ pence British).

*The Jews' Hospital*, in the western suburb of the city (St. Paul's), was built in 1840, for 100 patients of both sexes, at the sole expense of a single individual, Mr. Solomon Heine, a Jewish banker. It is amply and constantly provided with *all* the improvements of the age, by the son of the founder, Mr. Charles Heine. Those patients who are poor are treated at the expense of the Jewish congregation; those who can afford it must pay. In 1855 the average daily expenditure per head was 15 shillings (13 pence British).

5. *The Children's Hospital*, in the eastern suburb (St. George's),—where, likewise, the General Hospital and most of the modern charitable institutions of Hamburg are located,—has 24 beds for sick children of the poor, and is governed by a committee of the subscribers, who defray all the expenses.

*The Lying-in Hospital*, in the city, accommodates from 20 to 30 women, most of them unmarried; married wives of the poor being treated at their respective homes by the physicians of the General Poor Administration.

After having thus stated all that I think you will want at present, I shall be always happy and ready to give you, for the service of the Statistical Society, any further information you may desire. I trust you will soon publish a new and useful work on the charities of your metropolis, still more complete than that of Mr. Anthony Highmore, whom I had the pleasure of seeing when I was in London the first time, in 1825.

(Signed)

N. H. JULIUS, M.D.



*Frankfort-on-the-Maine.* BY HENRY MEIDINGER.

FEW towns in Germany, of the same size and population, can boast of a greater number of benevolent and charitable institutions than Frankfort.

The charities for affording medical treatment and relief are of the following description:—

1. *The Holy Ghost Hospital* (Heilige Geist Hospital), for all *strangers* (non-citizens) of the Christian persuasion. This is our chief and richest hospital, founded more than 600 years ago; the earliest record of its existence is dated 15th February, 1278. The old building was pulled down in 1839, and a new and much larger and handsomer building erected, in an airy situation, at the east end of the town, at an actual cost of 281,830 florins, (about 23,500*l.* sterling). The new building has a front of 235 feet, with two statues at the entrance, representing a sick and a convalescent person, and two wings of 170 feet each, and in the interior 18 large rooms and 8 reserve rooms, capable of making up 280 beds. (The usual number of beds is about 200.)

Every patient is admitted and treated at this hospital free of expense, with the exception of such *Christian* servants as serve in *Jewish* families. This restriction is a great anomaly, and should be removed as soon as possible, being quite at variance with the present enlightened state of society.

The average number of patients admitted into the Holy Ghost Hospital since 1826, was—

During the period of 1826 to 1855 .....	1,222	per annum.
„ 1836 to 1845 .....	1,733	„
„ 1846 to 1854 .....	2,270	„

The largest number of in-patients, at one time, was on 30th January, 1848, viz. 270.

The total number from 1826 to 1853, was 47,628, of which

41,669, or 87·1 per cent.	were cured.
3,364, or 6·9 „	half cured.
2,595, or 5·4 „	died.

The average expense for each in-patient in the year 1853, amounted to 34½ kreutzers (about 1*s.* English) per day. The chief part of the in-patients consists of male servants, day labourers, tradespeople, (journeymen), &c.; and, with regard to females, of cooks, housemaids, &c.

*Out-patients* have advice and medicines administered daily in their own dwellings by six physicians and three surgeons (Armenärzte), paid by the hospital. All cases which require immediate aid are admitted at any hour of the day or night without recommendation.

The number of out-patients is on an average about 1,100 a year; of which nearly half the number belong to the populous suburb of Sachsenhausen.\*

* Frankfort has about .....	56,000	inhabitants.
The suburbs about .....	7,000	„
The 8 villages belonging to Frankfort....	10,000	„
	<hr/>	
Total.....	73,000	„



Nothing has been published as yet by the administration or board about the financial state, *i. e.*, income and expenditure of this hospital, (although the hospital belongs to the community of Frankfort); but it is known that its capital, consisting chiefly of landed property in the Frankfort territory, is very considerable, and amounts to considerably above 1,000,000 florins, or above 100,000*l.* sterling. (The writer of these lines is constantly urging publicity in all our charities, the want of which may lead to irregularities and abuses more or less.) The expense of the Holy Ghost Hospital is chiefly defrayed by the yearly interest of its capital.

At the head of the medical department stand a physician and a surgeon residing in town, with two assistant-physicians and one assistant-surgeon residing in the house.

A nurse is appointed for each room, containing 11 beds. The beds have mattresses, blankets, and light feather-quilts (for cover). The mattresses are divided into three parts. Bed curtains are not in use in the charities of Frankfort. The bedsteads are made of wood.

2. *Hospital for the Citizens of Frankfort* (Senckenbergisches Bürger-Hospital), founded by a wealthy and philanthropic physician of Frankfort, Johann Christian Senckenberg, who erected the present building at his own cost during the years 1763-1778, but did not live to see it completed: he fell from the mason's scaffolding that surrounded the new building, in 1772, and was taken up in a dying state. With this hospital is connected a medical institution, an anatomical theatre,\* a botanical garden with hothouse, a chemical laboratory, a good library of about 20,000 volumes (containing the united libraries of the Medical Institution, Society of Natural History, Society of Natural Philosophy, Society of Geography and Statistics), a lecture-room, and the fine collections of natural history, (Senckenbergisches Museum), with Dr. Ruppell at its head.

