

Reports for the year 1890 of the statistical committee and the medical superintendents of the infectious hospitals and imbecile asylums, also of the ambulance & training ship "Exmouth" committees (5th year of issue) / Metropolitan Asylums Board.

Contributors

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Publication/Creation

London : printed by McCorquodale & Co., 1891.

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Metropolitan Asylums Board.

REPORTS

FOR THE YEAR

1890

OF THE

STATISTICAL COMMITTEE

AND THE

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENTS

OF THE

INFECTIOUS HOSPITALS AND IMBECILE ASYLUMS,

ALSO OF THE

AMBULANCE AND TRAINING SHIP "EXMOUTH" COMMITTEES,

(3th Year of Issue.)

LONDON :


PRINTED BY MCCORQUODALE & CO., LIMITED, CARDINGTON STREET, N.W.

1891.

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REPORTS

FOR THE YEAR

1890

OF THE

STATISTICAL COMMITTEE

AND THE

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(3th Year of issue.)

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1891.

METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD

REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

1890

1890

FOR THE YEAR

1890

OF THE

STATISTICAL COMMITTEE

OF THE

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENTS

OF THE

INFIRMARIES AND DISPENSARIES

OF THE

NAVY & TRAINING SHIP COMMITTEES

1890

Printed by the Government Printer, London

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STATISTICAL COMMITTEE

1880.

Chairman Sir J. H. KENNETH BARRINGTON.

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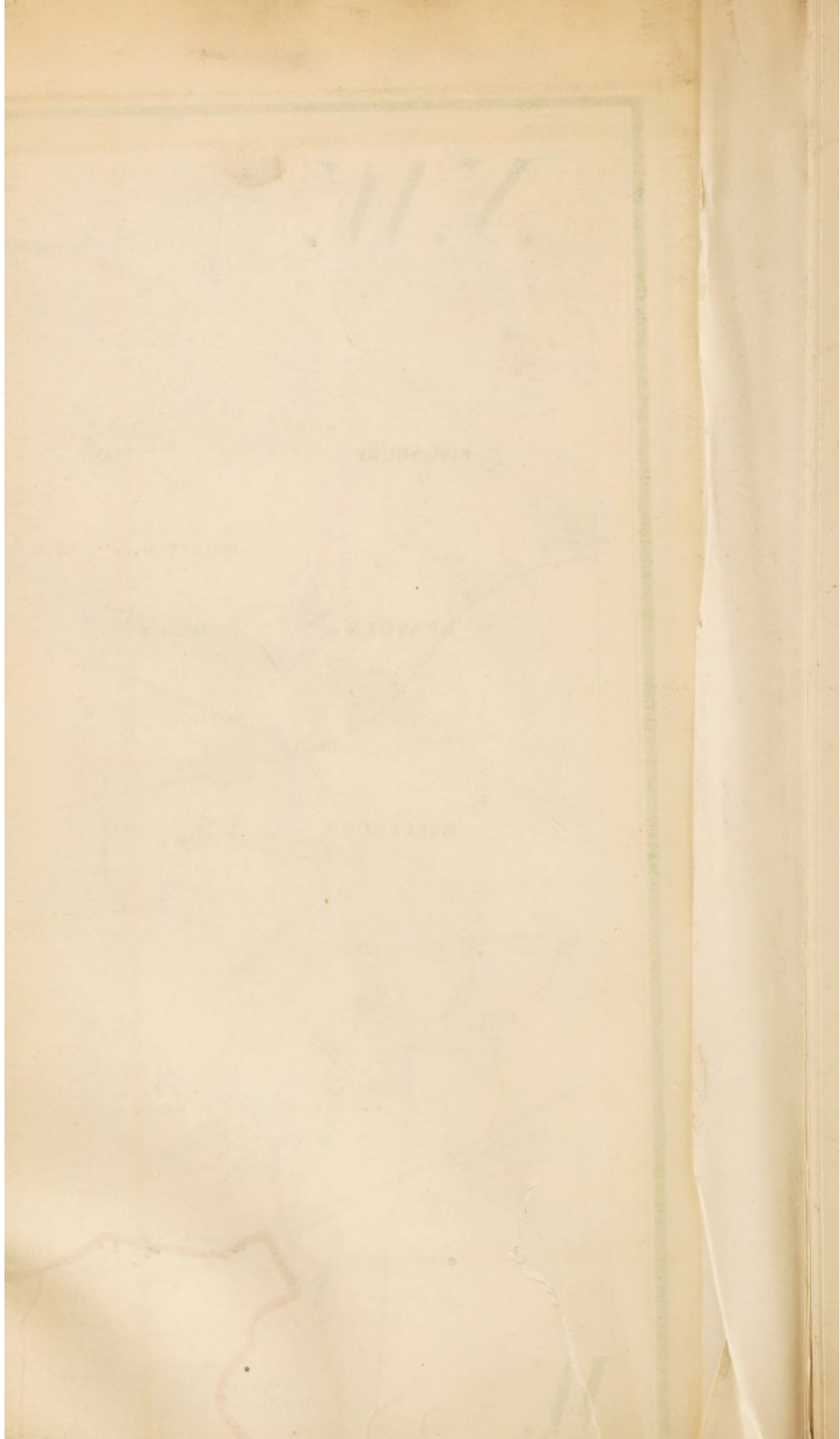
Mr. G. H. HARRIS, M.P.

Mr. G. H. HARRIS, M.P., 10, Great George Street, Westminster, S.W.

A MAP OF LONDON,
SHOWING THE SEVERAL SANITARY DISTRICTS
OF THE METROPOLITAN DISTRICT,
1881.

The spots represent SCARLET FEVER cases, as given by the
"Sanitary Districts" (London, published by the
Registrar-General, London, 1881.)
Hospital Stations
Sanitation Works

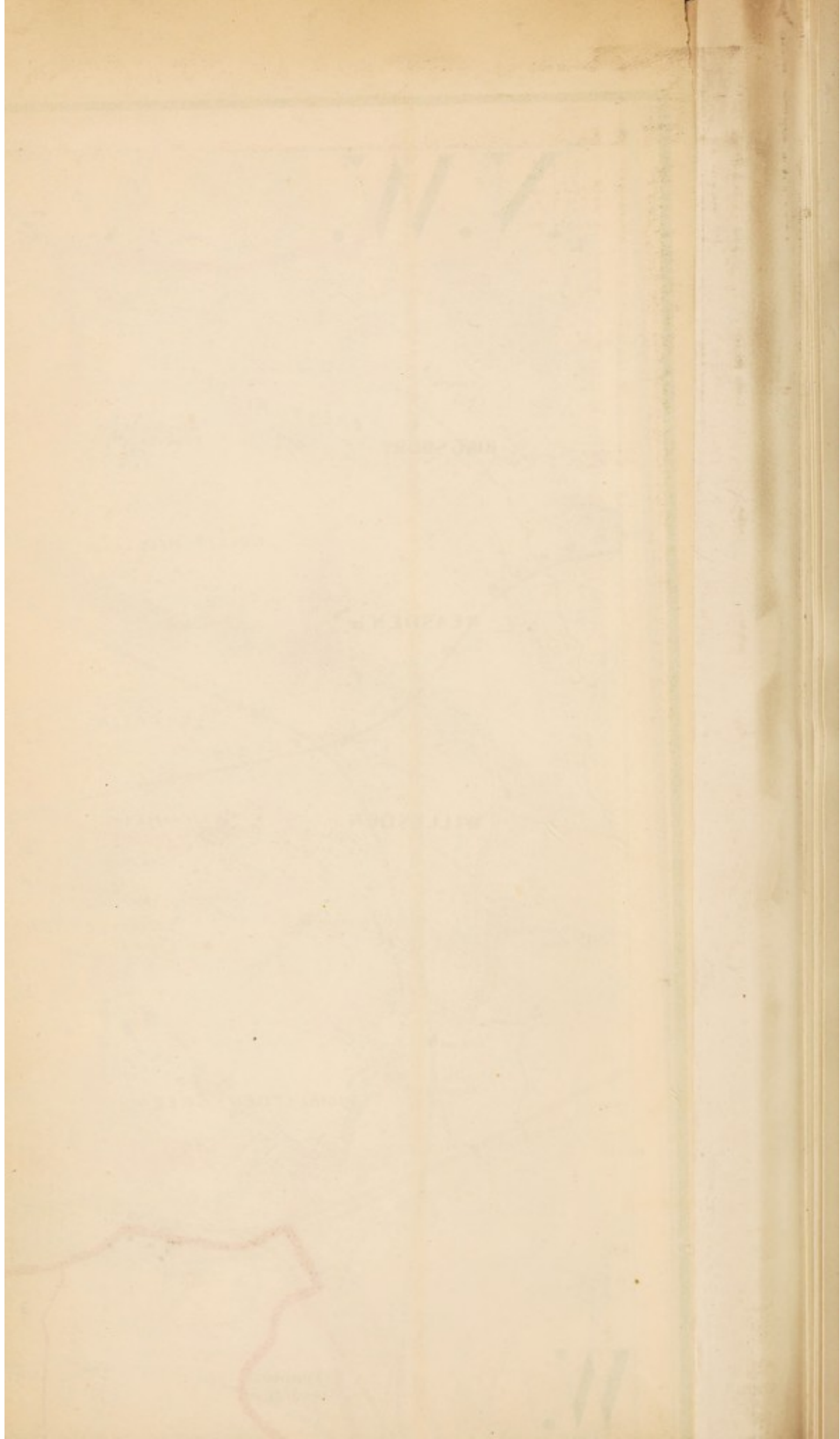




A MAP OF LONDON, SHOWING THE SEVERAL SANITARY DISTRICTS, COMPRISED IN THE METROPOLITAN DISTRICT, 1881.

The spots represent SCARLET FEVER cases marked under the permission of the Metropolitan Sanitary Authority. See also the Map of the Metropolitan Sanitary Board areas also. **S** Hospital. **H** House. **W** Workhouse.

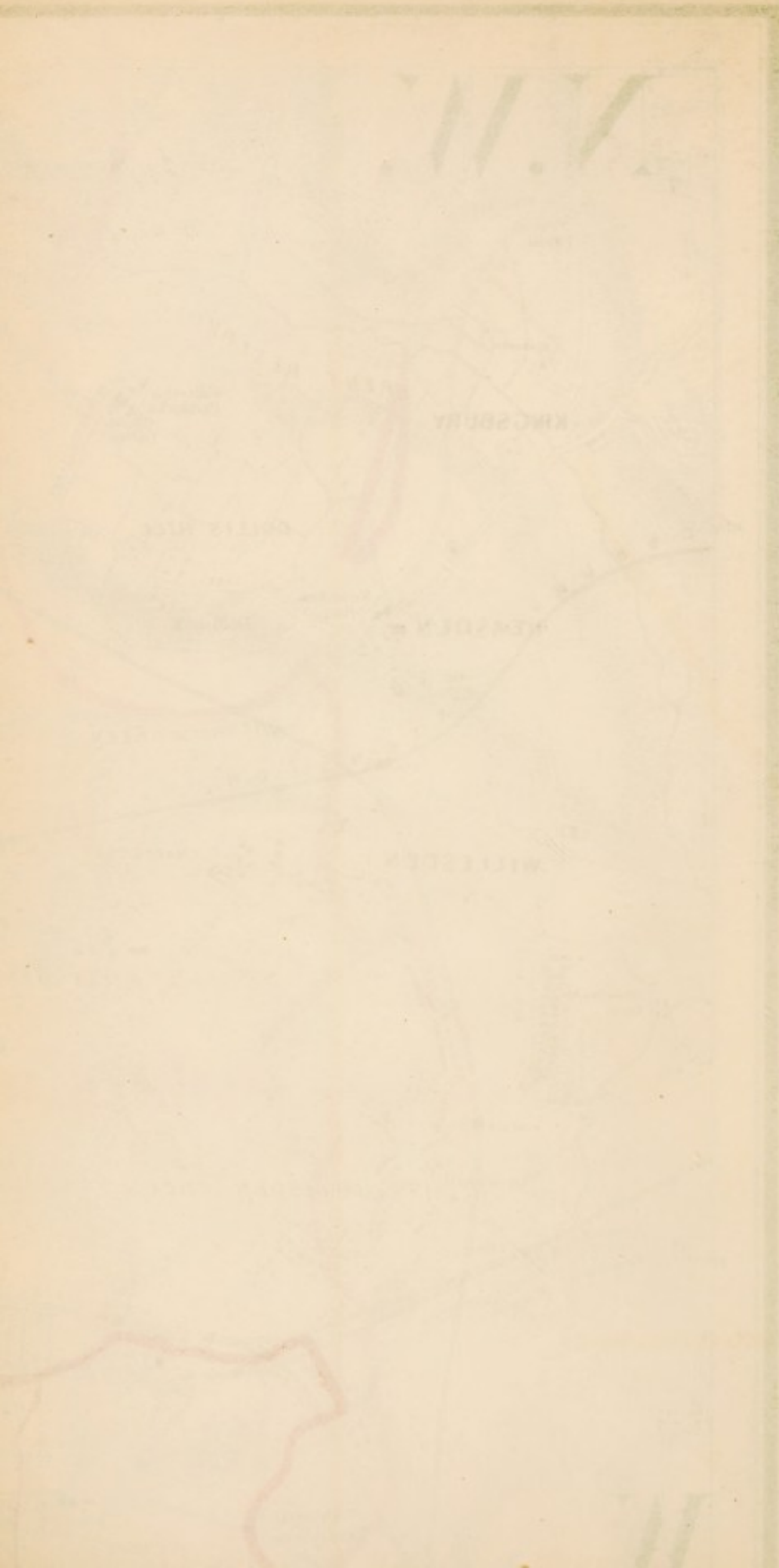




A MAP
OF
LONDON,
SHOWING
THE SEVERAL SANITARY DISTRICTS
OF THE METROPOLITAN DISTRICT,
1888.

The spots represent SCARLET FEVER Cases marked under the permission of the
"Sanitary Director" (Sanitation, 1890, 1891)
Map of the Metropolitan Sanitary Board drawn from
Sanitation, 1890, 1891
Sanitation, 1890, 1891





W. W.

KINGSBURY

WILKINSON

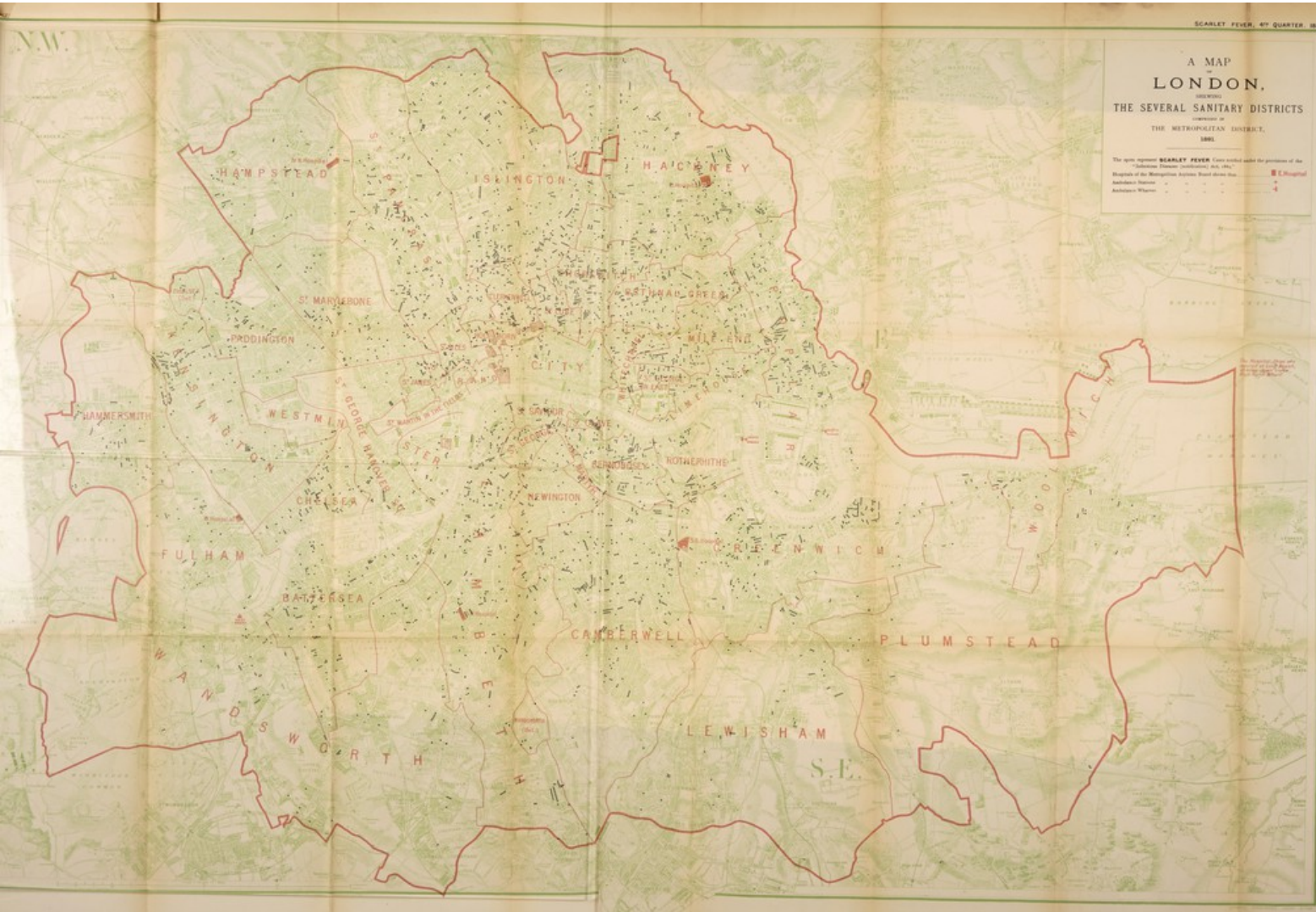
WILKINSON

WILKINSON

W. W.

A MAP
OF
LONDON.
SHOWING
THE SEVERAL SANITARY DISTRICTS
OF
THE METROPOLITAN DISTRICT,
1891.