Large donations and legacies have been made in favour of this hospital since 1778, among which the sum of 100,000 florins by a bookseller and printer of this town, Joh. Carl Bronner, who died in 1812. This sum is destined for six old citizens, as pensioners, not under the age of sixty years, each pensioner having a separate room in the hospital. A new legacy of 50,000 florins has been added to it, in 1854, by another wealthy citizen, of the name of Kröger (formerly a goldsmith and jeweller), for the reception of some more old pensioners into the hospital.

The sum left by Dr. Senckenberg, for the *Medical Institution* (for which a separate old building, containing the library and the dwellings of the physician and gardener, is appropriated, at a little distance from the hospital), was 134,581 florins, to which have also been added since several legacies of hospital-physicians and others, and the legacy of the late hospital-physician, Dr. Chr. Neeff (1849), of 35,000 florins.

A new Microscopical Society was formed in 1855, chiefly by physicians, who hold their meetings in the buildings of the medical institution. In the lecture-room, lectures are constantly given on anatomy, botany, natural history, natural philosophy, geography, and statistics,

\* Museum of Anatomy.



The following table shows the number of patients admitted into the Senckenberg Hospital, in the years 1845-55, free of expense:—

Year.	Men.	Women.	Of which Died.		Remained under Treatment on 30th June of each year.
			Men.	Women.	
1845.....	257	181	34	44	37
1846.....	254	199	30	37	40
1847.....	314	174	40	37	64
1848.....	328	172	38	39	35
1849.....	261	136	27	31	46
1850.....	303	149	48	30	45
1851.....	365	192	38	32	48
1852.....	231	127	24	24	50
1853.....	387	228	31	41	59
1854.....	417	273	47	33	39
1855.....	425	264	33	34	44

Among the 689 patients in 1855 were, with regard to confession:

579 Lutherans  
24 Calvinists

85 Catholics  
1 German Catholic.

*Out-patients* are not attended at the Senckenberg Hospital.

At the head of the medical department stand a physician and a surgeon. Up to 1849, the hospital-physician was to be unmarried, and to live in the house (according to the regulation of the founder), but after the death of the late hospital-physician, in 1849, a new arrangement has been made, by which the head physician may reside in town and be married, whilst an assistant-physician is to reside in the house for urgent cases.

A new wing is to be added to the present hospital, and will soon be erected.

The medical institution is in possession of a fine collection of oil paintings (portraits) of the chief physicians of Frankfort. Those who should wish to become nearer acquainted with the life and writings of these physicians, will find ample information in an interesting work published in 1847, by Dr. Wm. Stricker, under the title "Geschichte der Heilkunde in Frankfurt O. M."

3. *Hospital for Leprous and other people affected with Contagious Diseases*, (Rochus-Hospital oder Hospital für Unreine.)—As early as the year 1345 there is on record an hospital for leprosy near Frankfort (about one English mile from the town), under the name of the "Sonder Siech zu den guten Leuten, oder guten Leute Hof," (secluded hospital of the good people, called Samaritan brothers). Leprosy is said to have been first introduced into Germany, by the Crusaders, in the 12th and 13th centuries.

In the year 1804 a house was fitted up for leprous people, and those affected with small-pox, venereal diseases, &c., *within the walls* of Frankfort; but in 1843, it was removed again outside the town, near the suburb of Sachsenhausen, where a new building has been erected for that purpose, by the town, containing room for 80 beds.

The following table shows the number of patients admitted into the Rochus-Hospital in the years 1845-54:—



Year.	Patients.	Of which were affected with			
		Leprosy.	Syphilis.	Small Pox.	Lichen.
1845.....	524	385	116	14	4
1846.....	532	385	128	11	....
1847.....	601	432	137	7	....
1848.....	730	471	213	40	....
1849.....	964	557	262	41	....
1850.....	690	494	146	47	....
1851.....	708	588	101	17	....
1852.....	796	668	118	6	....
1853.....	676	526	140	9	....
1854.....	772	593	144	7	26

The greater number of patients consist of strangers. Among the 964 in 1849, were 193 from Frankfort; 24 from the Frankfort villages, and 747 strangers; and in 1854, 121 Frankforters, 32 from our villages, and 619 strangers.

4. *Military Hospital*, (Militair-Hospital).--Before the beginning of this century, sick soldiers of our own small garrison were admitted into the Holy Ghost Hospital, and later into a separate house at the east end of the town, (Klapperfeld). The present building was bought, in 1827, from a private gentleman, and fitted up as a military hospital in 1833. It stands on a fine large common, (Pfungstweide), about half an English mile from town.

In consequence of the large garrison with which we are blessed, since 1849,\* consisting of 2,000 Austrians, 2,000 Prussians, and 1,000 Bavarians, a new piece of ground or garden was acquired in 1850, in the immediate vicinity of the hospital, with a separate house destined for soldiers affected with contagious diseases. It was intended last year, 1855, to add a new wing to the present hospital, with room for 130 beds, but our legislative body refused to give its sanction to it.

The number of patients at the Military Hospital, in each month of the year 1854, was as follows:—

	Greatest Number.	Smallest Number.
January .....	82	57
February .....	85	57
March .....	81	63
April .....	108	69
May .....	135	111
June.....	120	107
July.....	108	79
August.....	92	78
September .....	84	63
October .....	63	46
November .....	75	64
December .....	79	67

\* Against our wish and will.



## Under treatment on 1st January, 1855—

37 Prussians
3 Austrians
3 Bavarians
26 of our own Frankfort garrison

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5. *Lying-in Hospital*, (Entbindungs-Anstalt).—Frankfort was hitherto greatly in want of a proper and spacious lying-in institution for poor married women. There existed, it is true, several private establishments, but they were very limited, and the support of poor pregnant women was left more to maternity charities, which partook of the general character of district-visiting and distress-relieving associations, superintended by a committee of ladies, for the assistance of poor women at their own homes, and providing them with linen, medicines, and professional advice, and, in case of need, with a good nurse, or the attendance of a skilful and experienced midwife, free of all expense.

It was in the year 1853 that a philanthropic lady, of the name of Von Mühlen, gave the sum of 20,000 florins, to the Hospital of Sick Children, for the admittance and assistance in that hospital of poor married women during their confinement, which the founder, Dr. Christ, who was himself a skilful accoucheur, had particularly wished. But as the Asylum for Sick Children has scarcely room enough for such a separate institution, a new and handsome lying-in hospital was erected in 1855, by the town, at the east end (Klapperfeld), which will be opened in the course of this year.

Frankfort possesses also, since 1825, a "Training Institution," for the theoretical and practical instruction of midwives, in which poor pregnant women are received on payment of a small sum.

*Hospital for Children*, (Kinderkrankenhaus).—The founder of this hospital, Dr. Theobald Christ, was a physician of this town, and particularly known as an experienced and clever accoucheur. He left at his death, (11th August, 1841), the whole of his property, consisting of more than 100,000 florins, for the erection and maintenance of an infirmary for children, which was built in 1843, in an open and healthy situation,\* near the military hospital.

This infirmary has room for 50 beds, and admits sick children of all persuasions. The nurses (sisters) are from the known establishment at Kaiserswerth, and are distinguished for their punctuality and cleanliness.

The expense of the hospital is partly defrayed from the yearly interest of its own fund, and partly from benevolent donations.

The donations in 1854 amounted to.....	Flor. 7202 ·43
"    1855    "    .....	"    7330 · 6
The expenditure amounted, in 1854, to .....	Flor. 4368 ·55
"    "    1855, to .....	"    6502 ·55

In 1854, there were under treatment in that hospital:—

93 children, under 4 and not above 12 years of age, with 6,839 nursing days	
53 do., from 4 to 12 years of age .....	3,898    "

\* Outside the town.



There were also erected in Frankfort, in 1852, chiefly by a society of ladies, two establishments, one in the town and one in the suburb, for the admittance and maintenance of *babies* during the day-time, under the name of "Krippen," (the French *crèches*). These establishments are particularly beneficial to those poor and industrious mothers who are obliged to leave home for work in the day-time, and have no sort of superintendence whatever for their babies during their absence. Wet and dry nurses of good health and character are at each establishment, and also a physician.

The expense is about one penny a day for each baby, and, when mothers come themselves to nurse their children in the establishment (three times a day), they have only to pay about a halfpenny (2 kreutzers).

These two establishments are chiefly supported by the generosity and yearly subscription of private individuals.\*

7. *Clinical Hospital for the Poor*, (Armenklinik).—This institution was founded in 1834, by six young physicians and surgeons, for the relief of poor sick people in town and country.

In the first 10 years were treated (from 1834 to 1844,) 11,233 persons  
 In the years 1845 to 1854..... 14,176 ,,

In the first ten years, there belonged only 2,433 to the territory and town of Frankfort, and 8,800 to the neighbouring states, (Nassau, Hesse-Darmstadt, Electorate of Hesse, &c.) The greater part of the complainants are treated in the ambulatory way, (ambulatorische-klinik), by advice and medicine given gratis; but those who are afflicted with severe and urgent complaints, are admitted into the hospital, which is as yet in a small building, containing 10 beds.

The average annual income of this institution, which is chiefly maintained by private donations and subscriptions, is about 3,000 florins.

8. *Hospital for Lunatics and Epileptics*, (Anstalt für Irre und Epileptische).—Already in the 17th century there existed in Frankfort, a house for the reception of lunatics, under the name of "Tollhaus."†

In the year 1783 the present building was erected, and in 1819 a new wing added to it for the reception of epileptics. The quiet and secluded situation of this asylum was interrupted, in 1846, by the opening of a new street, which leads to a much-frequented part of the town, under the windows of the hospital, and made it desirable (in connection with other wants), that a new hospital should be erected outside the town. By the exertions of the present physician of the lunatic asylum, Dr. Heinrich Hoffmann, the sum of nearly 50,000 florins was raised‡ in 1854-5, for a new building, the site of which has already been purchased, in a healthy and sheltered situation, about one English mile from town, with a large garden annexed to it. The cost of the new hospital is estimated at about 200,000 florins. (Dr. Hoffmann is at this moment on a

\* The number of babies admitted in 1855 was 111, of which the greater part fell on the suburb (65).