The spots marked **SCARLET FEVER** color-coded under the provisions of the
Statute in Force, &c., 1881.
Registers of the Metropolitan Sanitary Board show that
Number of Cases - 1
Number of Deaths - 4



111

REGISTER

REGISTER

REGISTER



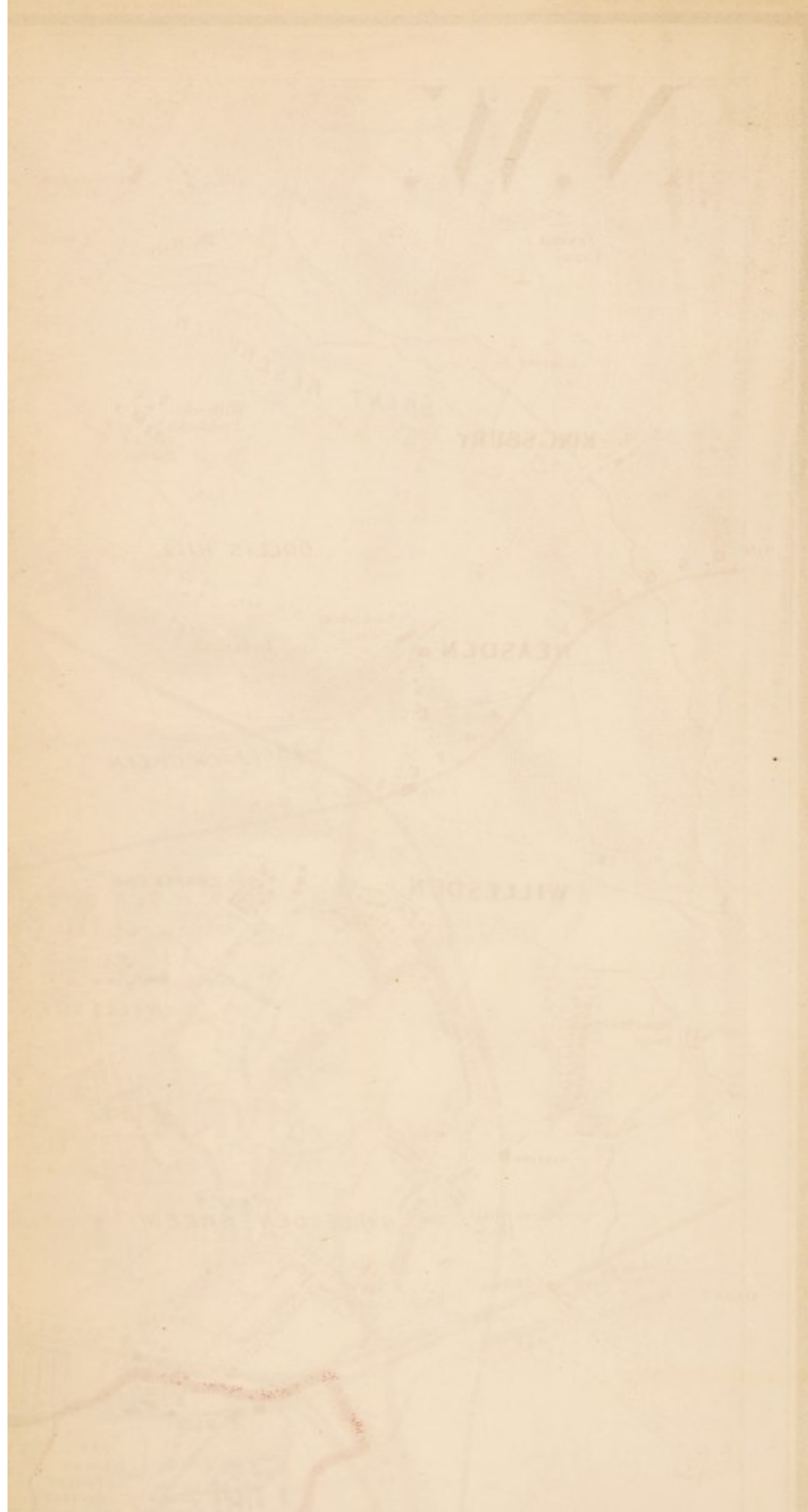
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A MAP
OF
LONDON,
SHOWING
THE SEVERAL SANITARY DISTRICTS
OF
THE METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.
1882.

The spots represent **SPYGLASS CASES** notified under the provisions of the
"Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1882," during the year 1881.
Scale of the Metropolitan District Board (Scale of the year 1881)
Scale of the Metropolitan District Board (Scale of the year 1881)
Scale of the Metropolitan District Board (Scale of the year 1881)



111



KINGSBURY

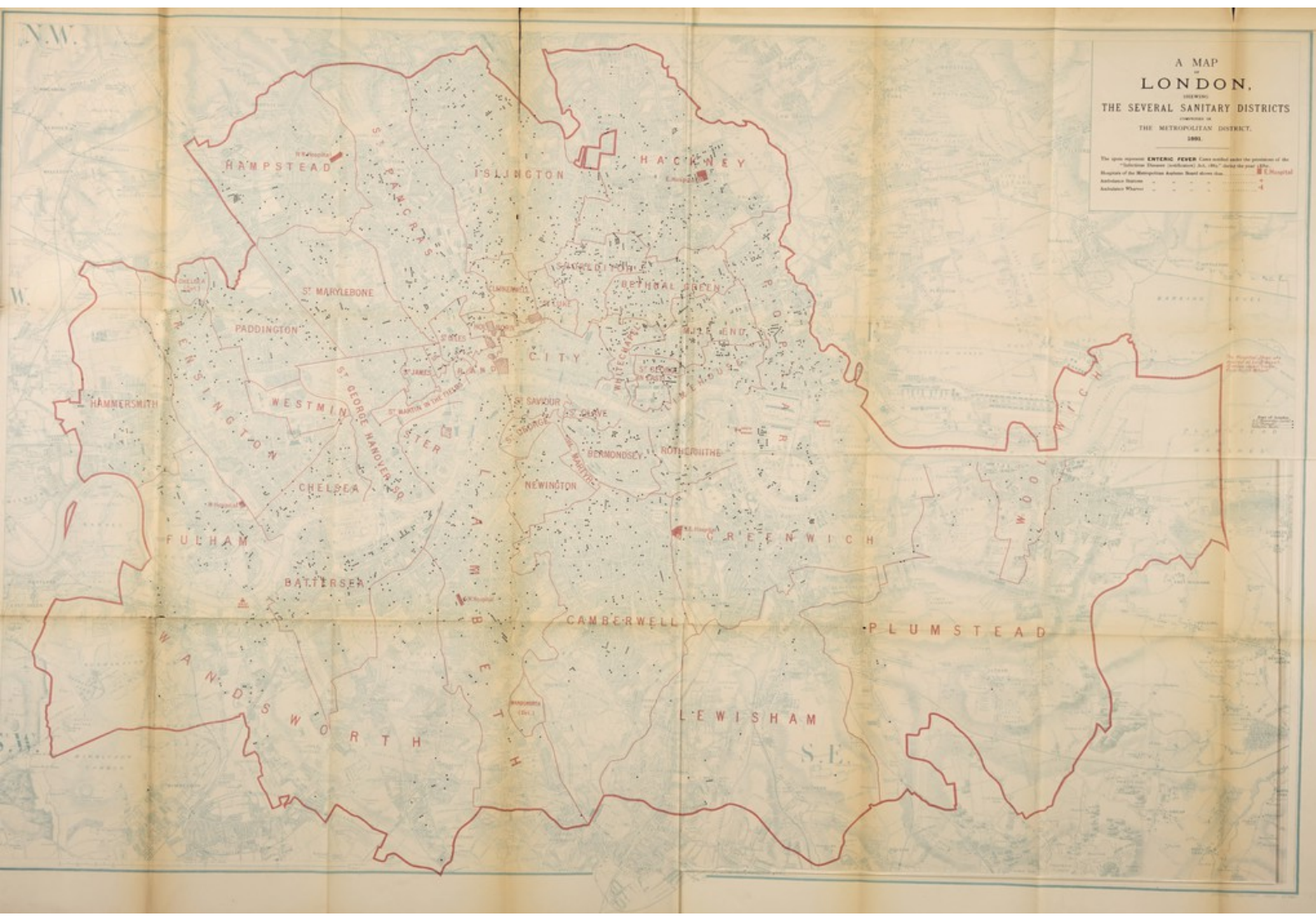
WILKESBORO

WILKESBORO

111

A MAP
OF
LONDON,
SHOWING
THE SEVERAL SANITARY DISTRICTS
FORMED BY
THE METROPOLITAN DISTRICT,
1886.

The spots represent **ENTERIC FEVER** Cases notified under the provisions of the
Notifiable Diseases (London) Act, 1882, during the year 1886.
Magazine of the Metropolitan Asylum Board shown in  Hospital
Asylum Station  Asylum
Asylum Wharves 



W.V.

WEST VIRGINIA

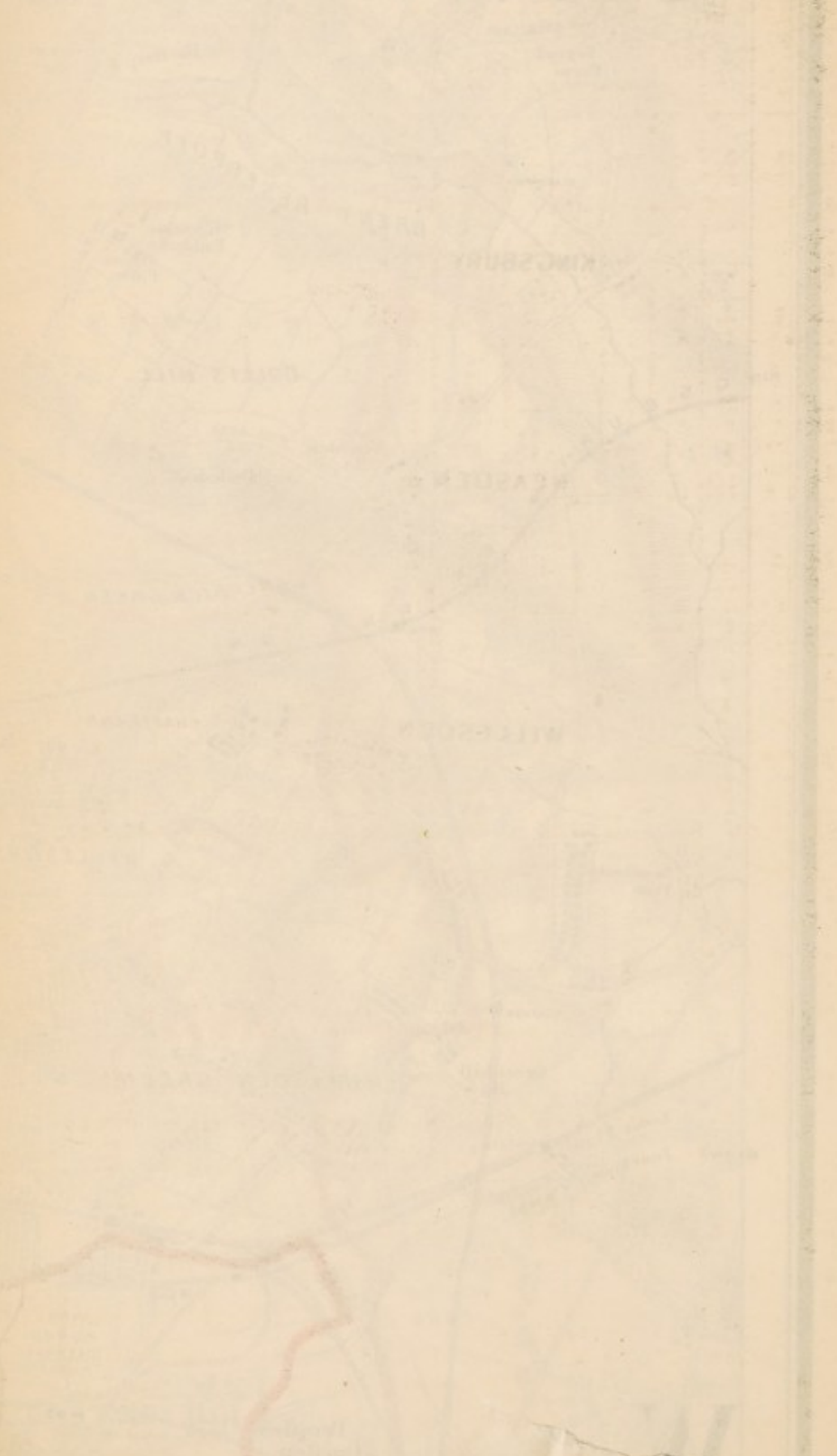
WEST VIRGINIA

WEST VIRGINIA



W.V.

V.N.V.



KINGSBURY

WILKESBORO

WILKESBORO

W.V.

Metropolitan Asylums Board.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STATISTICAL COMMITTEE
FOR THE YEAR 1890.

*To the Managers of the
Metropolitan Asylum District.*

10th July, 1891.

I. NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

In submitting this report upon the work accomplished during the year 1890, the Committee desires to first draw the Managers' attention to that connected with the provisions of the "Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889."

By Section 10 of that Act it is provided that "where a Medical Officer of Health receives in pursuance of this Act a certificate of a Medical Practitioner relating to a patient within the Metropolitan Asylum District, he shall, within twelve hours after such receipt, forward a copy thereof to the Managers of that district * * * ."

The return (Table A) on the following page shows, subject to the qualifications hereafter referred to, the number of cases of each of the several diseases notified during the past year.

It was at first intended to supplement this return by calculations showing the ratio of cases of the various diseases to the populations of the several districts, and by giving other particulars which the Committee considered would be of value and interest to the public; but on further consideration this has not been done, because the incompleteness of the returns would render criticism unfair and fallacious. The Managers were urged to publish either fortnightly or monthly returns of cases notified in every district, in order to prevent the issue of incomplete and inaccurate returns; but have hitherto abstained from doing so for the reasons given herein.

TABLE A.—Return of Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the 53 weeks ended the 3rd January, 1891, under the provisions of the "Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889."

Local Authorities in whose Districts* the cases were resident.	Smallpox.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Continued Fever.	Typhoid or Enteric Fever.	Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	TOTALS.
WEST.												
Kensington	2	388	...	...	229	9	9	84	...	126	10	850
Fulham	1	296	2	...	72	23	3	73	...	117	6	593
Hammersmith ... ..	...	348	3	...	220	3	†47	67	1	79	3	771
Paddington ... ..	...	214	...	...	225	1	1	58	...	90	5	594
Chelsea ... ..	...	274	1	...	289	16	2	61	...	161	2	806
St. George's, Hanover Square	...	142	...	...	73	2	5	40	1	37	...	300
†St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster	1	130	...	...	42	1	...	14	...	67	...	255
St. James, Westminster ... ..	...	51	...	...	13	2	1	8	...	8	...	83
NORTH.												
Marylebone	2	247	...	...	96	10	12	66	...	164	4	601
Hampstead	1	186	...	...	94	2	1	72	1	29	1	387
Pancras	5	650	1	...	400	22	5	133	2	410	12	1,640
Islington	1	1,242	...	...	410	32	7	203	1	300	24	2,220
Hackney	1	1,219	2	...	441	46	13	204	...	204	15	2,145
CENTRAL.												
St. Giles ... ..	...	137	1	...	47	5	...	32	1	65	1	289
St. Martin-in-the-Fields ... ..	...	21	...	...	6	...	...	7	...	6	...	40
Strand ... ..	...	58	...	...	8	3	3	10	...	10	...	92
Holborn	1	184	...	...	37	6	1	22	...	22	...	273
Clerkenwell	2	354	1	1	79	5	4	37	...	81	2	566
St. Luke's, Middlesex ... ..	...	289	...	...	34	4	2	27	...	65	1	422
London, City of ... ..	...	128	...	...	39	...	...	12	...	27	3	209
EAST.												
Shoreditch ... ..	...	732	3	...	206	19	2	145	1	125	6	1,239
Bethnal Green	1	485	...	...	397	36	7	130	...	186	7	1,249
Whitechapel	3	258	2	...	120	11	...	58	...	53	5	510
St. George-in-the-East	2	176	...	...	98	3	1	33	...	59	2	374
Limchouse ... ..	...	222	1	...	123	9	5	72	...	59	...	491
Mile End Old Town ... ..	...	392	2	...	139	11	2	124	...	102	2	774
Poplar	2	808	1	2	406	85	36	233	4	330	4	1,911
SOUTH.												
St. Saviour, Southwark ... ..	...	135	...	...	33	5	1	11	1	22	...	208
St. George, Southwark	2	250	1	...	28	10	...	28	1	54	4	378
†St. Mary, Newington ... ..	...	157	1	...	9	...	...	20	...	1	...	188
St. Olave, Southwark ... ..	...	78	2	...	8	...	...	12	...	11	...	111
Bermondsey ... ..	...	594	3	...	64	22	4	58	1	153	6	905
Rotherhithe	4	207	1	...	80	7	1	40	...	91	5	436
Lambeth	17	1,098	1	...	326	47	41	154	7	250	13	1,954
Battersea	1	522	1	1	314	33	6	129	...	249	18	1,274
Wandsworth	1	322	...	...	111	5	6	78	...	145	8	676
Camberwell ... ..	...	918	1	1	261	24	4	150	...	257	13	1,629
Greenwich	3	805	4	2	176	17	1	99	2	269	8	1,386
Lewisham (excluding Penge)	1	222	...	...	41	3	1	25	...	30	3	326
Woolwich ... ..	...	103	...	...	11	1	...	17	...	23	6	161
Plumstead	5	284	...	...	67	10	3	28	...	58	7	462
Port of London	1	4	...	...	5	...	...	3	1	3	...	17
Grand Totals	60	15,330	35	7	5879	550	237	2877	25	4598	206	29,795

* These Districts are the Sanitary Districts, not the Poor Law Districts mentioned in Table III., p. 65.

† In justice to this parish it should be stated that the evidence of disease in some of these 47 cases was considered highly unsatisfactory by the sanitary authority, who refused to pay the fees in respect of seven cases.

‡ See remarks on pp. 5-6.

In some districts it occasionally happens that a case is certified by more than one medical practitioner; but the Committee have included only one certificate in the above return. Further, cases admitted into public institutions situated in districts other than those in which the patients had resided were in some instances notified in both districts. Such cases have been allocated to the district of residence only; but cases in which the private address of the patient was not given, and which could not be traced as having been notified in other districts, have been credited to the districts in which are situated the institutions supplying the notifications. These remarks apply equally to the spot maps. For the foregoing reasons the number of certificates may have exceeded the number of actual cases which are returned in Table A.

On the other hand, the Committee would point out that a considerable number of cases treated in the general hospitals escaped notification owing to the exemptions in the Act. An amendment of the Act in this respect was strongly urged by the Committee in April, 1890, and a Bill is now passing through Parliament which will remedy this defect.

There is yet another source of error to which the Committee would refer.