† Madhouse.

‡ By voluntary subscriptions.



journey to Berlin, Königsberg, &c., in company with an architect, to visit the lunatic asylums in those places.)

The annual expense of our asylum has been hitherto chiefly defrayed by the town (ex aerario), and by private donations.\*

The following table shows the number of lunatics and epileptics admitted into the Frankfort lunatic asylum in the years 1845-54:—

	Admitted.				Died.				Remained under Treatment on 31st December of each year.			
	Lunatics.		Epileptics.		Lunatics.		Epileptics.		Lunatics.		Epileptics.	
	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.
1845	13	9	2	3	4	4	1	....	40	33	10	7
1846	11	4	3	....	5	4	1	....	35	32	8	6
1847	7	12	4	3	6	5	....	....	30	36	10	9
1848	11	6	2	....	5	5	1	2	36	30	9	7
1849	8	5	6	1	6	3	3	1	34	30	9	7
1850	8	13	4	2	6	3	....	1	34	35	9	7
1851	5	11	1	2	2	4	2	....	32	36	7	9
1852	13	15	2	3	3	5	....	2	38	38	7	8
1853	21	21	3	1	5	4	1	2	36	47	8	6
1854	9	21	3	2	5	4	1	2	32	41	9	8
	106	117	30	17	47	41	10	10	....	....	....	....
	223		47		88		20					
	270				108							

Among that number, in 1845-1854, were cured..... 67 lunatics and 13 epileptics.

“ “ half cured 34 “ 6 “

“ “ uncured 14 “ 9 “

For old and unclean idiots, who are often sent to the lunatic asylums, there is not room enough in the present house, but there will be proper and sufficient room allotted to them in the new building.

9. *Institution for the Deaf and Dumb* (Taubstummen Erziehungsanstalt).—Although this institution, and that for the blind, partake more of the character of asylums and homes, yet they must come under the head of charities for relief, in so much as a standing physician is appointed at each institution, and medical skill is not excluded in the treatment of the patients.

The founder of our institution for the deaf and dumb, was Ludwig Kosel, a man full of zeal and philanthropy, well known in Germany, England, and France, where he visited himself the chief establishments of the kind. He began his private institution in 1829, with three children. In the year 1839, a society was formed for the enlargement and better maintenance of the establishment, and a new and handsome building erected, outside the town, in the

\* The greater part of the lunatics consist of destitute insane, but there are also persons admitted whose friends and relations are in possession of means for their support.



middle of a large garden, in which building there are at present 12 deaf and dumb children (seven boys and five girls.)

The amount of the donations and legacies for the benefit of the institution was, in the years 1843-55, fl. 20161.32.

10. *Institution for the Blind* (Blindenanstalt).—There exists in Frankfort a very active and prosperous "Society for the Promotion of Useful Arts and Sciences," which founded the institution for the blind, in 1837, upon the urgent recommendation of Ludwig Kosel, (the founder of the deaf and dumb institution.)

This institution for the blind has as yet no house of its own, but it is hoped that this want will soon be remedied, with the increase of the yearly subscriptions and donations. In 1854, it received a legacy of 5,000 florins.

The number of the blind at this establishment on 1st January, 1856, was, 6 males, from 10 to 29 years, and 5 females, from 12 to 35 years of age, of which six belonged to Frankfort, and six to the neighbouring states.

The instruction consists in straw, wire, pearl, silk, and woollen knitting, in music, geography, history, arithmetic, and German literature.

11. *Ophthalmic Institution*, (Augenheilanstalt).—This institution was founded in 1845, by several physicians and surgeons, for the relief of all poor afflicted with diseases of the eye. It is as yet in a small locality, containing six beds and a nurse. The chief part of its activity is in the ambulatory way, for poor persons from the country, who receive here advice and medicine free of expense, and, in case of urgent need, are admitted into the hospital.

The number of patients in the years 1848-55, was as follows:—

	Treated in the Ambulatory way.	Admitted in the Hospital Establish- ment.
1848.....	201	49
1849.....	120	42
1850.....	210	94
1851.....	224	84
1852.....	216	70
1853.....	203	72
1854.....	236	106
1855.....	294	63

The income and expenditure averages about 1,000 florins per annum. It is chiefly supported by voluntary subscriptions and donations.

12. *Orthopædic Establishment*. (Heilgymnastische Anstalt).—The society for the promotion of gymnastic exercises founded (in November, 1854), that orthopædic establishment, on its own ground, (Turnanstalt) under the guidance and care of the head teacher and a skilful surgeon, for the relief and cure of distortions,



contractions, and irregularities of the human body. In the year 1855, there were already successfully treated, 39 persons, (17 males and 22 females), chiefly of the higher class, at a monthly cost of 15 florins.

13. *The Jews' Hospital*, (Hospital der Israelitischen Gemeinde). The Jewish community in Frankfort numbers about 5,000 souls, of which about 4,000 enjoy the rights of citizens, and about 1,000 have permission to live here.

The old hospital stands at the east end of Old Jew Street, and is chiefly intended for poor sick Jews, from the town and country, under the treatment of two physicians and one surgeon. The expense is defrayed by the Jewish community.

The following table shows the number of in-patients in the years 1845-1854:—

	Admitted.		Cured.		Died.		Remained under Treatment on 31st December of each year.	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
1845....	68	91	54	84	7	3	7	4
1846....	54	89	45	81	7	3	2	5
1847....	51	92	43	82	5	5	3	5
1848....	46	72	36	67	8	4	2	1
1849....	60	72	48	67	4	4	8	1
1850....	52	66	45	62	4	2	3	2
1851....	45	77	42	71	2	3	1	3
1852....	34	61	29	49	2	9	3	3
1853....	35	55	30	48	5	4	....	3
1854....	37	61	32	52	2	5	3	4

The Jews in general have not many sick people among their number, as they live very temperately, and arrive frequently at an old age. They are not addicted to drinking, and do not like a sedentary but rather a moving life.

14. *The New Jews' Hospital*, (Neues Juden hospital, oder Lokal der Männer und Frauen-Krankencasse). This new handsome hospital was erected in 1829 (not far from the old one), chiefly by the munificence of the Brothers Rothschild, who bestowed 100,000 florins upon it, with an annual contribution of 3,000 francs (1,500 for each department, men and women); besides, there are many other yearly subscriptions and donations in favour of this hospital. The amount of its funded property, on 1st January, 1854, was, 131,654 florins for the male department, and about 60,000 florins for the female department. The yearly income of both departments averages about 20,000 florins, the expenditure about 16,000 florins. The number of annual subscribers was in 1853, 1047 for the department of men, and 861 for the department of women.



The new hospital is divided into two parts, one for men, the other for women. Each part is attended by two physicians and two surgeons.

On the *men's* side were admitted as *in-patients* :

In 1845.... 45 with 1,552 nursing days	In 1850.... 39 with 1,132 nursing days
1846.... 40 ,, 1,806 ,,	1851.... 29 ,, 619 ,,
1847.... 40 ,, 1,728 ,,	1852.... 22 ,, 501 ,,
1848.... 45 ,, 4,001 ,,	1853.... 22 ,, 1,250 ,,
1849.... 41 ,, 2,332 ,,	

In their own homes were treated as *out-patients* :

In 1845.... 26 with 3,789 nursing days	In 1850.... 21 with 3,274 nursing days
1846.... 23 ,, 4,051 ,,	1851.... 22 ,, 4,239 ,,
1847.... 20 ,, 3,324 ,,	1852.... 22 ,, 4,465 ,,
1848.... 19 ,, 3,819 ,,	1853.... 20 ,, 3,494 ,,
1849.... 10 ,, 3,348 ,,	

On the *women's* side were admitted :

	As In-Patients.	As Out-Patients.
In the year 1846.....	40	23
,, 1847.....	20	27
,, 1854.....	19	19

Few Jews avail themselves of their hospital, as long as they can afford to support themselves at home, or by the assistance of the many Jewish benevolent societies in Frankfort.

Besides the medical charities above mentioned, there are numerous other benevolent institutions and societies in Frankfort, viz.—

A general asylum for orphans, in a new handsome building, (rather too handsome and palace-like for an orphan asylum,) with a fine chapel belonging to it. The present number of orphans in this institution is, 106 boys and 108 girls, besides 38 children under 6 years of age, nursed in the country per account of the orphan asylum, which has considerable property of its own.\*

3 smaller private asylums for orphans.

3 asylums for aged people.

1 large and handsome asylum for unmarried ladies of the old nobility of Frankfort.

2 asylums for Protestant unmarried ladies and widows.

1 do. for Catholic do.

1 do. for poor needlewomen.

1 general alms-institution for the destitute poor.

1 alms-institution for poor Lutherans.

1 do. for poor Calvinists.

1 do. for poor Catholics.

1 do. for poor Jews.

Several widows' and orphans' funds for the Lutheran clergy, for teachers in schools, for medical men, for clerks, for military officers, for actors, for railway officials, for freemasons, &c.

1 society of ladies for the assistance of poor women, for the sale of female work, for the employment of needlewomen, and for the education of young girls. Under the superintendence of this society a large soup kitchen is open in winter for the poorer classes.

\* *Foundlings* are also brought to this orphan asylum.



- 1 ladies' society for the distribution of firewood and coals in winter among the poor, free of expense.  
 1 savings' bank, the funds of which amount, at present, to more than 2 million florins (about £200,000 sterling), &c., &c.