Unfortunately, under the Notification Act, the duty of the Managers—notwithstanding that they are, so far as infectious diseases are concerned, the central sanitary authority for the Metropolis—is limited to the reception of and payment for the (copy) medical certificates, and the making of a return of such certificates to the London County Council. The Committee is therefore unable to say from actual knowledge in what manner the provisions of the Act have been applied in the districts under the jurisdiction of the various Metropolitan Vestries and District Boards of Works. But in at least two instances—namely, the Vestries of St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster, and St. Mary, Newington—the provisions of the Act appear to have been carried out very inefficiently. In the case of the first named Vestry no (copy) certificate whatever was received by the Managers from the Medical Officer of Health until the 16th January, 1890, although the Act came into operation on the 30th October, 1889. In the second case the Committee have been informed that the only (copy) certificates forwarded to the Managers by the Medical Officer of Health were those which related to patients removed to the Managers' hospitals. It must therefore be borne in mind, in drawing any inferences from the figures in the return, that at least those relating to the districts of St. Margaret and St. John,

Westminster, and to a greater extent to the district of St. Mary, Newington, are inaccurate as only representing a portion of the actual disease which existed in those districts. In the case of the latter district, between the time when the Act came into operation and the end of 1890, no fewer than 775 certificates were received by the Medical Officer of Health over and above those shown in table A, p. 4, and the similar table on p. 9, of the Committee's Report for 1889.

In its last report the Committee referred to the amendments which they considered were urgently required in the prescribed form of medical certificate, in order that information should be supplied concerning the sex and age of the person suffering from infectious disease, the address of the certifying medical practitioner, and the capacity in which he attended the case—*i.e.*, whether in his private practise or in his practise as medical officer of any public body or institution.

The Committee considered that such information would be of great service in many ways for public health purposes, but the Local Government Board replied that such amendments were not required for the purposes for which the system of notification was rendered compulsory. In some few instances the information has been voluntarily supplied by the local authorities, but experience has shown that uniformity will not be voluntarily adopted. When the Managers' views on these points were communicated to the Local Government Board, that Board's attention was also drawn to the exemptions from the operation of the Act, to one of which previous reference has been made, and which appeared to the Managers to be a grave defect in the Act. The exemption already referred to is that under section 3, sub-section 1, which provides that notification need not be made if the building is a "hospital in which persons suffering from an infectious disease are received." The result at present is that, with a few exceptions, where the governing authorities have voluntarily afforded partial information, all cases of infectious disease occurring amongst the patients admitted to the institutions referred to, as well as all cases occurring amongst the staff, escape notification. It is also provided in the Act that its provisions shall not "extend to any building, ship, vessel, boat, tent, van, shed, "or similar structure belonging to Her Majesty the Queen, or any "inmate thereof," thus including military barracks, an exemption which the Committee considers could not be supported in the interests of the health of the public or of those engaged in Her Majesty's service. Moreover, the absence of the notifications from the institutions

referred to might form an appreciable factor of uncertainty in any calculation or scientific deduction founded upon the notification returns. The Committee would point out that of hospitals and infirmaries alone there are some 130 in London, and that though during the period of four months only, from the commencement of the operation of the Act on the 30th October, 1889, up to the 1st March, 1890, 657 cases were voluntarily notified by the medical officers of such institutions, yet the officers of the great majority of them did not notify a large number of patients admitted from their institutions and notably from St. Bartholomew's Hospital, into the Managers' hospitals. These defects also are about to be remedied by the amending measure which is now passing through Parliament.

In order to give every possible information to the sanitary Authorities, the Committee reverted to the former practice of giving notice to the local authority of the admission of every patient whose removal is applied for by persons other than sanitary officials: a practice which had been abandoned as unnecessary when the Act came into operation.

Spot Maps.—The maps at the beginning of the volume have been spotted to show the cases of disease notified during the same period as the foregoing return. The scarlet fever cases were so numerous that it was found they could not be clearly shown on a single map; it was therefore deemed advisable to have a separate map for each quarter of the year. It will be found that the maps are highly instructive as showing the gradual progress and extension of the disease from isolated cases occurring in the earlier months of the year.

The cases of smallpox and typhus fever are shown by a cross and a spot respectively on the same map.

II. FEVER STATISTICS.

Summary of Tables I. (p. 59)—At the beginning of the year there were 1,789 Fever and Diphtheria patients under treatment in the six hospitals then open.

As is usual in the first four or five months of the year, the numbers of admissions were comparatively small, and were largely exceeded by the discharges of patients admitted during the later months of the previous year, so that the number remaining under treatment continually

decreased until, at the end of May, 1890, it had fallen to the minimum number for the year—namely, 1,160.

During the month of June the numbers under treatment began again to ascend, and on the 12th of July there were 1,451 patients in the several hospitals. This number exceeded by 543 the highest number on the corresponding day in each of the three preceding years.

The Managers were advised that in the autumn of the year accommodation for some two or three hundred patients would probably be required in addition to that provided in the six hospitals then open, namely, the Eastern, North-Western, Western, South-Western, South-Eastern, and Northern Hospitals. To provide this additional accommodation, it was decided to open the Gore Farm Hospital at Darenth for the reception of convalescent scarlet fever patients. By the 21st of October it contained 121 patients. Fortunately it was found necessary to open only six of the blocks, which were capable of containing 300 patients, and did actually contain at one time 269.

The greatest number under treatment in all the hospitals at any one time during the year 1890 was 2,435 on the 13th November, and that number was distributed amongst the various hospitals as follows:—

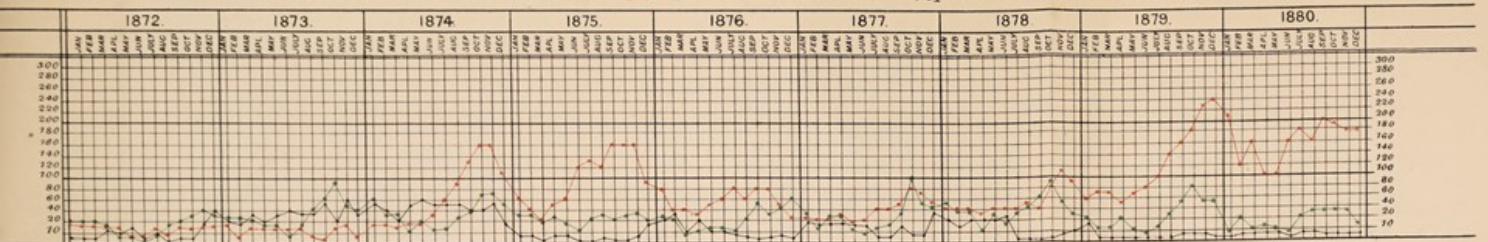
HOSPITAL.	BEDS OCCUPIED.					
	Scarlet.	Diphtheria.	Typhus.	Enteric.	Other Diseases.	TOTAL.
Eastern Hospital... ..	278	47	...	75	6	406
North-Western Hospital ...	333	40	...	20	2	395
Western ,, ...	178	19	...	18	3	218
South-Western ,, ...	273	...	...	...	...	273
South-Eastern ,, ...	276	29	1	57	2	365
Northern ,, ...	463	25	...	23	...	511
Gore Farm ,, ...	267	...	...	...	...	267
Totals	2,068	160	1	193	13	2,435

The total number of patients under treatment during the year was 10,123.

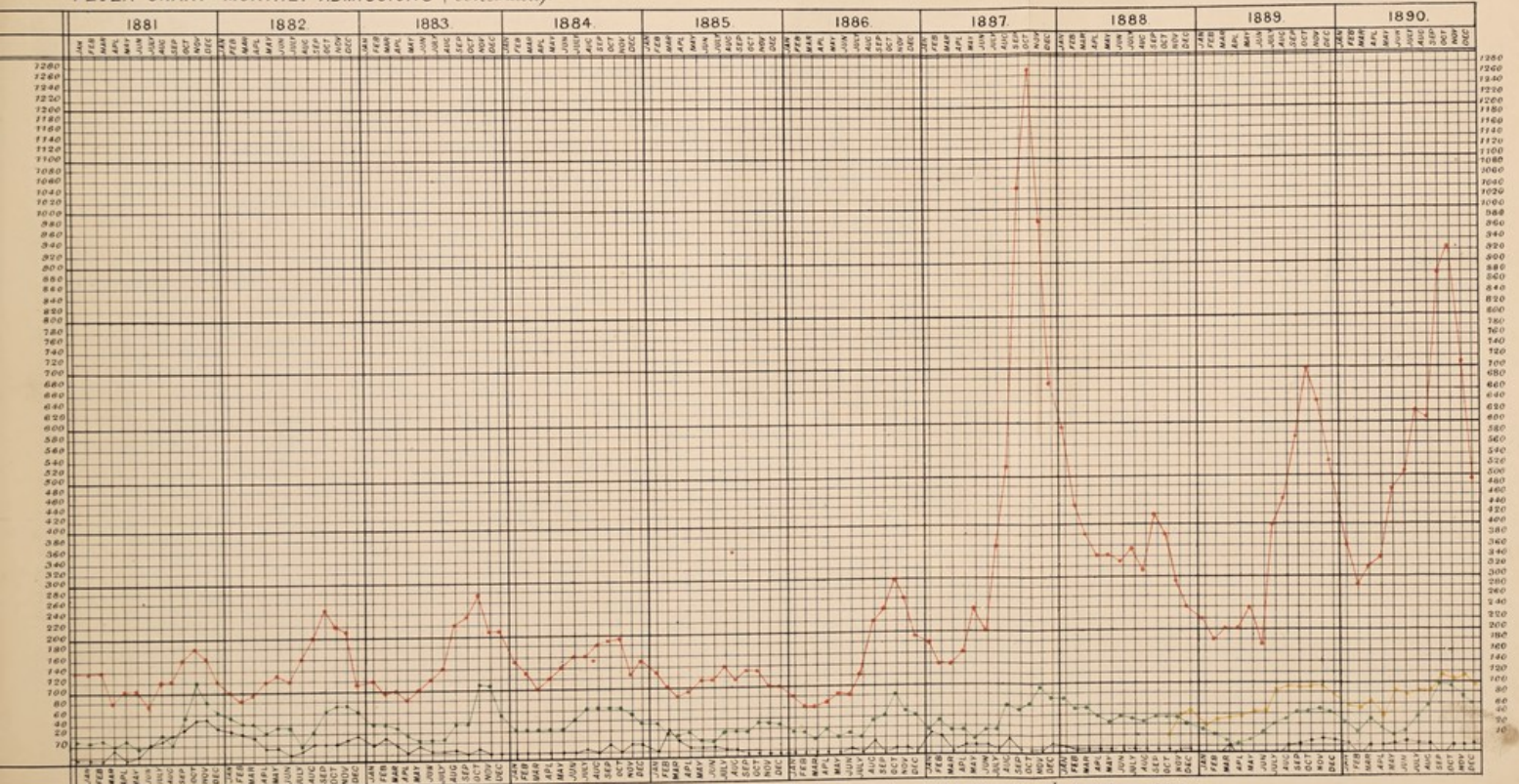
The total admissions were 8,334, as compared with 5,772 in 1889, 5,152 in 1888, and 6,537 in 1887. This increase in the number of

METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD.

FEVER CHART- MONTHLY ADMISSIONS-Scarlet fever-Red line..... Enteric fever-Green line..... Typhus fever-Black line..... Diphtheria-Yellow line.....



FEVER CHART- MONTHLY ADMISSIONS (Continued)



NOTE-Diphtheria cases were not admitted into the Board's Hospitals until the 23rd October 1888.

1917
STATE OF NEW YORK
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

SEVEN MONTHS' ADMISSIONS FOR 1917
BY GRADE

admissions was probably due, not to any unusual prevalence of scarlet fever in the Metropolis, as indicated by the low mortality rates on p. 19, but to the increased favour with which the Managers' hospitals are generally regarded, and to the increased efforts to secure isolation of infectious cases on the part of the various local sanitary authorities.

The total discharges were 7,182, and the total deaths were 1,005.

The total mortality was 12·16 per cent., including cases dying within 48 hours after admission, and those dying from concurrent maladies.

Summary of Tables II. (p. 61.)—The monthly admissions of all cases were lowest in February and highest in October.

The accompanying diagram shows the monthly admissions of each kind of fever since the date of opening of the first of the Managers' hospitals in 1872 to the end of 1890.

The curves of scarlet and enteric fevers clearly indicate the seasonal prevalence of those diseases. The scarlet fever admissions fell to the minimum five times in February, four times in March, five times in April, three times in June, once in September, and once in December (1888); while the maximum number was reached once in January (1888), once in July, three times in September, nine times in October, three times in November, and twice in December. The enteric fever admissions fell to the minimum three times each in March and April respectively, five times in May, seven times in June, and once in July; and rose to the maximum once in September, eleven times in October, six times in November, and once in December.

Typhus fever has only occurred in the Metropolis in small local outbreaks.

Diphtheria cases were not admitted to the Managers' hospitals until the 23rd October, 1888. During the year 1889 the minimum admissions took place in January, and in 1890 in April, and the maximum admissions in November of 1889, and in September of 1890.

Summary of Tables III. (p. 65.)—Scarlet fever cases were admitted from every parish and union in the district, as also were diphtheria and enteric cases, with the exception, as regards the former, of the Westminster Union and as regards the latter of the City of London Union.

The typhus fever cases arose in Hackney, St. Saviour's St. Olave's, and Greenwich Unions, and Camberwell Parish. Ten out of the total of sixteen cases were admitted from the St. Olave's Union.

Evidence is furnished by this table of the need for further hospital accommodation in the Eastern and Western districts of the Metropolis. From the former districts no fewer than 651 patients were sent to the North-Western Hospital because there was not sufficient accommodation for them at the Eastern Hospital, and for a similar reason 56 patients were taken to the South-Western and North-Western Hospitals from some of the districts usually allocated to the Western Hospital. It is therefore satisfactory to know that the Managers are taking the necessary steps to secure a site for a new hospital in the north-east of London, and for the extension of the Western Hospital.

Summary of Tables IV. (p. 67).—This Table shows the scarlet fever admissions and deaths at various ages. Up to the year 1888 it had been the custom to give the aggregate admissions and deaths of patients in the first five years of life, but the Committee being of opinion that the Table would be much more valuable if the figures were given for each of such years separately, it was arranged accordingly.

The total admissions were 6,537: the females were 307 in excess of the males. The total mortality calculated on the admissions was 7.79 per cent., being amongst males 8.20 per cent. and amongst females 7.42 per cent.

The following Table is a summary of the Tables in this and previous Annual Reports:—

SCARLET FEVER.—TABLE B—*Showing Mortality at various ages of 36,849 cases admitted into the Board's Hospitals.*

AGES.	MALES.			FEMALES.			TOTAL.		
	Cases Admitted.	Died.	Mortality per cent.	Cases Admitted.	Died.	Mortality per cent.	Cases Admitted.	Died.	Combined Mortality per cent.
Under 1 ...	67	15	22·38	58	22	37·93	125	37	29·60
1 to 2 ...	243	85	34·97	252	76	30·15	495	161	32·52
2 to 3 ...	480	122	25·41	555	136	24·50	1,035	258	24·92
3 to 4 ...	792	144	18·19	694	111	15·99	1,486	255	17·16
4 to 5 ...	842	97	11·52	786	101	12·85	1,628	198	12·16
Totals	2,424	463	19·10	2,345	446	19·02	4,769	909	19·06
Under 5 ...	5,304	1,117	21·06	5,227	1,036	19·82	10,531	2,153	20·44
5 to 10 ...	7,215	549	7·61	7,954	540	6·65	15,169	1,089	7·18
10 to 15 ...	2,809	108	3·84	3,291	120	3·64	6,100	228	3·74
15 to 20 ...	1,129	52	4·60	1,415	40	2·82	2,544	92	3·61
20 to 25 ...	508	18	3·54	775	27	3·48	1,283	45	3·50
25 to 30 ...	224	13	5·80	387	14	3·61	611	27	4·42
30 to 35 ...	143	9	6·29	192	12	6·25	335	21	6·27
35 to 40 ...	55	6	10·90	99	5	5·05	154	11	7·14
40 to 45 ...	32	5	15·62	34	1	2·94	66	6	9·10
45 to 50 ...	8	...	...	21	1	4·76	29	1	3·45
50 to 55 ...	11	1	9·09	10	...	...	21	1	4·76
55 to 60 ...	1	1	100·00	1	...	...	2	1	50·00
And upwards	1	...	...	3	1	33·34	4	1	25·00
Totals	17,440	1,879	10·77	19,409	1,797	9·25	36,849	3,676	9·97

N.B.—(1) The figures for each age-period from under 1 to 5 years relate only to the cases admitted during the years 1888-90.

- (2) The above table includes deaths within 48 hours after admission, as well as deaths from inter-current maladies.
- (3) 2,172 cases are excluded from this return as they were patients admitted into hospitals which also received convalescent patients from other hospitals, and in taking the ages of patients for the purposes of this return it was impossible from the returns in the possession of the Committee to identify the two classes. This accounts for the difference between the total in this Table and that in Table F, p. 19.

The relation of age and sex to mortality is clearly shown by the above table. The disease is most fatal to children under five years of age, amongst whom over 50 per cent. of the total deaths occurred; while of the patients over 15 years of age, only 4·76 per cent. died. Such results are sufficient to prove how essential it is that every precaution should be taken to prevent the exposure of young children to infection, and they effectually dispose of the once popular notion among ignorant people that it is better to suffer from the disease while young.

Up to five years of age the liability of either sex to be attacked appears to be nearly equal, but after that age a greater immunity is enjoyed by the male sex. The difference, however, in the rate of mortality is 1·52 per cent. in favour of the female sex.

Summary of Tables V. (p. 69) shows the complications observed amongst the scarlet fever cases under treatment during the past year. The most common were the following (the figures in brackets indicate the percentage of cases on the total number of patients under treatment):—albuminuria (7·5), otitis (6·2), adenitis, including suppurating and secondary (5·0), rhinitis (4·2), rheumatism (2·2), chickenpox (2·0), acute nephritis (1·8), bronchitis (1·3), and measles (1·2).

Amongst the total cases under treatment at the Eastern Hospital diphtheria was present in 1·2 per cent., at the Western Hospital in 2·8 per cent., and at the Northern Hospital in 1·2 per cent. At the Eastern Hospital also 0·9 per cent. suffered from membranous croup. Adding those cases and the diphtheria cases together, 2·1 per cent. of the total scarlet fever cases under treatment suffered from throat illness. At the South-Eastern Hospital diphtheritic throat illness occurred in 1·3 per cent. of the total cases, and membranous inflammation of the fauces, “indistinguishable from that of diphtheria,” in 1·1 per cent.

Summary of Tables VI. (p. 71) shows the admissions and deaths at various ages of the diphtheria cases during the past year.