For more ample information I beg to refer to my *second* part of "Frankfort's charitable and useful institutions, societies, widow-funds, schools," &c., comprising the years, 1845-55, that has just appeared under the title—"Frankfurts gemeinnützige Anstalten, Vereine, Schulen, &c., by Henry Meidinger, published by Brönnner, April, 1856."

The first part was published in 1845. Both parts are in the library of the Statistical Society of London.

Lisbon. BY M. D'AVILA.

SIR,

Lisbon, June 8th, 1856.

ACCORDING to authentic information, the Royal Hospital of St. Joseph, at Lisbon, has ordinarily 968 beds, but, on an emergency, it can make up 1,428. The patients in the ordinary wards pay nothing, but if they wish for private rooms, they are charged a moderate sum. The revenue of this establishment is 30,000*l.* sterling.

The various hospitals of Oporto contain about 600 beds. The patients are maintained gratuitously. The sources of income are legacies, donations, and subscriptions, from the members of the confraternities.

The following is a list of these institutions:—

	Beds.	Annual Expenditure.
		£
Royal Hospital of St. Antony } (Misericordia).....	430—500	4,500—6,000
Confraternity of the Most Holy } Trinity (Third Order).....	40	556
Confraternity of Our Lady of } Mount Carmel (Third Order)}	87	1,330—1,550
Confraternity of Our Lady of } Terço .....	32	445
Total .....	589—659	6,831—8,551

(Signed)

ANTONIO JOSÉ D'AVILA.



*Christiania.* BY PROF. HOLST.

(Translated from the Norwegian.)

No. 1.

THE Statistical Society of London has appointed a Committee to collect information respecting the beneficent institutions of that city, and desires the same with regard to similar institutions in other large cities of Europe. With this view, the Committee has requested me to furnish replies to the following questions, with reference to similar *medical* institutions in Christiania.

1. The number of beds? The annual number of patients for the last five years?
2. Are the patients free, or do they pay the whole or part of the expense?
3. How are they maintained?
4. Expenses per annum the last five years?

In consequence of your kind offer to furnish replies, in reference to Tofte's bequest, I transmit the inquiries to you, although it may be doubtful whether the said institution can be classed with medical charities.

*Christiania, 11th May, 1856.*

Respectfully,  
(Signed) HOLST.

DR. A. W. MUNSTER,  
*Christiania.*

No. 2.

To Professor Holst.

SIR,

I HEREWITH transmit the statement which you have required, concerning the State Hospital and Lying-in Institution, during the years 1851-55.

Respectfully,  
(Signed) J. JOHANSEN.

*The State Hospital, 17th May, 1856.*

No. 3.

*The State Hospital.*

- ad. 1. Number of beds, 260.  
Number of in-patients—
- |                 |       |                |       |
|-----------------|-------|----------------|-------|
| Year 1851 ..... | 2,025 | Year 1854..... | 1,972 |
| ,, 1852.....    | 2,165 | ,, 1855.....   | 1,681 |
| ,, 1853.....    | 2,407 |                |       |
- ad. 2. All patients pay the full charge.
- ad. 3. (a.) By the receipts from patients.  
(b.) By quota out of the State Treasury, which, during the last five years, has amounted, on an average, to sp. d. 8,511 annually.
- ad. 4. Expenses in the year 1851..... 28,465 sp. d.  
 ,, ,, 1852..... 31,375 ,,  
 ,, ,, 1853..... 31,450 ,,  
 ,, ,, 1854..... 35,393 ,,  
 ,, ,, 1855..... 36,727 ,,



*The Lying-in Institution.*

- ad. 1. Number of beds, 30.  
 Number of women confined in the institution—
- |                |     |                |     |
|----------------|-----|----------------|-----|
| Year 1851..... | 150 | Year 1854..... | 206 |
| „ 1852.....    | 180 | „ 1855.....    | 236 |
| „ 1853.....    | 143 |                |     |
- ad. 2. 120 lying-in women are received free, the rest pay.  
 ad. 3. (a.) By allowance out of the State Treasury; on an average for the last five years, sp. d. 2,646 96 sk. annually.  
 (b.) By a yearly payment of 100 sp. d. from the commune of Christiania.  
 (c.) By the Rosenkrantz Legacy, sp. d. 243 40 sk. annually.  
 (d.) By the receipts from patients.  
 ad. 4. Expenses in the year 1851..... 2,824 sp. d.  
 „ „ 1852..... 3,493 „  
 „ „ 1853..... 2,954 „  
 „ „ 1854..... 3,281 „  
 „ „ 1855..... 3,656 „

*The State Hospital, 17th May, 1856.*

(Signed) J. JOHANSEN.

No. 4.

To Professor Holst.

SIR,

IN reply to your letter of 11th last month, I communicate, with reference to the Chronic Hospital, the following facts:—

Year 1850.

- (a.) Average number of beds, 60.  
 (b.) 328 patients were inmates of the hospital 19,604 days.  
 (c.) The rule is, for the poor-fund, or house-area, to bear the expense of the treatment and maintenance of the sick. Patients which are not residents of the town pay 28 sk. per day, excepting the poor, which are received on behalf of Akers' poor-fund, and for which only 24 sk. per day is paid.  
 (d.) The sick belonging to Christiania poor-fund have, during the year in question, entailed on the commune an expense of 9½ sk. for every single patient.  
 (e.) The food, which is supplied to the hospital from the labouring establishment, "Christian Augusts Minde," has been paid with 8 sk. per day for each patient, until the 1st of January, 1855, from which time the charge has been raised to 10 sk.

(f.) Expenses—	sp. d.	sk.	sp. d.	sk.
Sundries .....	500	75		
Board .....	1,303	21		
Lighting and warming .....	236	94½		
Burials .....	32	88		
Medicine.....	230	5		
Wages.....	293	72		
Washing and cleaning .....	111	80		
			2,708	75½
Paid by patients .....			1,108	76
Net amount of expenditure.....			1,599	119½



## Year 1851.

(a.)	60 beds.		
(b.)	312 patients in 20,692 days.		
(c.)	See the year 1850.		
(d.)	The expenses of Christiania poor-fund's sick was $10\frac{1}{2}$ sk. each person.		
(e.)	See the year 1850.		
(f.)	Sundry expenses.....	sp. d. 72 84 sk.	
	Board .....	1,365 66	
	Lighting and warming ....	257 66	
	Burials .....	28 48	
	Medicine.....	444 88	
	Wages.....	352 12	
	Washing and cleaning ....	121 86 $\frac{1}{2}$	
		<hr/>	sp. d. 2,642 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ sk.
	Paid by patients .....	593 16	
		<hr/>	
	Net amount of expenditure .....		2,049 74 $\frac{1}{2}$

## 1852.

(a.)	60 beds, on an average,		
(b.)	327 patients in 24,243 days.		
(c.)	See the year 1850.		
(d.)	The expense of Christiania poor-fund's sick was $10\frac{1}{8}$ sk.		
(e.)	See the year 1850.		
(f.)	Sundry expenses.....	sp. d. 203 74 $\frac{1}{2}$ sk.	
	Board .....	1,604 61	
	Lighting and warming ....	278 101	
	Burials .....	42 20	
	Washing .....	145 23	
	Medicine.....	396 119	
	Wages.....	334 88	
		<hr/>	sp. d. 3,006 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ sk.
	Paid by patients .....	805 105	
		<hr/>	
	Net amount of expenditure .....		2,200 21 $\frac{1}{2}$

## 1853.

(a.)	On an average, 60 beds.		
(b.)	270 patients in 23,284 days.		
(c.)	See the year 1850.		
(d.)	Each patient cost the commune 8 sk.		
(e.)	See the year 1850.		
(f.)	Sundry expenses.....	sp. d. 172 85 $\frac{1}{2}$ sk.	
	Board .....	1,540 50	
	Lighting and warming ....	189 97 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	Burials .....	27 70	
	Washing .....	174 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	Medicine.....	491 18	
	Wages .....	391 60	
		<hr/>	sp. d. 2,987 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ sk.
	Paid by patients .....	1,138 96	
		<hr/>	
	Net amount of expenditure .....		1,848 56 $\frac{1}{2}$

## 1854.

(a.)	On an average, 60 beds.		
(b.)	295 patients in 22,137 days.		
(c.)	See the year 1850.		
(d.)	The patients of the town cost 16 sk.		
(e.)	See the year 1850.		



(f.) Sundry expenses .....	sp.d. 388	80½ sk.
Board .....	1,027	111
Lighting and warming ....	356	118½
Burials .....	32	48
Washing .....	183	88
Medicine .....	212	105
Due to the Treasurer from } the preceding year..... }	686	50½
	<hr/>	
Paid by patients .....	sp.d. 2,889	1½ sk.
	813	62½
	<hr/>	
Net amount of expenditure .....	2,075	59

Respectfully,  
(Signed) J. A. STABEL.

*Christiania, 6th June, 1856.*

*Summary of Principal Results.*

	Number of Patients during Year					
	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.
State Hospital .....	not given	2,025	2,165	2,407	1,972	1,681
Lying-in ,, .....	....	150	180	143	206	236
Chronic ,, .....	328	312	327	270	295	not given
<b>Total</b> .....	....	<b>2,487</b>	<b>2,672</b>	<b>2,820</b>	<b>2,473</b>	....

  

	Expenditure during Year					
	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.
State Hospital ....	not given	£ 6,286	£ 6,929	£ 6,945	£ 7,816	£ 8,110
Lying-in ,, ....	....	624	771	652	725	807
Chronic ,, ....	598	583	664	660	638	not given
<b>Total</b> .....	....	<b>7,493</b>	<b>8,364</b>	<b>8,257</b>	<b>9,179</b>	....

*Note.*—In reducing Norwegian money into English, the specie dollar has been estimated at 4s. 5d. The specie dollar is subdivided into 120 skillings.