The following table is a summary of the tables in this and the previous annual reports for 1888-9:—

DIPHtheria.—TABLE C—*Showing Mortality at various ages of 1,763 cases admitted into the Board's Hospitals.*

AGES.	MALES.			FEMALES.			TOTAL.		
	Cases Admitted.	Died.	Mortality per cent.	Cases Admitted.	Died.	Mortality per cent.	Cases Admitted.	Died.	Combined Mortality per cent.
Under 1 ...	16	9	56·25	15	5	33·34	31	14	45·16
1 to 2 ..	49	34	75·50	51	43	84·32	100	77	77·0
2 to 3 ...	77	50	64·93	74	53	71·62	151	103	68·21
3 to 4 ...	100	54	54·0	90	50	55·56	190	104	54·74
4 to 5 ...	89	44	49·44	112	43	38·39	201	87	43·28
Total under 5	331	191	57·70	342	194	56·72	673	385	57·20
5 to 10 ...	265	91	34·34	282	104	36·88	547	195	35·67
10 to 15 ...	89	12	13·48	126	20	15·87	215	32	14·88
15 to 20 ...	41	2	4·88	87	6	6·89	128	8	6·25
20 to 25 ...	30	4	13·34	60	4	6·67	90	8	8·89
25 to 30 ...	16	1	6·25	33	...	...	49	1	2·04
30 to 35 ...	14	...	...	14	...	...	28	...	...
35 to 40 ...	6	1	16·67	11	1	9·09	17	2	11·77
40 to 45 ...	4	1	25·00	4	1	25·0	8	2	25·0
45 to 50 ...	2	...	...	2	1	50·0	4	1	25·0
50 to 55 ...	...	...	...	1	1	100·0	1	1	100·0
55 to 60 ...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	1	...
And upwards	1	1	100·0	...	...	...	1	1	100·0
Totals ..	799	304	38·04	964	332	34·44	1,763	637	36·07

Diphtheria is, like scarlet fever, most fatal in its effects on children under 5 years of age, amongst whom upwards of 60 per cent. of the total deaths occurred. But the rate of mortality is at every age, except the quinquennia 25 to 30 and 30 to 35, very much higher than that of scarlet fever, being on the total number 36·07 as compared with 9·97 per cent.

Summary of Tables VIa. (p. 72) shows the complications observed in the diphtheria cases under treatment during the past year. The most numerous were albuminuria, which occurred in 14·0 per cent. of the total number; paralysis, general and local, 12·3 per cent; croup, 8·0 per cent.; rhinitis, 6·6 per cent.; and adenitis, 2·8 per cent.

Summary of Tables VII. (p. 73) shows the admissions and deaths, at various ages, of enteric fever cases during the past year.

The following table is a summary of the tables in this and previous annual reports:—

ENTERIC FEVER.—TABLE D—*Showing Mortality at various ages of 6,960 cases admitted into the Board's Hospitals.*

AGES.	MALES.			FEMALES.			TOTAL.		
	Cases Admitted.	Died.	Mortality per cent.	Cases Admitted.	Died.	Mortality per cent.	Cases Admitted.	Died.	Combined Mortality per cent.
Under 5 ...	102	14	13·72	99	14	14·14	201	28	13·93
5 to 10 ...	458	42	9·17	436	35	8·03	894	77	8·61
10 to 15 ...	885	83	9·38	738	134	18·17	1,623	217	13·37
15 to 20 ...	823	126	15·31	771	169	21·96	1,604	295	18·38
20 to 25 ...	519	117	22·54	535	94	17·57	1,054	211	20·02
25 to 30 ...	387	91	23·0	302	72	23·84	689	163	23·65
30 to 35 ...	209	66	31·58	192	41	21·35	401	107	26·68
35 to 40 ...	119	35	29·41	120	28	23·34	239	63	26·36
40 to 45 ...	70	16	22·86	56	12	21·43	126	28	22·23
45 to 50 ...	32	13	40·62	40	9	22·50	72	22	30·56
50 to 55 ...	14	8	57·14	19	3	15·79	33	11	33·34
55 to 60 ...	6	3	50·00	6	3	50·00	12	6	50·00
And upwards	7	3	42·89	5	1	20·00	12	4	33·34
Totals ...	3,631	617	16·99	3,329	615	18·47	6,960	1,232	17·70

N.B.—(1) The above table includes deaths within 48 hours after admission, as well as deaths from intercurrent maladies.

(2) The total number does not correspond with Table F, p. 19, for similar reasons to those given in note 3, to Table B, p. 11.

The admissions of this disease during the past year were 208 in excess of those for 1889, and judging from the mortality, which was 4·51 per cent. greater than in the previous year, the type of the disease appears to have been severer.

Summary of Tables VIIa. (p. 74) shows the complications observed in the enteric fever cases under treatment during the past year.

Relapse of the disease occurred in 5·7 per cent. of the cases, pneumonia in 4·4 per cent., bronchitis in 3·4 per cent., peritonitis in 2·7 per cent., albuminuria in 2·3 per cent., and hæmorrhage in 2·0 per cent.

Table VIII. (p. 75) contains the admissions and deaths at various ages of typhus fever cases at the Eastern and South-Eastern Hospitals, the two cases treated at the latter hospital being distinguished by stars.

The following table is a summary of the tables in this and former annual reports:—

TYPHUS FEVER.—TABLE E—*Showing Mortality at various ages of 2,121 cases admitted into the Board's Hospitals.*

AGES.	MALES.			FEMALES.			TOTAL.		
	Cases Admitted.	Died.	Mortality per cent.	Cases Admitted.	Died.	Mortality per cent.	Cases Admitted.	Died.	Combined Mortality per cent.
Under 5 ...	38	1	2·63	48	1	2·12	86	2	2·35
5 to 10 ...	103	1	0·98	139	...	...	242	1	0·41
10 ,, 15 ...	167	3	1·80	203	11	5·00	370	14	3·80
15 ,, 20 ...	159	10	6·32	193	18	9·47	352	28	8·04
20 ,, 25 ...	118	27	22·88	121	22	18·18	239	49	20·50
25 ,, 30 ...	74	20	27·02	78	14	17·95	152	34	22·36
30 ,, 35 ...	75	25	33·33	84	22	26·50	159	47	29·74
35 ,, 40 ...	55	26	47·27	74	21	28·38	129	47	36·43
40 ,, 45 ...	74	46	62·16	94	35	37·23	168	81	48·21
45 ,, 50 ...	42	21	50·00	53	21	39·62	95	42	44·21
50 ,, 55 ...	22	15	68·18	38	21	55·26	60	36	60·00
55 ,, 60 ...	14	9	64·28	18	15	83·33	32	24	75·00
And upwards	15	12	80·00	22	15	68·18	37	27	72·97
TOTALS ...	956	216	22·59	1,165	216	18·62	2,121	432	20·36

N.B.—(1) The above table includes deaths within 48 hours after admission, as well as deaths from intercurrent maladies.

(2) The total number does not correspond with Table F, p. 19, for similar reasons to those given in note 3 to Table B, p. 11.

Summary of Tables IX. (pp. 77–81) shows the miscellaneous diseases other than scarlet, enteric, and typhus fevers and diphtheria admitted during the year. The form of the table is altered from that of former years, and is now so arranged as to show not only the diseases from which the patients actually suffered, but also the diseases from which they were certified to be suffering at the time of removal to hospital.

The percentage of these cases of mistaken diagnosis was, as regards scarlet fever cases, 1·3; diphtheria cases, 7·2; enteric cases, 26 per cent.; and typhus cases 20 per cent.

Of the 85 cases certified as scarlet fever, 32 were measles and 15 tonsillitis. Of the 74 cases certified as diphtheria, 47 were tonsillitis.

Of the 164 cases certified as enteric fever, 72 had pneumonia, 18 febricula or simple continued fever, 6 pleurisy, and 4 epidemic influenza. Of the four cases certified as typhus, three had pneumonia and one meningitis.

The consideration of the returns of mistaken diagnosis has always pointed clearly to the desirability of increasing the opportunities for the study of infectious diseases by medical students. Power to allow their hospitals to be used for this purpose was, however, not conferred on the Managers until the passing of the Poor Law Act, 1889, when the Managers at once consulted with the Local Government Board and the Royal College of Physicians with the view of making the arrangements necessary to give effect to the provisions of the Act, and ultimately the Rules and Regulations to be observed by the students which will be found at p. 179, were agreed upon.

It is, however, with great regret that the Committee learns that comparatively few students have as yet availed themselves of the facilities offered by the Managers. The importance of the subject to the public cannot be over-estimated. The increasing percentage of errors in diagnosis during the past four years (from 2·4 per cent. to 4·9 per cent.) makes it desirable, in the interests of public health, that steps should be taken to include a practical knowledge of the diseases treated in the Managers' hospitals in the curriculum of education for medical students.

Illness of Staff.—On the following page is a summary of the returns submitted by the medical superintendents of the several hospitals, showing the total number of members of the staff warded on account of diseases presumably contracted in the performance of their duties.

Nature of Disease.	Officers.	SUMMARY.										RESULTS.			
		Eastern Hospital		North Western Hospital		Western Hospital		South Western Hospital		South Eastern Hospital			Northern Hospital		Gore Farm Hospital
		Number of Officers.	Number of days ward.	Number of Officers.	Number of days ward.	Number of Officers.	Number of days ward.	Number of Officers.	Number of days ward.	Number of Officers.	Number of days ward.	Number of Officers.	Number of days ward.	Number of Officers.	Number of days ward.
Scarlet Fever	Clinical Assistant	1	46	1	46	1	46	1	46	1	46	1	46	1	46
	Nurses	1	58	1	57	1	57	1	57	1	57	1	57	1	57
	Assistant Nurses	3	138	2	57	2	57	1	61	2	88	1	61	9	322
Diphtheria	Laundrymaids	1	48	2	120	2	221	2	35	2	35	1	20	1	20
	Ward Servants	1	48	2	120	2	221	2	35	2	35	1	20	1	20
	Porters	2	76	2	120	2	221	2	35	2	35	1	20	3	116
Diphtheritic Paralysis	Nurses	1	37	1	37	1	37	1	30	1	30	1	30	1	30
	Assistant Nurses	2	43	1	20	1	20	1	3	1	3	1	41	2	44
	Ward Servants	2	43	1	20	1	20	1	3	1	3	1	41	2	44
Enteric Fever	Laundrymaids	1	21	1	44	1	44	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10
	Messroom Maid	1	21	1	44	1	44	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10
	Nurses	2	130	2	130	2	130	2	51	2	51	2	51	4	251
Febricula	Assistant Nurse	1	13	1	13	1	13	1	17	1	17	1	17	1	17
	Nurses	1	21	1	44	1	44	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10
	Assistant Nurses	2	200	2	200	2	200	2	51	2	51	2	51	4	251
Measles	Porter	1	33	1	33	1	33	1	33	1	33	1	33	1	33
	Nurse	3	25	3	25	3	25	3	17	3	17	3	17	3	17
	Ward Servants	2	26	2	26	2	26	2	17	2	17	2	17	2	17
Number employed	Porter	1	7	1	7	1	7	1	7	1	7	1	7	1	7
	Assistant Nurse	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18
	TOTALS	20	716	14	524	4	177	8	342	11	295	5	128	2	77
Number engaged during the year	Males	35	40	31	31	32	32	37	37	29	29	29	29	39	233
	Females	205	219	118	118	192	192	248	248	136	136	136	78	78	1,196
	TOTALS	240	259	149	149	214	214	285	285	165	165	165	117	117	1,429
Number discharged during the year	Males	9	23	16	16	9	9	12	12	8	8	8	8	39	116
	Females	69	146	52	52	105	105	124	124	23	23	23	78	78	597
	TOTALS	78	169	68	68	114	114	136	136	31	31	31	117	117	713
Number discharged during the year	Males	7	17	17	17	3	3	11	11	2	2	2	14	14	71
	Females	69	117	43	43	73	73	106	106	50	50	50	20	20	478
	TOTALS	76	134	60	60	76	76	117	117	52	52	52	34	34	549

[recovered.
S.E.H. one nurse died; S.E.H. nurse remained under treatment, others recovered.]

Recovered.
S.W.H. one assistant nurse died; W.H. two remained under treatment, others recovered.
Remained under treatment.
S.E.H. one ward servant died, others recovered.
Recovered.

Recovered.
S.E.H. one assistant nurse died, others recovered.
Recovered.
S.E.H. one laundrymaid died, other recovered.
N.H. messroom maid died.

Recovered.
Recovered.

Recovered.
Recovered.
Recovered.
Recovered.

Thus there were 1,429 persons employed, of whom 64, or 4·4 per cent., fell ill with fever, diphtheria, or measles, and seven died.

During the year 549 officers left the service and 713 were engaged, only 67 of whom had previously been in the Managers' hospital service.

The number of persons engaged during each of the years 1888 and 1889, who had not previously been in the service, was 201 and 491 respectively.

III. SMALLPOX.

The cases of this disease which occurred in 1890 were nearly five times as numerous as in the preceding year. One case remained under treatment in the Hospital Ships at the beginning of the year, and 26 cases were subsequently admitted there, and one case to the South-Eastern Hospital, where the patient died the day after of black smallpox. 24 of the whole number were admitted during the first half of the year, and they came from nine different parishes and unions, a fact which at the time occasioned some anxiety, as it appeared to indicate the approach of a more extensive outbreak. Fortunately, however, the immediate isolation of the cases, together with the measures of disinfection, &c., taken by the local sanitary authorities, proved sufficient to stay the spread of the disease.

As in former years, Dr. Birdwood, the Medical Superintendent of the Hospital Ships, has been able to ascertain the origin of the infection in many of the cases. In five cases the disease was contracted before the patients arrived in England. By one of these cases two men employed by the local sanitary authority were infected. In ten other cases the infection was due to attending upon or visiting, or residing in the same house as, persons suffering from the disease, and in another case it was probably due to the patient being brought into contact with a schoolfellow who lived in a house in which cases had occurred. In four cases Dr. Birdwood was doubtful whether the patients really had smallpox, and one patient certainly did not suffer from it. In the remaining four cases information as to the origin of the infection could not be ascertained. At the date of this report a further outbreak of the disease has occurred, and 60 patients have been admitted to hospital; but, inasmuch as the cases have at present been mainly confined to one quarter of the Metropolis, the Committee does not think there is any occasion to fear that the disease will assume an epidemic form.

Statistics.—The tables on pp. 82 to 97 contain similar information concerning the patients treated as was contained in the tables published in former reports, but their arrangement has been somewhat simplified.

Vaccination marks were visible on 13 of the 22 patients who undoubtedly suffered from Smallpox; on four patients there was no visible evidence of the operation, but they were stated to have been vaccinated; and five patients were unvaccinated.

IV. STATISTICS OF PAST YEARS.

On the two succeeding pages are returns which show the annual admissions and deaths of patients at the Managers' Fever and Smallpox Hospitals, with the mortality per cent. since the establishment of the first hospital in 1870, together with extracts from the Registrar-General's Annual Summaries, showing the annual mortality per 1,000 persons living of the population of the Metropolis from scarlet, typhus, and enteric fevers, and smallpox, and the annual average mortality from those diseases for certain specified years before and since the establishment of the Managers' hospitals.

Table F—Showing the Admissions and Deaths of Patients and Mortality per cent. at the Managers' FEVER HOSPITALS during each Year since the opening of the first Hospital on the 25th January, 1870, together with the Annual Mortality per 1,000 persons living of the Population of the Metropolis from Scarlet, Typhus, and Enteric Fevers and Diphtheria, extracted from the Registrar-General's Annual Summaries.

YEAR.	ADMISSIONS.						DEATHS.						Mortality per cent. of Patients treated in Managers' Hospitals.				Annual Mortality per 1,000 of estimated Population.			
	Scarlet.	Diphtheria	Typhus.	Enteric.	Other Diseases.	Total.	Scarlet.	Diphtheria	Typhus.	Enteric.	Other Diseases.	Total.	Relapsing Fever.	Diphtheria	Typhus.	Enteric.	Scarlet.	Diphtheria	Typhus.	Enteric.
1870 (25th Jan. to 15th May)	...	...	...	...	218	218	...	...	...	...	14	14	12.84	...	...	...	1.88	0.10	0.15	0.30
1871	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1872 (15 months to 31st Dec., 1872)	108	...	134	279	343	864	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.58	0.11	0.12	0.27
1873	92	...	401	381	271	1,145	6	...	91	56	58	...	10.78	...	23.62	21.96	0.28	0.08	0.05	0.24
1874	804	...	536	435	359	2,134	89	...	106	63	84	...	6.55	...	23.15	15.13	0.19	0.09	0.08	0.27
1875	1,182	...	65	299	269	1,815	160	...	16	78	54	...	12.15	...	19.62	14.87	0.77	0.12	0.09	0.26
1876	671	...	139	288	294	1,392	90	...	28	59	71	...	13.69	...	23.35	24.68	1.06	0.17	0.04	0.23
1877	479	...	170	372	186	1,207	54	...	36	79	33	...	12.13	...	19.31	20.34	0.65	0.11	0.04	0.22
1878	679	...	168	484	233	1,564	91	...	47	100	40	...	12.1	...	23.07	22.93	0.44	0.09	0.04	0.25
1879	1,469	...	48	385	196	2,098	211	...	11	74	39	...	14.34	...	26.25	20.26	0.49	0.15	0.04	0.28
1880	1,949	...	28	248	239	2,464	242	...	6	43	37	...	15.27	...	21.56	19.73	0.72	0.15	0.02	0.23
1881	1,477	...	219	415	211	2,322	168	...	34	86	46	...	12.3	...	20.68	15.63	0.82	0.14	0.02	0.19
1882	1,850	...	148	515	354	2,867	189	...	27	104	60	...	11.1	...	16.95	21.47	0.55	0.17	0.02	0.25
1883	1,920	...	45	486	269	2,720	234	...	11	74	66	...	10.37	...	16.92	20.71	0.52	0.22	0.01	0.25
1884	1,845	...	29	433	180	2,547	234	...	5	98	55	...	12.38	...	21.15	15.64	0.51	0.24	0.01	0.24
1885	1,353	...	53	220	229	1,855	130	...	7	36	46	...	12.27	...	20.00	18.82	0.35	0.24	0.01	0.23
1886	1,780	...	10	333	74	2,197	151	...	4	47	22	...	9.4	...	12.17	15.82	0.18	0.22	0.01	0.15
1887	5,900	...	35	441	161	6,537	489	...	4	61	59	...	9.54	...	42.10	14.85	0.17	0.21	0.00	0.15
1888	4,408	...	1	450	194	5,152	501	...	...	72	60	...	9.89	...	11.59	14.59	0.34	0.23	0.00	0.14
1889	4,518	...	23	290	219	5,772	366	...	6	41	48	...	8.85	...	40.74	15.15	0.28	0.31	0.00	0.16
1890	6,537	...	16	498	341	8,334	510	...	5	93	81	...	7.84	...	33.72	19.66	0.18	0.37	0.00	0.12
Totals	39,021	1,763	2,268	7,312	4,840	55,204	3,926	637	474	1,321	1,043	7,401	10.27	37.52	20.90	18.24	...	...	...	...

Average Annual Mortality per 1,000 of estimated population of London before the opening of the Managers' Hospitals, extracted from the Registrar-General's Returns:—	
Scarlet Fever (only obtainable for 13 years), 1859 to 1871, both inclusive	...
Typhus Fever (only obtainable for 3 years), 1869 to 1871, both inclusive	...
Enteric Fever ditto ditto	...
Annual Mortality per 1,000 of estimated population of London from Scarlet Fever during the past 13 years, and from Typhus and Enteric Fevers during the past 3 years, extracted from the Registrar-General's Returns	0.40
Increase	...
Decrease	...

NOTE.—1. From the 1st December, 1870, to the end of September, 1871, Smallpox cases only were admitted to the Board's Hospitals.
 2. The deaths of Fever patients include all cases dying within 48 hours after admission, and also those due to intercurrent maladies.
 3. Diphtheria cases have only been admitted into the Managers' Hospitals since the 23rd October, 1888.
 4. The Mortalities of patients in the Managers' Hospitals are calculated according to the Registrar-General's formula.

Table G—Showing the Admissions and Deaths of Patients and Mortality per cent. at the Managers' SMALLPOX HOSPITALS during each Year since the opening of the first Hospital on the 1st December, 1870, together with the Annual Mortality per 1,000 persons living of the Population of the Metropolis from Smallpox, extracted from the Registrar-General's Annual Summaries.

YEAR.	ADMISSIONS.			DEATHS.			Mortality per cent. of Patients treated in Managers' Hospitals.	Annual Mortality per 1,000 of estimated Population.
	Smallpox.	Other Diseases.	Total.	Smallpox.	Other Diseases.	Total.	Smallpox.	Smallpox.
1st Dec., 1870, to 3rd Feb., 1871	582	...	582	97	...	97	20·81	...
1871-2 (4th Feb., 1871, to 31st Jan., 1872)	13,139	6	13,145	2,460	...	2,460	18·95	2·42
1872-3 (year ended 31st Jan., 1873)	2,359	3	2,362	467	1	468	17·84	0·54
1873-4 (year ended 31st Jan., 1874)	174	17	191	35	...	35	17·02	0·03
1874 (11 months ended 31st Dec.)	112	8	120	10	..	10		0·02
1875	89	22	111	22	...	22		0·01
1876	2,134	16	2,150	372	1	373	21·64	0·21
1877	6,516	104	6,620	1,214	4	1,218	17·92	0·71
1878	4,558	96	4,654	824	9	833	17·99	0·39
1879	1,628	60	1,688	273	5	278	15·69	0·12
1880	1,982	50	2,032	286	2	288	15·95	0·12
1881	8,551	120	8,671	1,417	14	1,431	16·61	0·62
1882	1,799	55	1,854	260	3	263	12·96	0·11
1883	598	28	626	93	...	93	16·06	0·03
1884	6,363	204	6,567	940	3	943	15·98	0·31
1885	6,146	198	6,344	1,052	3	1,055	15·8	0·35
1886	99	33	132	22	2	24	14·75	0·01
1887	56	3	59	3	...	3		0·00
1888	62	5	67	8	...	8		0·00
1889	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
1890	22	5	27	3	...	3	...	0·00
Totals	56,974	1,033	58,007	9,858	47	9,905	17·30	...
Average annual mortality per 1,000 of estimated population of London during the 18 years (1853 to 1870 inclusive) before the opening of the Managers' Hospitals, extracted from the Registrar-General's Returns								0·26
Average annual mortality per 1,000 of estimated population of London during the past 18 years (1873 to 1890 inclusive), extracted from Registrar-General's Returns ...								0·16
Increase ... ..								...
Decrease								0·10

It will be observed that, comparing the mortality from scarlet fever during the 13 years preceding the establishment of the Managers' hospitals with the mortality during the past 13 years, the latter show an average decrease of 1·30.

The mortality rates of typhus and enteric fevers for the three years, 1888-1890 inclusive, show decreases of 0·17 and 0·16 respectively, as compared with the equal periods immediately preceding the opening of the Managers' hospitals.

Another noticeable feature in the fever table is the decreasing percentage of the mortality amongst scarlet fever patients. This is probably due in a great measure to an increased proportion of a better class of the population being dealt with. Until July of 1887, the great mass of the patients received into the Managers' hospitals were the very poor; but since that date patients of a higher social condition have largely availed themselves of the hospitals, and being better fed, clothed, and generally cared for, have undoubtedly been in a superior physical condition to resist the fatal effects of disease.

The table on the following page, which is founded on the returns of the Registrar-General, will be of interest to the Managers in relation to the history of smallpox in the Metropolis. It will be seen that the annual mortality rates during the past five years have been far lower than at any period dealt with in the Registrar-General's returns.

YEARS.	Estimated Population in the Middle of each Year.	DEATHS FROM SMALLPOX.		
		Annual Total.	Annual Rate per Million of Population.	Rate per Million on Averages of Five Years.
1838	1,766,169	3,817	2,161	—
1839	1,802,751	634	352	—
1840	1,840,091	1,235	671	—
1841	1,878,205	1,053	561	—
1842	1,917,108	360	188	787
1843	1,954,041	438	224	399
1844	2,033,816	1,804	887	506
1845	2,073,298	909	438	460
1846	2,113,535	257	122	372
1847	2,202,673	955	434	421
1848	2,244,837	1,620	722	521
1849	2,287,302	521	228	389
1850	2,330,054	499	214	344
1851	2,373,081	1,062	448	409
1852	2,416,367	1,159	480	418
1853	2,459,899	211	86	291
1854	2,503,662	694	277	301
1855	2,547,639	1,039	408	340
1856	2,591,815	531	205	291
1857	2,636,174	156	59	207
1858	2,680,700	242	90	208
1859	2,725,374	1,158	425	237
1860	2,770,181	898	324	221
1861	2,815,101	217	77	195
1862	2,860,117	366	128	209
1863	2,905,210	1,996	687	328
1864	2,950,361	547	185	280
1865	2,995,551	640	214	258
1866	3,040,761	1,391	457	334
1867	3,085,971	1,345	436	396
1868	3,131,160	597	191	297
1869	3,176,308	275	87	277
1870	3,221,394	973	302	295
1871	3,267,251	7,912	2,421	688
1872	3,319,736	1,786	537	708
1873	3,373,065	113	33	676
1874	3,427,250	57	16	661
1875	3,482,306	46	12	602
1876	3,538,246	736	207	161
1877	3,595,085	2,551	709	194
1878	3,652,837	1,417	387	266
1879	3,711,517	450	120	287
1880	3,771,139	471	124	309
1881	3,831,719	2,367	617	391
1882	3,893,272	430	110	271
1883	3,955,814	136	34	201
1884	4,019,361	1,236	307	238
1885	4,083,928	1,419	347	288
1886	4,149,533	24	5	160
1887	4,215,192	9	2	139
1888	4,282,921	9	2	132
1889	4,351,738	—	—	71
1890	4,421,661	4	0.90	2

V. IMBECILITY.

The Reports of the Medical Superintendents of the Asylums for Adult Imbeciles and of the Schools for Imbecile Children will be found on pp. 98 to 149.

The numerical results of the year's work at the several imbecile establishments are as under:—

	Asylums.			Schools.			Grand Totals.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
On the 1st January, 1890, the several Asylums and Schools contained	2,286	2,728	5,014	391	256	647	2,677	2,984	5,661
There were admitted during the year from the several Parishes and Unions (including re-admissions)	358	366	724	96	62	158	454	428	882
Transfers ... ..	...	...	...	52	42	94	52	42	94
The total number under treatment being	2,644	3,094	5,738	539	360	899	3,183	3,454	6,637
Of that number there were discharged	52	64	116	23	13	36	75	77	152
Transferred	52	42	94	...	...	...	52	42	94
And there died	339	286	625	12	10	22	351	296	647
	443	392	835	35	23	58	478	415	893
Leaving under treatment on the 31st December, 1890	2,201	2,702	4,903	504	337	841	2,705	3,039	5,744

The total number under treatment in the adult asylums at the end of the year was less by 111 patients than at the beginning. This reduction was mainly due to the large number of deaths, the mortality percentage on the average number resident being 12·7, and much in excess of that of any year since 1875. This result was, no doubt, to a great extent attributable to the advanced age and extremely debilitated condition of a large number of the patients, 278 out of 625 being upwards of 60 years of age.

At the Schools for Imbecile Children the death rate for the past year was 2·82.

In connection with the Schools it should be mentioned that the Managers have been able, with the consent of the Local Government Board, to set apart the recently erected pavilions mainly for the reception and treatment of children from the Schools who have passed the age of 16 years. The principal object which the Managers had in view when they decided, in 1877, to commence the erection of the Asylum for adults at Darenth, was to provide for the disposal of the children in the

Schools when, through their having arrived at the age of 16, they could no longer be retained therein. It was intended that they should then be transferred to the new Asylum, and be kept entirely separate from the other imbeciles, so that their industrial training could be continued, and the beneficial results obtained from their education in the Schools be properly utilised. But, unfortunately, before the buildings were completed in 1880, the accommodation at the Asylums at Leavesden and Caterham had, owing to some extent to the disuse of the Hampstead Hospital as an asylum for imbeciles, become exhausted, and a large number of adult patients had accumulated in the various workhouses and other places whom the Managers were at once called upon to admit.

Adult Imbeciles.—Statistics.—Summary of Tables I. (p. 110).—This shows the total admissions, re-admissions, discharges, and deaths for the year at the three asylums for adults.

The total number of patients admitted was 724, of which number 718 were admitted for the first time and 6 were re-admitted. No patient was admitted at the Darenth Asylum from the neighbouring Schools for Imbecile Children. This was due to the recently-erected pavilions having been placed under the same administration as the Schools, from which the pavilions receive the children who have passed the age of 16 years.

Of the total number of patients discharged, one was not insane, 27 had recovered, 47 had improved, and 41 had not improved.

The 94 patients shown as having been transferred from the Darenth Asylum were patients in the pavilions at the time they were annexed to the Darenth Schools.

The total number of patients who died was 625.

The average number daily resident in the three asylums was 4,926, the highest number resident on any one day was 5,113, and the lowest number 4,795.

Summary of Tables II. (p. 110).—This shows the admissions, re-admissions, discharges, transfers, and deaths which have taken place at the three Asylums since the opening of the first in September, 1870, up to the end of 1890.

The total admissions during this period of over 20 years were 15,461, of whom 14,045 were admitted for the first time, 104 were

re-admissions, and 1,312 were transfers from one asylum to another. This latter number does not balance with the transfers shown amongst the discharges, as it includes a number of patients received from Hampstead Asylum when it was closed in 1876, as well as a number of children over 16 years of age received from the Imbecile Schools.

Of the discharges, 7 were not insane, 660 had recovered, 873 had improved, 815 had not improved, and 367 were transfers from one asylum to another.

The deaths numbered 7,836.

Summary of Tables III. (pp. 111-112).—This shows the admissions, discharges, transfers, and deaths, with the mean annual mortality and proportion of recoveries per cent. of the admissions for the year 1881, and for each subsequent year.

The total percentage of recoveries during the past year was 3·8.

The percentage of deaths on the average number daily resident was 12·7, which was a much higher rate than in the previous years, and was probably due to the effects of the epidemic of influenza, which prevailed in the early part of the year, and to the advanced age and feeble health of many of the patients.

Summaries of Tables IV. (p. 113) and V. (p. 114).—In the first of these Summaries is a classification, under the usual denominations of mental disease, of the mental condition of the patients admitted during the year 1890 direct from the several Parishes and Unions, and in the second Summary similar information is afforded as to all the patients resident in the several asylums on the last day of that year.

Of the total number of 4,903 then resident, 1,474 are classified as imbecile, 1,389 as demented, 438 as demented and epileptic, 369 as imbecile and epileptic, and 241 as chronic maniacs.

Summary of Tables VI. (pp. 117-118) shows the history of the annual admissions since the opening of the asylums, with the discharges and deaths, and the numbers of each year's admissions remaining on the 31st December, 1890.

At the close of the year, of the 724 patients admitted 18 had been discharged as recovered, 18 as improved, and 12 as not improved, and 72 had died.

Of the 4,903 patients remaining under treatment upwards of 2,000 had been resident in the Asylums over ten years.

Summary of Tables VII. (pp. 123-124) shows the causes of death during the year 1890, together with the ages of the decedents, calculated from the ages stated in the orders of admission.

There were 625 deaths during the year, 113 being caused by phthisis, 91 by general debility and senile decay, 72 by heart disease, 70 by softening of the brain, and 62 by epilepsy and convulsions. Three deaths at the Caterham Asylum were due to enteric fever, to an outbreak of which disease special reference is made in the Report of the Medical Superintendent, Dr. Elliot (p. 103).

Summary of Tables VIII. (p. 126).—This table shows the length of residence in those discharged recovered and in those who have died during the year 1890.

As is usual, the great majority (22 out of 27) of those patients who recovered had resided in the Asylums only a few months, while of the 625 deaths no fewer than 110 were of patients who had been resident between 18 and 20 years.

Summary of Tables IX. (pp. 125-126).—This table shows the age of patients resident in the several Asylums on the 31st December, 1881, and subsequent years, calculated from the ages stated in the orders of admission.

Of the 4,903 patients remaining in the several Asylums on the 31st December, 1890, upwards of 2,000 were over 50 years of age, and one man in the Caterham Asylum was over 100 years.

Summary of Tables X. (p. 128).—This table shows the ages of the admissions, discharges, and deaths during the year 1890, calculated from the ages stated on the orders of admission.

The total discharges numbered 210, of whom 78 were between 20 and 30 years of age.

The total deaths numbered 625, of whom 299 were upwards of 40 years of age, and 166 upwards of 70 years.

Summary of Tables XI. (pp. 129-130).—This table shows the departments where patients were employed on 31st December, 1890. 772 out of a total of 2,201 males, and 799 out of 2,702 females, were usefully employed in and about the Asylums.

Summary of Tables XII. (pp. 131-2-3).—This shows the occupations previous to admission, and condition as to marriage, of the patients admitted during the year 1890.

Of the 357 males admitted, 14 were described as clerks, 63 as labourers, and 103 had no settled occupation; 67 were stated to be single, 86 married, 7 widowers, and as regards 197 the condition as to marriage was unknown.

Of the 367 females, 55 were servants, 18 needlewomen, 16 charwomen, and 232 were without settled occupations; 76 were stated to be single, 100 to be married, 9 widows, and in 182 cases the condition as to marriage was unknown.

Imbecile Children.—The statistics relating to the children and older patients under treatment at the Darenth Schools and Pavilions will be found attached to the report of the Medical Superintendent, Dr. Beach, pp. 141 to 149.

VI. AMBULANCE WORK.

The Report of the Ambulance Committee is entered on pp. 150 to 160.

Since the establishment of the Land Ambulance Service in 1881, 49,129 Fever and Smallpox patients have been removed from their homes to the various hospitals, and 13,036 recovered patients have been removed from the hospitals to their homes. From 1884 to the end of 1890, 4,864 Smallpox patients had been transferred from the London hospitals to the Managers' wharves on the river Thames, *en route* for the Hospital Ships at Long Reach. Further, since September, 1887, 9,487 convalescing Fever patients have been transferred from the London hospitals to, principally, the Northern Hospital, and 8,254 recovered patients have been brought back to London from that hospital, and during 1890, 309 were brought back from the Gore Farm Hospital at Darenth. From near the end of 1889 to the close of 1890, 129 patients

were conveyed to other places than the Managers' hospitals. In all, 85,209 removals have been effected since the establishment of this service.

The River Ambulance Service was not established until the outbreak of the last Smallpox epidemic in February, 1884. From that date until the end of 1890 the ambulance steamers have carried 11,337 Smallpox patients to the hospital ships, and have brought back 10,358 recovered patients.

The total removals of patients effected by the Land and River Ambulances number 106,904, without including the conveyance of visitors to patients, staff, &c.

These removals have been carried out in all weathers and throughout all seasons of the year, and to a great extent during the night, without detriment to the patients, and without serious accident or mishap to any person.

VII. TRAINING SHIP "EXMOUTH."

The reports of the Committee and Captain-Superintendent will be found on p. 161 to p. 178.

Since the destruction, in December, 1875, of the "Goliath" by fire, and the establishment of the "Exmouth" in its place, with a wider sphere of activity than was accorded to the former vessel, there have been 4,427 boys admitted on board. Of that number 1,200 have entered the Royal Navy, 1,573 were discharged for service in the Mercantile Marine (34 being enrolled in the 3rd class Naval Reserve), 541 have entered Her Majesty's Army as musicians, 8 were discharged to situations on land (3 of whom subsequently went to sea), 594 were discharged to their respective Unions for various reasons, by orders of the Boards of Guardians, and 22 have died.

At the end of the past year 489 boys still remained under training.

VIII. SUMMARY.

In conclusion, the Committee submits the following brief summary of the numbers of Infectious Patients, Imbeciles (adult and children), and Boys who have been under the care of the Managers

in the several Hospitals, Asylums, and Training Ship "Exmouth" since the opening of the first Institution (the Temporary Hospital for Relapsing Fever at Hampstead) in 1870 :—

INSTITUTIONS.	Admitted direct from Homes or Parishes and Unions.	Numbers remaining in the various Institutions, 31st Dec., 1890.
Fever Hospitals	55,204	1,936
Smallpox Hospitals	58,007	—
Asylums for Adult Imbeciles	*15,246	4,903
Schools for Imbecile Children	1,835	841
Training Ship "Exmouth"	4,427	489
Totals	134,719	8,169

* Re-admissions are not included.

(Signed) V. H. B. KENNETT-BARRINGTON,
Chairman of the Committee.

METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD,
Chief Offices: Norfolk House, Norfolk Street,
Strand, W.C.

REPORTS OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENTS OF
THE SEVERAL INFECTIOUS HOSPITALS FOR
THE YEAR 1890.

No. 1.

REPORT OF DR. ALEXANDER COLLIE, MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT
OF THE EASTERN HOSPITALS.

(For Statistics, see pp. 58 to 81.)

To the Eastern Hospitals Committee.

I herewith submit my Twentieth Annual Report which deals with the cases admitted into the Eastern Hospitals during the year 1890. During that year 2,409 cases were admitted a marked increase on the 611 which were the admissions for the year ending 30th September 1872 the first year the hospital was used for the treatment of fever.

Of these 2,409 cases 837 were discharged recovered, 1,119 to other hospitals of the Board and 362 died leaving under treatment at the end of the year 406.

Of the admissions, 1,693 were cases of Scarlet Fever 506 were discharged recovered 938 to other hospitals of the Board and 148 died. The mortality was 9 per cent. the lowest mortality which has been obtained during the 19 years the hospitals have existed as fever hospitals, and what is somewhat remarkable the cases of dropsy and nephritis notwithstanding the cold and damp of the summer and the exceptional hardness of the winter, were less than half the number which occurred in the year 1889.

Of Enteric Fever 202 cases were admitted 129 were discharged recovered 40 to other hospitals of the Board and 31 died, a mortality of 15.42 per cent. This is one of the lower mortalities, mortalities which have varied from 9 to 21 during the existence of the hospitals.