## Berlin. BY M. DIETERICI.

## LIST OF THE HOSPITALS EXISTING IN BERLIN.

NAME OF HOSPITAL.	Number of Beds.	Of which there are			Sources of Income.	Expenditure.
		Free.	Partly Paid for.	Wholly Paid for.		
Deaconesses' House of Bethany	250	44	....	206	The king provides 20 beds, other individuals 14, and 10 are maintained by annual subscriptions. The house is supported by the resources of a suppressed religious house, donations, and the produce of collections, besides an annual subscription from the king of 20,000 thalers	About 50,000 thalers.
St. Hedwig's Infirmary	240	3	....	237	The institution is supported by voluntary contributions	About 20,000 thalers.
French Hospital .....	10	10	....	....	From the French Poor's Fund, which is maintained by contributions and legacies from the French congregation here	Cannot be stated, as the Hospital is under the same administration as the Alms-houses for old people, and the accounts are not distinguished.
Elizabeth Hospital for Children	60	1	....	59	From charitable contributions	In 1855. 4,744 thalers.
Infirmary for Female Patients	38	2	34	2	Two beds are entirely paid for by the patients, the other 34 are partly provided by the Poor Board, partly by the patients themselves, and the institution makes up the deficiency. The establishment is supported by contributions from private persons and donations	In consequence of the short period of existence of this institution, which, from a small beginning, has been hitherto in a continual state of progress, the expenditure cannot be accurately given.
Elizabeth Infirmary....	100	2	2	96	Partly from the subscriptions of the Society of the commune of Mathäi and Dorotheens'ädt, but chiefly from charitable subscriptions	In 1855. 6,435 thalers.



LIST OF HOSPITALS EXISTING IN BERLIN.—*Continued.*

NAME OF HOSPITAL.	Number of Beds.	Of which there are			Sources of Income.	Expenditure.
		Free.	Partly Paid for.	Wholly Paid for.		
ews' Infirmary .....	41	....	....	41	Partly from the interest of cash invested, partly from voluntary gifts of Members of the Convocation, and the remainder from the general funds of the congregation	In 1855. 7,858 thalers.
Dr. von Gräfe's Ophthalmic Infirmary	100	10-15	20-25 at 10 silver-grosch.	15-20 in the institution at 15 silver groschen; 45-50 in private rooms at $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $1\frac{2}{3}$ thalers	Partly from the paying patients, partly from the contributions of Dr. von Gräfe	In 1855, from 60 to 70 beds, 14,821 thalers. In 1856, from 90 to 100 beds, 20,000 to 22,000 thalers
Dr. Klinsmann's private Lunatic Asylum	48	2	....	46	From the fees of the patients	About 11,600 thalers.
The Widow Filter's Institution for the Cure of Mental Diseases	20	....	....	20	From the money paid by the patients for their board and lodging	Cannot be accurately stated—depends on the number of patients in the house.
Dr. Behrend's Orthopædic Institution	70	4	....	66	Variable	Not stated.
Dr. Eurenburg's Orthopædic and Swedish Gymnastic Institution	20	None present, in particular cases as half the remit	at present, though in particular cases as much as fees are remitted	20	From patient's fees	About 8,000 thalers.
Krüger's Medical Orthopædic Institution	32	1	10	21	From patient's fees	Variable.
Krüse's Surgical Orthopædic Institution	50	Poor patients excused paying fees	pa-are ex- from the	50	From patient's fees	Variable.
Cold Water Cure Institution	98	3 At present	2 present	93	From contributions of members	14,458 thalers.



LIST OF HOSPITALS EXISTING IN BERLIN.—*Continued.*

NAME OF HOSPITAL.	Number of Beds.	Of which there are			Sources of Income.	Expenditure.
		Free.	Partly Paid for.	Wholly Paid for.		
Royal Charity .....	1,500 about	*	*	*	According to the Public Estimates of 1856, 68,441 thalers from the public funds; the rest of the income cannot be estimated	Not stated.

\* The Royal Charity Infirmary is, according to its present arrangement, capable of accommodating about 1,500 patients. The exact number of the free beds, and of those paid for by the patients, cannot be stated; and here it can only be remarked that the charity is bound, by a Royal Ordinance, to provide for the commune of Berlin free attendance to the average of 274 a-day, equivalent, in the course of a year, to attendance on 100,000 for one day. Besides this, poor sick persons, whose cases present interesting clinical features, are admitted, on the recommendation of teachers of medicine, by the Board of Directors of the Charity, which is entitled to grant a free reception to the sick poor. The Charity is also bound, on a special order of the Superior Ministry in particular cases, to undertake the cure and maintenance of patients entirely free, or at half-price. There is no definite limit to this liability.

## RECEIPTS OF HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.—FORM SUGGESTED BY THE COMMITTEE.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Interest of money invested .....						
Rents of houses, lands, &c. ....						
Annual subscriptions—Old .....						
„ New .....						
Life subscriptions .....						
Donations .....						
Proceeds of bazaars, dinners, balls, or other extra-ordinary efforts .....						
Contents of poor boxes .....						
Charity sermons .....						
Legacies .....						
Miscellaneous .....						
Total income .....						
Balance in hand at beginning of year .....						
Sale of stock or other property carried to income .....						
Balance due to Treasurer .....						
Grand Total .....						