NOTE BY COMMITTEE.—The mean Scarlet Fever mortality of all the hospitals will, on reference to p. 59, be seen to be 7.86, the lowest on record. At the several hospitals for acute cases the mortality rates were, at the Eastern, 9.01; at the Western, 7.96; at the South-Eastern, 7.15; at the North-Western, 5.72; and at the South-Western, 4.69, which was the lowest rate of all.

Of Diphtheria 393 cases were admitted 111 were discharged recovered 138 to other hospitals of the Board and 153 died a mortality of 38 per cent. This is a high mortality but it is somewhat less than it was in the previous year when it was 44 per cent.

It is a pleasure to record that although the list of illness among the staff as might be expected in an acute hospital of this size is a large one we have only to record one death from Peritonitis, and that although during the year 1889 we admitted 393 cases of Diphtheria we had only three cases among the staff and not a single death.

I enclose the usual statistics.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) ALEX. COLLIE.

May 25th, 1891.

No. 2.

REPORT OF DR. WILLIAM GAYTON, MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT
OF THE NORTH-WESTERN HOSPITAL.

(For Statistics, see pp. 58 to 81.)

NORTH-WESTERN HOSPITAL,
HAVERSTOCK HILL,
January, 1891.

To the Committee of Management.

GENTLEMEN,

The labours of my twentieth year of service under your Board being now brought to a conclusion, I have the pleasure of submitting the usual report on the various matters in connection with this Institution.

The year 1890 will ever be a memorable one in the history of the Metropolitan Asylum Board, inasmuch as during it the very important Act for the compulsory notification of infectious diseases came into full operation, effecting a hitherto unknown but most warrantable interference with personal liberty to disseminate infectious disease. The existence of such an enactment will, by the increased number of cases admitted into the different Hospitals under your control, show the necessity for its introduction, and that the obligations imposed by it have been readily and cheerfully submitted to.

During the past twelve months the total admissions into this Hospital have been 1,918, of whom 1,540 were suffering from Scarlet Fever, 265 from Diphtheria, 72 from Enteric Fever, and 41 from diseases other than Fever. In the same period 86 have died from Scarlet Fever, 83 from Diphtheria, 19 from Enteric Fever, and 14 from other diseases. 401 were transferred to the Winchmore Hill Convalescent Hospital, and there were discharged cured 1,232 to their own homes, leaving 323 under treatment on the last day of the old year.

Of the Scarlet Fever cases there were 86 deaths, or a mortality of

5.72 per cent., including those complicated with Diphtheria, a detailed list of which is appended:—

Date of Attack.	Name.	Age.	Time after Admission.	Nature of Attack or Diphtheria.	Result.	Ward
February 5th ...	J. D.	4	11 weeks...	Faucial	Cured	7
February 28th...	L. R.	8	7 ,, ...	Faucial—Nasal	„	3A
—	G. L.	5	7 ,, ...	Faucial	„	1
April 16th ...	R. C.	18	8 ,, ...	Faucial	„	4A
June 19th... ..	W. H. H.	5	11 ,, ...	Faucial	„	2
June 20th... ..	B. C.	21	6 ,, ...	Faucial	„	3A
July 14th	M. R.	8	5 ,, ...	Faucial	„	2
July 15th	E. A.	9	7 ,, ...	Faucial	„	5A
July 21st	A. K.	3	5 days ..	Laryngeal... ..	Died	6
July 22nd... ..	R. G.	7	10 ,, ...	Pharyngeal	Cured	1
August 16th ...	E. H.	3	3 weeks..	Laryngeal—Pharyngeal	Died	6
—	R. W.	6	4 ,, ...	Laryngeal... ..	„	6
August 20th ...	C. D.	5	6 ,, ...	Laryngeal... ..	Cured	7
August 20th ...	F. R.	7½	5 ,, ...	Pharyngeal	„	6
September 25th	M. A. L.	8	2 ,, ...	Laryngeal—Pharyngeal	„	4A
October 6th ...	E. N.	3	7 ,, ...	Laryngeal	Died	4A
October 24th ...	F. C.	3	18 days ...	Laryngeal	Cured	2
November 1st ..	C. S.	2	3 weeks...	Laryngeal	Died	4A
November 8th ...	A. G.	4	4 ,, ...	Laryngeal—Pharyngeal	„	2
December 6th ...	W. P.	2	10 days ...	Laryngeal	„	3
December 8th ...	G. W.	4	10 ,, ...	Laryngeal	„	3
December 8th ...	B. H.	3	4 weeks..	Laryngeal	„	6
December 13th	J. L. S.	1½	5 ,, ...	Laryngeal	„	6

The relative death rate of the undermentioned diseases is as follows, as calculated by the recognised formula:—

Diphtheria	31.42 per cent.
Enteric Fever	26.39 „
Other Diseases	34.57 „

From some, but not very well-known cause, the number of patients

dying within a few hours after admission during the past year were very numerous; larger, in fact, than in any similar period, thus :—

Within 12 hours	...	...	...	17 died.
„ 24 „	...	...	...	13 „
„ 48 „	...	...	...	13 „
				—
		Total	...	43

If, therefore, those under the first and second class were subtracted, the death rate would stand as follows :—

Diphtheria	...	...	...	23·7 per cent.
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	4·57 „
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	22·5 „

And if, further, all were treated in the same way, the total rate of mortality would be 9·4 per cent. This, indeed, would be the more consistent conclusion to be drawn in the estimation of the gross results, seeing that cases arriving in practically a moribund condition can scarcely be said in fairness to be placed under medical care or treatment.

Scarlet Fever, at all times an unwelcome guest, visiting its victims accompanied by a legion of evils, which makes even cure a lingering disease, and becoming sometimes a pestilent scourge, if only by the complaints it leaves behind. Its prevalence during the past year has been a cause for some anxiety, calling for the most active efforts on the part of sanitary authorities, and taxing to the utmost, in some cases really going beyond, the limits of the accommodation provided by your Board. Why London should be thus visited by Scarlet Fever, and why the disease, although always present, should at particular periods become an epidemic, are questions of more than ordinary interest, and to which no satisfactory replies have as yet been produced. Like Smallpox, it only usually comes once in a person's lifetime, and having made a sweep it seems to wait until a fresh crop of young lives is ready for attack or destruction. Taking all England, for instance, from 1855 to 1871, both inclusive, the deaths from Scarlet Fever are found to be 321,892; of these as many as 206,930 took place before the victims were five years old; within that limit the most fatal period was between two and three years of age. It is thus shown that Scarlet Fever swoops down on the infant population and there principally takes its prey. Looking at the Metropolitan statistics for 1840 to 1873, it will be seen that this disease rose to a very vigorous height at intervals of four, five, or six years, and

that, so far as the seasons of the year were concerned, the mortality in London was generally worst in the last quarter of the year, and at its lowest in the second quarter. Thus, in the space of 34 years, the deaths in London from this cause were 82,118, of which only 31,386 were due in the first half of the several years, leaving as many as 50,732 for the second half. The enormous amount of sickness indicated by this mortality was a serious matter, but that such a disease as Scarlet Fever should ever be wholly eradicated from the Metropolis seems out of the question, unless the habitations of the poor are some day to be rendered altogether different from what they are even now. The past 17 years, however—1874 to 1890—show that, in spite of the still crowded dwellings of the working classes and the many other factors, that together operate to prevent the “consummation so devoutly to be wished,” a state of things has been reached during the existence of the Metropolitan Asylum Board that was undreamed of in past years. Thus, in the period referred to, the number of deaths from Scarlet Fever in the Metropolitan area have been but 31,066, results that seem to merit more than a passing glance.

Diphtheria during the past year has been seen in all its types and forms, it seeming indeed to prevail under every variety of associated condition, and as observations have no doubt increased our experience of the disease, they have also afforded as many illustrations as we could desire of the supposed proximate cause of its prevalence, which distinctly has not been to support the hypothesis that defective drainage is by any means the general one. It may be urged that bad drainage is a constant and unseen danger, and hence that any opinion that may frighten people into remedying the defect would, in a sense, be good; the occurrence, however, of the disease after this has been rendered faultless, would certainly tend to diminish public faith in the soundness of the views inculcated. But a few years ago diphtheria was limited to outlying villages; now apparently it has become a disease of town population, and spreading in such a manner as to be suggestive of a constantly high, if not a steady increase, in the consequent mortality. If it be true that this disease, like the other specific fevers, has no other source than infection, then there may be hope that by vigorous sanitary measures it may be stamped out completely; but if, on the other hand, besides being infectious it can also arise spontaneously, not only would its prevention be more difficult, but no hope could be entertained of permanently extinguishing it. The grave question therefore is, has this disease any other cause than infection? The prevailing medical doctrine on the subject does not accept any other teaching, and is rarely, if ever, disputed. The history of epidemics, nevertheless, contains in its catalogue of evils no more alarming and fatal a disease than Diphtheria, and there is unhappily a total inability at the present time to

account for its genesis. The specific cause being as yet still unknown, until a systematic experimental enquiry into its origin, nature, and mode of communication is carried out, no effectual means of checking its ravages are likely to be found. The issues, however, of such an enquiry might be to indicate a necessity for measures which the public would not at first be sufficiently educated to adopt, but that there is a real need for a searching investigation is evident when, as seen from the following returns of Diphtheria deaths occurring in London, from 1882 there has been an almost steady rise (with a few fluctuations), the lowest figures exceeding something like 200 the highest of those recorded in any of the previous years subsequent to 1858, when the disease ceased to be classified with scarlet fever, to which sometimes it has a somewhat close resemblance :—

1882	Deaths from Diphtheria ...	...	857
1883	„ „ ..	...	952
1884	„ „ ..	...	951
1885	„ „ ..	...	904
1886	„ „ ..	...	851
1887	„ „ ..	...	953
1888	„ „ ..	...	1,311
1889	„ „ ..	...	1,588
1890	„ „ ..	...	1,417

Necessarily I have had to bring several matters under your notice during the course of the past year, to all of which were given the consideration they merited, and perhaps amongst the most important I may refer to was the thorough overhauling of the drainage in connection with the old wards. Towards the end of 1889 I had to report that, upon several occasions, inconvenience had arisen in consequence of the blocking of the drains, and the difficulty in relieving the obstruction. I then pointed out, that to obviate this in the future, and to ensure a more perfect and satisfactory flushing, tanks should be placed at certain specified points, also further, that several inspection chambers should be provided. To these suggestions you acquiesced, and as you are aware, the numerous instances subsequently demonstrated of the carelessness of bygone years, in which joints were found completely devoid of any semblance of stopping, pipes broken, with the gaps simply roofed over with a tile or slate, or patched with lumps of brick, and cemented as a makeshift, and here and there an interval of a few inches between the ends of two connecting pipes, allowing for the free percolation of sewage matter, afforded more than convincing proofs of the necessity of this all important work being carried out thoroughly and expeditiously.

The comfort of the Nurses has been much increased by the provision of

a suitable and brightly furnished sitting room, by which a complete change from the surroundings of a sick ward is secured; few, if any, additions have been and are so highly appreciated as this, and by it I am convinced a better class of officer has since been secured.

The sleeping accommodation for the Night Nurses has also been improved, to a very large extent, by the division of the several rooms in Bartram House into cubicles. The objection to several occupying one apartment had long been apparent, and the difficulty of securing suitable and well recommended women was more or less due to this cause.

For a considerable period I had to call your attention to the intolerable discomfort caused by a fair that has been periodically held in a field directly facing the lower end of the Hospital grounds; in August last, this attained an intensity almost beyond human endurance, and I pointed out that although the evidence must of necessity be of essentially a negative character, it was to my mind conclusive that the existence of such a continuous uproar must, by the production of high nervous tension, and the prevention of sleep, so imperatively demanded in Fever cases, be a source of danger to those under treatment. The Board having now taken this matter in hand, there is, I trust, some hope of the abomination not again recurring.

It was not until July that the necessity arose for making increased accommodation for cases of Diphtheria here. About that time, however, the pressure began to be more than had hitherto been experienced, and the daily returns will show that not unfrequently, even with the augmented number of beds at command, few, if any, vacancies remained at times. Judging therefore from the past, there is reason to anticipate that this intermittent pressure will increase rather than diminish, and that an urgent necessity will arise before long for appropriating more beds for this disease either here, or within a short distance, inasmuch as it has now been abundantly proven that patients suffering from Diphtheria bear long journeys badly, and which may indeed in some cases operate so prejudicially as to be the indirect cause of a speedy fatal termination.

It will no doubt have been observed that at almost every meeting during the past year I have had the pleasure of reporting the gift of one thing or the other for the use of the patients. Kindness in this respect has been shown, not only by the residents of Hampstead and elsewhere, but also by the friends or relatives of those who have been under our care. The character of these donations has been also varied. Books, periodicals and toys formed a large proportion. We have likewise had included such articles as children's cribs,

and bedding, and in one instance a dozen invalid chairs was the generous and grateful offering. To "Truth," "The Graphic," "Illustrated London News," "Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News," and Editors of other papers, we are deeply indebted for pictures, &c., for the wards.

A defect in only one article of consumption have I had occasion to call your attention, the most important perhaps in the Dietary Scale for Patients, viz.:—Milk. Bearing in mind that the majority of cases subsist almost, and in some instances entirely on this liquid for a longer or shorter period, it follows that its purity and standard, should be beyond suspicion. For a time at least, that was not so, and although pronounced by competent authorities to be "genuine," it nevertheless certainly did *not* contain the amount of cream, which according to contract it should have done, and which, from a medical point of view, was an imperative necessity, taking it as a life-sustaining and nourishing fluid. The tendency now-a-days, to the substitution of sound pure milk in the treatment of acute diseases, to other foods, is so widespread and admitted, that it becomes a bounden duty on the part of the medical officer, to ascertain for himself by frequent analyses, that the article supplied is what it is represented to be, and to be satisfied with nothing less. Generally, I think it may be fairly contended, that, in all that concerns food and drink for the diets of the sick, quality should be considered before quantity, for even if the latter is ample it will not make up for poor or unpalatable quality. A good article of food, however, always commands an equivalent price in the open market.

The almost uninterrupted amount of illness that has occurred among the staff during the year has been frequently reported to you, and as far as this Hospital is concerned, is unprecedented. This may be attributed to three principal causes, first and mainly to the fact that a large proportion of those newly elected to the staff were unfortunately not protected by a previous attack of the disease to which their attention and duty had to be devoted.

Secondly. To the Influenza epidemic being so rife at the commencement of 1890, and, thirdly, to one of the diseases which requires almost constant watching, and which under certain, and at present occult conditions, is of a more than usually dangerous character to those in immediate contact with it. I refer to Diphtheria. To it is to be credited the very severe illness of one of our senior nursing staff, and who, after barely escaping with life, is now left in such a condition as to mean possibly within a measurable distance, the imperative necessity for bringing her long, zealous, and trustworthy services to an untimely termination. Her case, one in which the early symptoms were of the mildest character, so mild, indeed, as to be unfortunately

neglected by her, is so pregnant with interest as to serve as a warning to others occupied in a similar capacity, and helps to show how urgently a cessation from duty is demanded directly the keynote of danger is sounded, and the prolonged and complete absence from the cares of a sick ward should be insisted upon. Another engaged in the same risky work was also attacked, and I regret to say continues in an unsatisfactory condition. Scarlet Fever, for the reason I have already given, attacked six within a few weeks after commencing duty, and amongst these, my then clinical assistant, Mr. Henvey, who, after passing through a severe form of the disease, happily recovered, and is now rendering valuable help as Assistant Medical Officer in the Hospital. The number of other disorders occurring during the twelve months is 43, among which are included 12 cases of Influenza, and one of Enteric Fever, all of which terminated favourably. It follows, therefore, and with satisfaction, that no death has occurred in the staff during the year, and but three during the whole time I have been connected with the Board.

Once more, gentlemen, it is with great pleasure I have to tender very grateful thanks to you for the continued and very cordial support I have received in the past and former years of my career as your Medical Officer; that this is more than gratifying it is superfluous to assure you, and I can only trust that in the future I may continue to merit a renewal of the marked confidence which it is my constant desire to secure and retain.

To my colleague and assistant, Dr. Sequeira, I am indebted for the compilation of the annexed statistical tables, also for the cordial co-operation he has so willingly accorded me during a year of more than usual activity, and surrounded with much that called forth at times considerable anxiety and misgivings.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) WM. GAYTON,

Medical Superintendent.

No. 3.

REPORT OF DR. R. M. BRUCE, MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE
WESTERN HOSPITAL.

(For Statistics, see pp. 58 to 81.)

WESTERN HOSPITAL,
FULHAM, S.W.,

March 1, 1890.

To the Committee of Management.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present my Annual Report for the year 1890.

The total number of cases treated during the year was 1,437, made up of 1,242 admissions, and 195 cases which remained in the Hospital at the close of 1889. 1,104 cases were discharged and 140 died, leaving 193 under treatment on December 31st.

Of the cases admitted, 998 were Scarlet Fever, 130 Diphtheria, 65 Enteric Fever, and 49 other diseases. The admissions show an increase of 145 when compared with those of 1889, and of 371 compared with those in 1888.

Of the discharges, 404 were sent to their homes, and 700, or nearly two-thirds, to other Hospitals of the Board.

The death rate from Scarlet Fever was 7·96 per cent., from Diphtheria 21·87 per cent., from Enteric Fever 17·60 per cent., and from other diseases 28·86 per cent. The combined percentage mortality in respect of all cases was 11·26.

From Table IV., which shews the relation of age and sex to attack and mortality in Scarlet Fever, it is seen that 12 per cent. more females were admitted than males, and that the death rate was higher amongst males. 31 per cent. of the Scarlet Fever admissions were under 5 years of age, and 41 per cent. were between the ages of 5 and 10, whilst 79 per cent. of the deaths occurred at ages under 5 years. Of 288 admissions at ages above 10 only one died. Of the complications incidental to Scarlet Fever, Albuminuria persisting for more than a week was noted in 28·11 per cent. of the completed cases. Next in order of frequency were inflammation of the glands of the neck, and discharges from the nose and ears. Acute Nephritis was observed in 3·26 per cent, and Rheumatism in 2·97 per cent. of the completed cases. 33 cases contracted Diphtheria at periods varying from one to eleven weeks after admission, particulars of which are given in the following table:—

Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Ward.	Admitted with Scarlet Fever.	Contracted Measles.	Onset of Complication (Diphtheria).	No. of days after Ad- mission.	Result.	REMARKS.
C. W.	M	5	10	Nov. 19, 1889	—	Dec. 26, 1889	37	Died	Faucial and Laryngeal.
H. R.	F	4	4	Dec. 4, "	—	Jan. 3, "	30	Recovered	Faucial.
J. W.	M	2	3	" 28, "	—	" 8, "	6	Died	Faucial and Laryngeal.
K. R.	F	2	8	" 23, "	—	" 8, "	16	"	Laryngeal.
L. R.	M	2	4	" 14, "	—	" 12, "	29	"	Laryngeal, membrane in respiratory tract to small bronchi.
A. W.	F	3	3	Jan. 2, 1890	—	" 12, "	10	"	Laryngeal.
C. A.	M	3	5B	Dec. 17, 1889	Jan. 10	" 17, "	31	"	Laryngeal.
J. A.	M	2	5B	" 18, "	" 27	" 29, "	42	"	Laryngeal, membrane in trachea.
M. S.	F	4	4	" 2, "	—	" 29, "	58	Recovered	Faucial and Nasal.
J. R.	M	4	4	Jan. 25, 1890	—	" 31, "	6	Died	Faucial and Laryngeal.
L. Y.	F	3	5B	Dec. 7, 1889	Jan. 23	Feb. 1, "	56	"	Laryngeal, membrane increasing in thickness from trachea to bronchi.
E. W.	F	4	5B	" 28, "	Feb. 5	" 5, "	39	"	Laryngeal.
A. C.	F	2	8	Feb. 3, 1890	—	" 13, "	10	"	Laryngeal, Burn, and Broncho-pneumonia.
N. F.	F	2	4	Jan. 21, "	—	" 23, "	33	"	Faucial and Laryngeal, membrane extending to bronchi.
D. R.	F	1½	5B	" 4, "	Feb. 11	" 26, "	53	"	Laryngeal, membrane in larynx and trachea, pneumonia.
L. M.	F	14mos.	4	Mar. 12, "	—	April 3, "	22	"	Faucial and Laryngeal.
L. T.	F	8	4	Jan. 15, "	—	" 5, "	80	Recovered	Faucial with Laryngitis.
L. B.	F	5	8	Apr. 14, "	—	May 11, "	27	"	Faucial.
H. W.	M	2	4	May 7, "	—	" 28, "	21	Died	Faucial with General Paralysis.
M. P.	F	5	4	" 2, "	—	June 2, "	31	"	Laryngeal.
E. B.	F	3	8	" 12, "	—	" 5, "	24	Recovered	Faucial.
E. T.	F	2	8	" 17, "	—	" 11, "	25	"	Faucial with Laryngitis.
H. Y.	M	6	5B	" 25, "	June 28	July 1, "	37	Died	Laryngeal.
E. M.	M	3	5B	July 9, "	—	Aug. 6, "	28	"	Faucial and Laryngeal.
F. L.	F	6	4	" 8, "	—	" 13, "	36	"	Laryngeal.
F. B.	M	7	3	June 19, "	Aug. 2	Sep. 5, "	78	Recovered	Faucial and Laryngeal.
N. T.	F	6	3	Sept. 6, "	—	" 17, "	11	"	Faucial.
M. B.	F	3	8	" 25, "	—	Oct. 27, "	32	Died	Laryngeal.
W. W.	M	6	9	Oct. 17, "	—	Nov. 2, "	16	"	Faucial and Laryngeal.
M. R.	F	4	8	Sep. 29, "	—	" 9, "	41	"	Faucial and Laryngeal.
A. W.	M	1½	8	" 30, "	—	" 23, "	54	"	Laryngeal.
J. S.	M	5	10	Nov. 1, "	—	" 28, "	27	"	Faucial and Laryngeal, membrane throughout respiratory tract.
M. P.	F	1½	3	Oct. 31, "	—	Dec. 6, "	33	"	Thin membrane in larynx and trachea.

As regards the incidence of the disease it will be observed that the cases occurred in every Scarlet Fever ward with the exception of No. 2. There were ten cases in No. 4, in four of which infection may have been transmitted from preceding cases, and seven in 5B, which was used as an isolation ward for measles, three of which occurred concurrently with, and four subsequent to the measles attack. These wards are both adjacent to the Diphtheria Ward, but it is seen that cases occurred synchronously in wards more remote, and that No. 8, which is situate on the other side of the Hospital, contributed eight cases. As regards seasonal prevalence the table shows that twenty cases occurred during the four winter months from November to February, but that there were no cases in March. There were altogether twenty-five deaths, the case-mortality being 75.7 per cent.

The cases admitted with Diphtheria, were throughout the year of a very mild type, to which fact the low mortality may be attributed. Paralytic sequelæ were observed in 24 per cent. of the completed cases, and relapse of the disease occurred in 3 cases, in all of which the initial attack was well marked.

24 cases admitted with Scarlet Fever afterwards developed Measles. The disease took the form of small local epidemics, initiated by cases which had come in whilst incubating. There were 8 deaths from this disease, of which 7 were due to laryngeal diphtheria.

The health of the staff has been fairly good. Two assistant nurses and two ward servants contracted Scarlet Fever and recovered, but a nurse who had been the subject of chronic heart disease died of ulcerative endocarditis.

The old feather beds and sackings in the Diphtheria, Enteric Fever and some of the Scarlet Fever wards have been replaced by horse-hair and spring wire mattresses. This alteration has proved very satisfactory, the spring wire mattresses being far superior to the sackings in point of comfort, cleanliness, and durability.

A portion of the small building adjoining the entrance gates, and formerly used as an isolation ward, has recently been adapted so as to provide accommodation for medical students.

Repainting and distempering of the wards was commenced during the summer, but the work was interrupted in consequence of the autumnal influx of cases. The question of providing efficient warming power in the wards is still under your consideration.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) R. M. BRUCE,
Medical Superintendent.

No. 4.

REPORT OF DR. F. F. CAIGER, MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF
THE SOUTH-WESTERN HOSPITAL.

(For Statistics, see pp. 58 to 81.)

SOUTH-WESTERN HOSPITAL, STOCKWELL, S.W.,
*January, 1891.**To the Committee of Management.*

MADAM AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit my report for the year 1890.

The total admissions during the year have been 1,030, which, with the 141 cases remaining in Hospital at the end of 1889 brings the total number under treatment up to 1,171. Of these, 918 were discharged or transferred and 53 died, leaving 200 cases in the Hospital at the beginning of 1891. The general mortality, according to formula, is therefore 5.29.

Scarlet Fever only was treated up till the first week in December, and therefore accounts for the main bulk of the admissions. They numbered 1,003. 910 were discharged, of which 260, or 28 per cent., were transferred to one of the Convalescent Hospitals, and 46 died.

The Scarlet Fever mortality is therefore 4.69.

If from the 46 deaths there be subtracted 8 due to superadded infective disease—viz., Measles, 3; Puerperal Septicæmia, 2; Enteric Fever, 1; Whooping Cough, 1; Phthisis, 1; the Scarlet Fever mortality is further reduced to 3.89.

Of the recognised complications of Scarlet Fever—

Otitis occurred in	...	...	...	12.9 per cent.
Adenitis occurred in	...	...	...	7.1 „
Rhinitis occurred in	...	..	...	6.0 „
Albuminuria occurred in	...	...	...	3.1 „
Nephritis occurred in	...	...	...	2.7 „
Rheumatism occurred in	...	...	...	2.7 „
Relapse of Disease occurred in	...	...	...	0.6 „

Only 1 case died of Kidney complication; 33 cases developed Chicken-pox; 15 cases developed Measles, of which 3 died.

In view of the high mortality which attends these cases of secondary Measles and its great infectivity, I would emphasize the importance of having in every Fever Hospital a sufficient number of isolation beds.

It is satisfactory to note that in no instance during the year—in fact, since the re-opening of the Hospital in October, 1889, has Diphtheria or Membranous Laryngitis appeared among the Scarlet Fever convalescents. To this I shall refer again.

The Diphtheria admissions (since December 8th) numbered only 14, of which none have been yet discharged; 4 died.

Of Enteric Fever only 1 case has been admitted, and is still under treatment.

An expression of the mortality of these diseases by the recognised formula, based on such small numbers, is therefore worthless.

Since the first week in October the wards in the lower Hospital have been opened for the treatment of cases which hitherto had been received only in the upper Hospital.

During the year several much needed works of a structural character have been effected, chief among which have been—

- (a) The painting and thorough repair of the wards and corridors of the upper Hospital, including the provision of new baths, flushes, and the relaying of the gas pipes in all the wards and main corridors.
- (b) The laying down of tar paving in the two male airing courts.
- (c) The proper equipment of the wards in respect of the means of storing the linen and other minor requirements.
- (d) The sleeping accommodation for staff has been increased by the construction of cubicles in the upper division of the bathing house. This now is occupied by the laundry staff. In addition, three large rooms have been dealt with in a similar manner, so that each member of the nursing staff is installed in a separate room or cubicle.
- (e) Suitable mess-rooms have been provided for the Nurses and Assistant Nurses by the conversion of two rooms in the main corridor.

- (f) Two other rooms have been converted into sitting rooms for the Nurses when not on duty, and furnished in a suitable manner.
- (g) The provision of hand fire appliances for the Administration Blocks, which had hitherto been without any such provision, and a general overhaul and supplement of the fire hose and hydrants throughout the premises. I would remind the Committee that the means of escape in case of fire in the dormitories of both Administration Blocks is limited to one narrow staircase, and would suggest the desirability of placing an iron ladder fitted with a hand rail in connection with one of the passage windows in each building, similar to those recently erected at the Northern Hospital.
- (h) The wards of the lower Hospital have been supplied with a thoroughly sound low-pressure system of hot-water pipes, and the wisdom of the Committee in this matter has been amply confirmed by the experience gained during the recent severe weather, when it has been found possible to maintain the wards at an adequate temperature without in any way curtailing their free ventilation. These wards, on this account, are admirably suited for the treatment of Diphtheria.
- (i) The hut also has been fitted with a separate system of hot-water pipes on the low pressure principle, and bids fair, when tested, to show a like result. The treatment of delicate children, convalescent or otherwise, in this hut without addition to its former heating appliances would have been justified, during the continued frost, neither by humanity nor common sense. Such however was unnecessary.

The tone and efficiency of the Nursing Staff during the past year has undergone a marked and radical improvement. The engagement of only hospital trained Nurses was initiated by Dr. Birdwood, during his tenure of office, and it must be a source of satisfaction to the Committee to feel that its realization has only been possible owing to their having pursued the enlightened policy of making their Nurses comfortable. It is contrary to reason to expect that women of good class, and good qualification, can be expected to incur the social disadvantages, to say nothing of the risk, attaching to Fever nursing, unless their environment and associates hold out greater attraction than has hitherto been the case in this Hospital. The advantage, however, is not all on the side of the Nurse. With a good staff, the comfort and well-being of the patients is enhanced, acts of insubordination among patients or staff become more rare, administration runs more easily, and confidence is strengthened.

To those who have seen much of infectious disease, it is a recognised fact that of every 100 cases admitted into Hospital, assuming that what can be done in the way of medical treatment has been done, a certain proportion will recover under any reasonable conditions; another, and happily a less, proportion will die: but there still remains a third class, which might be called the "Nurse's margin," probably an odd few per cent., who will recover or die just in proportion as their nurse is skilled or unskilled.

By an arrangement with the Sister Superior of St. John's House, we are now receiving Probationers of one or two years' standing, who act as Assistant Nurses for periods of three months. So far we have received eight. Both their work and conduct has been entirely satisfactory.

I am glad to report that we are now, like all the other Hospitals of the Board, receiving our own cases of Diphtheria and Enteric Fever. I can fully endorse from past experience the expressed opinion of the Local Government Board, that these diseases should be taken into the nearest district Hospital, as a long journey is often prejudicial to the condition of the patients removed, beyond which it greatly adds to the zest and interest of the work of both the Medical and Nursing Staffs.

As an explanation of the complete immunity from Diphtheria and Membranous Laryngitis among the Scarlet Fever patients during the year, it may be urged that it may be due to the fact that Diphtheria has only been admitted since the first week in December, though up to the time of writing no such case has occurred. This is a possible explanation, but I have reasons for my belief that the incidence of this disease will not be a marked feature in the future.

Seven members of the Staff contracted Scarlatina during the year, one Nurse, two Assistants, and four ward Servants. With the unfortunate exception of Assistant Nurse Agnes Morrison, all recovered.

Fourteen suffered from simple forms of throat illness, and an Assistant Nurse from Measles. All recovered.

To my fellow Officers, for their courtesy and great assistance, I am much indebted.

I submit the statistical tables and a list of staff illness for the year, and have the honour to remain,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) FRED. F. CAIGER,

Medical Superintendent.

No. 5.

REPORT OF DR. JOHN MACCOMBIE, MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT
OF THE SOUTH-EASTERN HOSPITAL.

(For Statistics, see pp. 58 to 81.)

SOUTH-EASTERN HOSPITAL,

NEW CROSS, S.E.,

*March, 1891.**To the Committee of Management.*

MADAM AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present to you my Annual Report and statistical tables for the year 1890.

During the year the total number of cases treated was 2,180. Of these 631 were discharged recovered, 1,015 were transferred to other Hospitals of the Board, and 208 died.

1,865 patients were admitted direct from their homes. Of these 1,432 were cases of Scarlet Fever, 158 were cases of Enteric Fever, 140 cases of Diphtheria, and 14 were cases of Typhus Fever; 121 were suffering from other diseases. One patient was admitted from another Hospital of the Board.

Of the patients transferred to the other Hospitals of the Board, 973 were Scarlet Fever convalescents, 25 Diphtheria convalescents, and 17 were Enteric Fever convalescents. There remained in the Hospital on the 31st December, 1890, 326 patients.

Of the 1,693 Scarlet Fever cases treated 103 died, mortality 7.15 per cent.; of the 179 Enteric patients treated 32 died, mortality 20.91 per cent.; of the 154 Diphtheria patients treated 48 died, mortality 32 per cent.; of the 22 Typhus Fever patients treated 5 died, mortality 22.72 per cent.; of the 2,049 Fever and Diphtheria patients treated 188 died, mortality 9.92.

As usual the majority, fully two-thirds, of the Scarlet Fever patients were children of 10 years and under.

The mortality among those under 10 years of age was just over 10 per cent., while the mortality among those over 10 years of age was just over 1 per cent.

The complications of the Scarlet Fever were of the usual character. 19 cases had membrane—indistinguishable from that of Diphtheria—on the fauces in the acute stage of the disease, while 22 patients were affected with Diphtheritic symptoms during convalescence.

The Enteric Fever complications call for no particular remark, except that there were 15 cases of relapse among 178 treated, which is a larger proportion than is usual.

Among the Diphtheria patients the mortality was limited to those of 15 years of age and under. 14 of the cases developed Diphtheritic Paralysis.

During the year Tracheotomy was performed on 12 cases, with one recovery; and Intubation on 16 cases, with two recoveries.

Of the 121 miscellaneous diseases admitted, Pneumonia heads the list with a total of 33, and Tonsillitis comes next with a total of 36 cases; those two diseases combined forming more than one half of the other diseases.

47 cases were sent to the Hospital certified to be suffering from Smallpox, of these, 27 were Smallpox, 16 Chickenpox, 2 Measles, 1 was a case of Specific Eruption, and 1 a case of Herpes. All the Smallpox cases were transferred to the Hospital Ships except one patient, who died of Black Smallpox the day after admission.

During the year the health of the Officers has been fair. 2 nurses, 1 assistant nurse, and 2 ward servants contracted Scarlet Fever, of whom, one of the ward servants died. 1 nurse and 2 assistant nurses contracted Enteric Fever, of whom, 1 assistant nurse died, and two remained under treatment at the end of the year. 1 assistant nurse and 1 laundry maid contracted Diphtheria, and both died. 30 Officers were warded with Tonsillitis, several with severe colds, and different other affections.

Mr. Hague, one of the Assistant Medical Officers, was off duty for several months through an injury done to his left hand when performing a *post-mortem* examination in the course of his duties here. The inflammation was of a most serious nature, and it has involved the loss of the left forefinger, and the permanent stiffening of the remaining fingers of that hand. He is now

unfortunately disabled for the efficient performance of those duties that require the full use of both hands.

Generally the work of the Hospital has proceeded satisfactorily during the year. All the wards, the laundries, and receiving rooms were cleaned and painted throughout, the grounds of the south side of the Hospital have been much improved by the laying down of tar-paved paths, and I would urge upon the Committee the necessity of effecting a similar improvement with regard to the grounds on the north side.

Miss Ambler-Jones was appointed Matron in place of Miss E. E. Wilcox, resigned. In order that the Matron might devote herself more fully to the nursing work of the institution, Miss Potter was appointed Housekeeper, and the arrangement has proved a satisfactory one.

I gladly acknowledge the assistance I have received from my fellow-officers in carrying on the work of the Hospital, and I also desire to record my appreciation of the devotion which the nurses and those engaged in attendance on the sick have shown in the performance of their duties. I continue to find the greatest difficulty in obtaining the services of suitable nurses. This, I believe, to be partly due to the fact that the risk to life involved in fever nursing is a very appreciable and constant one, and partly to the fact that the work here is very arduous on account of the large number of patients in each ward.

I have to thank you, Madam and Gentlemen, for your continued confidence and support.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN MACCOMBIE,
Medical Superintendent.

No. 6.

REPORT OF DR. F. N. HUME, MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF
THE NORTHERN HOSPITAL.

(For Statistics, see pp. 58 to 81.)

NORTHERN HOSPITAL,
WINCHMORE HILL, LONDON, N.,
28th February, 1891.

To the Committee of Management.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present my Annual Report for 1890.

During the year 2,935 convalescent patients were admitted, 3,115 were discharged recovered, and 36 died.

The percentage mortality was 1·1. Of the 36 deaths 24 were due to Diphtheria. Of the admissions 2,611 were Scarlet Fever, 247 Diphtheria, and 77 Enteric Fever cases. Of the Diphtheria and Enteric Fever convalescents none died, nor did any complications of serious importance occur among them.

Of the Scarlatinal complications the most numerous were Ulcerative Stomatitis, Albuminuria, and throat affections. Of the last, in an acute form, 66 cases arose; of these 18 were cases of Tonsillitis, 10 of Laryngitis without evidence of membrane formation, all of which recovered; and 38 of Diphtheria, 24 of which died.

Measles occurred in 14 cases, 4 of which were fatal, 2 of them, however, being complicated with Diphtheria; 4 deaths were due to Whooping-cough, 19 cases of which occurred in the earlier part of the year.

The particulars of the Diphtheria cases occurring during Scarlatinal convalescence are given in the subjoined table :—

Initials.	Age.	Admitted Acute Hospital.	Admitted Northern Hospital.	Attack.	Pavilion	Result.	Date
R. W. G.	2	8th Nov., 1889	17th Dec. ...	9th Jan. ...	12	Death ...	11/1
F. A. A.	4	26th ,, ,,	2nd Jan. ...	11th ,, ...	3	,, ...	13/1
L. M.	3	1st Dec., ,,	2nd ,, ...	21st ,, ...	5	,, ...	26/1
A. W. C.	4	13th ,, ,,	7th ,, ...	23rd ,, ...	3	,, ...	4/2
J. W.	9	24th Nov., ,,	4th ,, ...	23rd ,, ...	9	Recovered.	
J. B.	2	9th ,, ,,	18th ,, ...	23rd ,, ...	1	Death ...	24/1
R. H.	7	27th ,, ,,	23rd ,, ...	28th ,, ...	10	,, ...	2/2
R. G.	7	7th ,, ,,	21st ,, ...	28th ,, ...	3	,, ...	1/2
E. G.	3	11th ,, ,,	17th Dec. ...	2nd Feb. ...	12	,, ...	4/2
L. K.	1 $\frac{4}{12}$	4th Dec., ,,	9th Jan. ...	12th ,, ...	13	,, ..	13/2
W. K.	2	17th Nov., ,,	7th Dec. ...	23rd ,, ...	8	,, ...	26/2
G. S.	5	18th Jan. ...	11th Feb. ...	26th ,, ...	4	,, ...	3/3
L. W.	6	24th ,, ...	25th ,, ...	13th Mar. ...	1	,, ...	14/3
F. D.	11	18th Feb. ...	27th Mar. ...	2nd April ...	10	Recovered.	
B. P.	11	3rd Dec. ...	16th Jan. ...	9th ,, ...	2	,, ...	
E. A.	11	20th Mar. ...	22nd April ...	27th ,, ...	7	Death ...	29/4
S. I.	17	13th Feb. ...	22nd Mar. ...	1st May ..	1	Recovered.	
M. M.	8	22nd ,, ...	5th April ...	4th ,, ...	1	,	
A. R.	5	5th April ...	1st May... ..	30th ,, ...	8	Death ...	31/5
M. D.	5	12th Mar. ...	24th ,,	7th June ...	8	,, ...	10/6
C. Y.	7	1st May... ..	28th ,,	19th ,, ...	8	Recovered.	
W. L.	3	10th ,,	12th June ...	23rd ,, ...	12	Death ...	25/6
A. F.	22	26th April ...	3rd ,,	7th July ...	11	Recovered.	
L. C.	6	12th Mar. ...	5th ,,	9th ,, ...	5	,, ...	
C. S.	4	3rd June ...	19th July ...	26th ,, ...	8	Death ..	2/8
M. C.	4	26th ,, ..	22nd ,, ...	28th ,, ...	8	,, ...	31/7
D. Q.	3	16th May ...	7th June ...	27th Aug. ...	4	,, ...	31/8
R. R.	6	23rd July ...	14th Aug. ...	23rd ,, ...	7	Recovered.	
L. S.	7	30th June ...	24th July ...	30th ,, ...	1	,, ...	
L. G.	3	19th May ..	17th June ...	1st Sept. ...	4	Death ...	4/9
L. D.	9	25th July ...	23rd Aug. ...	9th ,, ...	8	,, ...	21/9
W. N.	7	17th ,, ...	19th ,, ...	2nd Oct. ...	9	Recovered.	
J. K.	14	22nd Aug. ...	16th Sept. ...	3rd ,, ...	9	,, ...	
W. W.	4	30th July ...	16th ,, ...	3rd ,, ...	5	Death ...	7/10
E. H.	8	1st Sept. ...	30th ,, ...	6th ,, ...	6	Recovered.	
J. G.	6	1st Aug. ...	11th ,, ...	11th ,, ...	6	,, ...	
S. C.	5	12th Sept' ...	7th Oct. ...	17th ,, ...	3	Death ...	22/10
A. G.	11	24th Oct. ...	22nd Nov. ...	10th Dec. ...	6	,, ...	20/12

An analysis of this table shows that of the patients attacked 21 were males with a mortality of 57 per cent., and 17 females with a mortality of 70 per cent., the total percentage mortality being 63·1.

The average age of the males was nearly one year less than that of the females.

47 per cent. of the cases and 75 per cent. of the deaths were among children of five years and under, all of whom died: while of the remaining 53 per cent. 70 per cent. recovered.

More than half the cases occurred during the second month of the Scarlatinal illness, and 58 per cent. within three weeks of the patient's admission into the Northern Hospital.

This apparent indication that susceptible subjects become, in the majority of cases, affected within a comparatively short time after arrival here, is of interest in its possible bearing on the causation of the disease; a question of the highest interest. In relation to it, the advisability of closing the communications opening from the sewers into the airing courts and other parts of the Hospital grounds, has been under your consideration. These openings were provisionally covered on May 10. The data are at present insufficient to afford trustworthy conclusions as to the effect of this action, but it may be noted that cases of Diphtheria were both more numerous and more fatal during the eight months preceding May 10 than during a similar period of time subsequent to that date, having been in the former period 29 with 21 deaths, in the latter 20 with 11 deaths. A comparison, moreover, of similar periods in the several years since the Hospital was opened, shows that in November and December, 1887, seven deaths from Diphtheria* occurred, in the corresponding months of 1888, five deaths, of 1889, six deaths, and of 1890, one death; the average number of patients in the Hospital during those two months was in 1887, 681, in 1888, 297, in 1889, 544, and in 1890, 442; figures which indicate that some factor other than the increased aggregation of patients, however important that factor may at some point become, was present to account for increase of Diphtheria incidence.

The subject of heating the Pavilions has also engaged your attention. In accordance with your decisions upon this point, No 2 Pavilion has been supplied with a low pressure hot-water apparatus, and central stoves have been placed in the dormitories of all the Pavilions.

The health of the staff during the year has on the whole been good. Of minor ailments Tonsillitis has been of most frequent occurrence; two officers contracted Scarlet Fever, three were attacked by Diphtheria, and of these, I much regret to say that one died.

* Amongst these deaths are included six cases of croup in 1887, two of membranous croup in 1888, and five of membranous croup in 1889

The usual Statistical Tables, with which is included a list of the cases of illness amongst the staff during the year, are inclosed.

Thanking you for your interest in all that concerns the welfare or improvement of the Hospital,

I remain,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) **F. N. HUME,**

Medical Superintendent.

No. 7.

REPORT OF DR. H. E. MANN, MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF
THE GORE FARM HOSPITAL.

(For Statistics, see pp. 58 to 81.)

GORE FARM HOSPITAL

January, 1891.

To the Committee of Management.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

The Hospital was opened for the admission of patients convalescing from Scarlet Fever on October 14th, four blocks (to accommodate 200 patients) having been prepared during the summer months. Two more blocks were subsequently opened, thus utilising half the total accommodation of the Hospital.

During the year 432 patients were admitted, 307 were discharged, and 4 died, leaving under treatment at the commencement of this year 121.

Of the 4 deaths, 1 was due to Measles, 1 to Diphtheria, 1 to the effects of old Ear Disease, and 1 to Uræmia.

With regard to Diphtheria, 2 well marked cases have occurred, one in G and one in D Block, one in the thirteenth, the other in ninth week, after the commencement of the Scarlet Fever. There have also been 5 other doubtful cases of throat affection in the different blocks.

Otherwise the health of the patients has been good, complications due to kidney and lung affections having been few. The health of the Staff has also been good.

I have not observed that any ill effects to the patients have appeared to result from the journey in the ambulance.

Owing to the assistance received from the nurses who were temporarily transferred from the Hospital Ships, time was allowed in which to engage a better staff of nurses than could otherwise have been obtained. If the necessity had arisen for rapidly increasing the accommodation of the Hospital, the supply of candidates in any way suitable as nurses would have been deficient.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) H. E. MANN,

Medical Superintendent.

No. 8.

REPORT OF DR. R. A. BIRDWOOD, MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT
OF THE SMALLPOX HOSPITAL SHIPS.

(For Statistics, see pp. 82 to 97.)

HOSPITAL SHIPS, LONG REACH,
NEAR DARTFORD, KENT,
5th January, 1891.

To the Committee of Management.

GENTLEMEN,

One Smallpox patient remained in hospital at the end of 1889. Twenty-six patients have been admitted during 1890. One of these had Syphilis and was not suffering from Smallpox. It is doubtful whether the four patients from St. Pancras had Smallpox. Two patients died—one aged 26 years had been unsuccessfully vaccinated when 9 months old (his mother died of Smallpox at that time), and successfully when about 10 years of age; the other had been three times successfully vaccinated, during infancy and again at 7 and 21 years of age: he was 44 years old. The hospital was empty at the end of the year. Five of the patients were infected before arrival in England, one each at Lisbon, Gijon and Montreal, and two at Marseilles. The patient from Gijon communicated the disease to two men employed by the Sanitary Authority in disinfecting work. So seven of the patients were infected in foreign ports or traced their illness to imported disease. A dock labourer infected two of his children, two other patients each communicated Smallpox to two visitors or attendants. One patient was the source of infection to her sister. Further details are contained in the List of Patients. No person employed on the staff at the Hospital Ships suffered from Smallpox during the year; this is the sixth consecutive year of freedom from such infection at this hospital. Whilst this result is attributable to vaccination, the prolonged immunity of the Metropolis from an epidemic of Smallpox is the consequence of the wise measure of isolation determined on by the Asylums Board five years ago.

15	M. W.	33	F	Laundrywoman	Lewisham	13 Apr.	16 Apr.	S. E. H. 19 Apr.	H. S. 21 Apr.	31 May	—	In Infancy	None	—	—	Not re-vaccinated	Re-vaccinated successfully on 19 Apr., 1890, with calf lymph—15's sister.
16	H. W.	34	F	Laundrywoman	Lewisham	—	28 Apr.	H. S. 29 Apr.	—	31 May	—	In Infancy	None	—	—	—	—
17	C. W.	18	M	Assistant at Coffee-House	St. Saviour's	13 May	16 May.	S. E. H. 17 May	H. S. 19 May	23 June	—	In Infancy	3	1.48	All	Not re-vaccinated	—
18	J. F. C.	12	M	—	Lambeth	11 May	14 May.	H. S. 19 May	—	28 June	—	Not vac.	—	—	—	—	—
19	P. M.	21	M	Labourer at a jam factory	Strand	15 May	17 May.	H. S. 21 May	—	28 June	—	Not vac.	—	—	—	—	—
20	R. K.	35	F	H. iron moulder	Lambeth	28 May	30 May.	H. S. 31 May	—	28 June	—	In Infancy	3	Un- believe	—	Not re-vaccinated	Attended 18 from 13 to 19 May.
21	H. F.	24	M	—	Lambeth	30 May	31 May.	S. E. H. 31 May	H. S. 1 June	23 June	—	In Infancy	2	.41	All	Not re-vaccinated	Visited 18 on 16 and 17 May.
22	T. C.	6	M	—	St. George's	30 May	1 June	H. S. 5 June	—	12 July	—	In Infancy	2	—	—	Not re-vaccinated	Visited 19 on 18 May.
23	C. M.	19	F	Ironer at laundry	Strand	30 May	2 June	H. S. 6 June	—	28 June	—	In Infancy	4	.81	None	Not re-vaccinated	Visited 19 on 19 May.
24	M. R.	49	M	Fireman on s.s. "Guadiana"	Port Sanitary Authority	14 Aug.	18 Aug	S. E. H. 20 Aug.	H. S. 21 Aug	20 Sep.	—	In Infancy	1	.28	All	Not re-vaccinated	Is 19's sister. Arrived in London 17 Aug. Left Mar- seilles 8th Aug.
25	J. Y.	26	M	Cattle drover on s.s. "Ocean King"	Greenwich	? 12 Sep.	? 15 Sep.	H. S. 22 Sep.	—	25 Sep.	—	In Infancy unsuccessfully	3	—	—	Successfully at ten years of age	Arrived in London 18 Sep. from Montreal.
26	F. B.	44	M	Boatswain on s.s. "Erynanthe"	Port Sanitary Authority	15 Nov.	17 Nov.	H. S. 19 Nov.	—	27 Nov.	—	In Infancy	3	1.16	$\frac{1}{2}$	Successfully at seven & twenty-one years of age	Arrived in London 18 Nov. Left Mar- seilles 9 Nov.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

R. A. BIRDWOOD,

Medical Superintendent.

DISEASES.	EASTERN HOSPITALS.								
	Remain- ing on 31st Dec. 1889.	Admitted during 1890.		Total under treatment during 1890.	Discharged during 1890.		Died during 1890.	Mortality per cent	Remain- ing on 31st Dec., 1890.
		Direct from homes.	From other Hospitals of Board.		Re- covered.	To other Hospitals of Board.			
Scarlet	184	1,693	...	1,877	506	938	148	9.01	285
Diphtheria	56	393	...	449	111	138	153	38.49	47
Enteric	49	202	...	251	129	40	31	15.42	51
Typhus ... ..	...	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	1
Other diseases	26	119	...	145	90	3	30	24.79	22
Totals	315	2,409	...	2,724	837	1,119	362	15.31	406
DISEASES.	NORTH-WESTERN HOSPITAL.								
	Remain- ing on 31st Dec., 1889.	Admitted during 1890.		Total under treatment during 1890.	Discharged during 1890.		Died during 1890.	Mortality per cent.	Remain- ing on 31st Dec., 1890.
		Direct from homes.	From other Hospitals of Board.		Re- covered.	To other Hospitals of Board.			
Scarlet	209	1,412	128	1,749	983	397	86	5.72	283
Diphtheria	23	265	...	288	170	5	83 ^a	31.42	30
Enteric	9	72	...	81	53	...	19	26.39	9
Other diseases ... ..	...	41	...	41	26	...	14	34.57	1
Totals	241	1,790	128	2,159	1,232	402	202	10.76	323
DISEASES.	WESTERN HOSPITAL.								
	Remain- ing on 31st Dec., 1889.	Admitted during 1890.		Total under treatment during 1890.	Discharged during 1890.		Died during 1890.	Mortality per cent.	Remain- ing on 31st Dec., 1890.
		Direct from homes.	From other Hospitals of Board.		Re- covered.	To other Hospitals of Board.			
Scarlet	173	997	1	1,171	319	604	87 ^b	7.96 ^c	161
Diphtheria	8	130	...	138	19	79	28	21.87	12
Enteric	12	65	...	77	32	17	11	17.60	17
Typhus ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other diseases	2	49	...	51	34	...	14	28.86	3
Totals	195	1,241	1	1,437	404	700	140	11.26	193
DISEASES.	SOUTH-WESTERN HOSPITALS.								
	Remain- ing on 31st Dec., 1889.	Admitted during 1890.		Total under treatment during 1890.	Discharged during 1890.		Died during 1890.	Mortality per cent.	Remain- ing on 31st Dec., 1890.
		Direct from homes.	From other Hospitals of Board.		Re- covered.	To other Hospitals of Board.			
Scarlet	141	1,003	1	1,145	650	260	46 ^d	4.69	189
Diphtheria ... ..	...	14	...	14	...	...	4	...	10
Enteric ... ..	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Other diseases ... ..	...	11	...	11	8	...	3	27.28	...
Totals	141	1,029	1	1,171	658	260	53	5.29	200

(a) One patient died on admission. (b) Includes 8 deaths from Measles. (c) Corrected for Measles. (d) Includes 8 deaths from Measles, Enteric &c.

DISEASES.	SOUTH-EASTERN HOSPITAL.								
	Remain- ing on 31st Dec., 1889.	Admitted during 1890.		Total under treatment during 1890.	Discharged during 1890.		Died during 1890.	Mortality per cent.	Remain- ing on 31st Dec., 1890.
		Direct from homes.	From other Hospitals of Board.		Re- covered.	To other Hospitals of Board.			
Scarlet	261	1,432	1	1,694	371	973	103	7.15	247
Diphtheria	14	140	...	154	69	25	48	32.00	12
Enteric	21	158	...	179	80	17	32	20.91	50
Typhus	8	14	...	22	17	...	5	22.72	...
Other diseases	10	121	...	131	94	...	20	16.19	17
Totals	314	1,865	1	2,180	631	1,015	208	10.31	326

DISEASES.	NORTHERN HOSPITAL.								
	Remain- ing on 31st Dec., 1889.	Admitted during 1890.		Total under treatment during 1890.	Discharged during 1890.		Died during 1890.	Mortality per cent.	Remain- ing on 31st Dec., 1890.
		Direct from homes.	From other Hospitals of Board.		Re- covered.	To other Hospitals of Board.			
Scarlet	553	...	2,611	3,164	2,793	2	36	1.32	333
Diphtheria	30	...	247	277	257	...	...	...	20
Enteric ... ..	...	...	74	74	60	...	...	...	14
Other diseases ... ..	...	...	3	3	3	...	...	...	...
Totals	583	...	2,935	3,518	3,113	2	36	1.12	367

DISEASES.	GORE FARM HOSPITAL.								
	Remain- ing on 31st Dec., 1889.	Admitted during 1890.		Total under treatment during 1890.	Discharged during 1890.		Died during 1890.	Mortality per cent.	Remain- ing on 31st Dec., 1890.
		Direct from homes.	From other Hospitals of Board.		Re- covered.	To other Hospitals of Board.			
Scarlet	432	432	307	...	4	1.07	121
Other diseases
Totals	432	432	307	...	4	1.07	121

DISEASES.	SUMMARY.								
	Remain- ing on 31st Dec., 1889.	Admitted during 1890.		Total under treatment during 1890.	Discharged during 1890.		Died during 1890.	Mortality per cent.	Remain- ing on 31st Dec., 1890.
		Direct from homes.	From other Hospitals of Board.		Re- covered.	To other Hospitals of Board.			
Scarlet	1,521	6,537	3,174	8,058	5,929	3,174	510	7.86	1,619
Diphtheria	131	942	247	1,073	626	247	316	33.55	131
Enteric	91	498	74	589	354	74	93	19.68	142
Typhus	8	16	...	24	18	...	5	25.66	1
Totals	1,751	7,993	3,495	9,744	6,927	3,495	924	11.66	1,893
Other diseases	38	341	3	379	255	3	81	23.93	43
Grand Totals	1,789	8,334	3,498	10,123	7,182	3,498	1,005	12.16	1,936

N.B.—The Mortality rates are calculated according to the Registrar-General's Formula—i.e., by dividing the Deaths, multiplied by 100, by half the sum of the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths for the year.

EASTERN HOSPITALS.	ADMISSIONS.								DEATHS.	DISCHARGES.	
	Scarlet.		Diphtheria.		Enteric.	Typhus.	Other Diseases.	Total.		Re-covered.	To other Hospitals of Board.
	Direct from Homes.	From other Hospitals of Board.	Direct from Homes.	From other Hospitals of Board.							
January ...	87	...	27	...	7	...	10	131	15	68	115
February ...	84	...	24	...	5	...	3	116	17	61	57
March ...	93	...	26	...	4	...	6	129	28	56	65
April ...	103	...	12	...	4	...	7	126	24	23	77
May ...	145	...	30	...	1	...	7	183	24	59	98
June ...	200	...	26	...	4	...	14	244	21	41	96
July ...	213	...	35	...	18	...	16	282	40	36	166
August ...	183	...	35	...	21	...	13	252	36	84	103
September ...	172	...	57	...	55	...	7	291	41	84	118
October ...	152	...	39	...	23	1	17	232	41	103	95
November ...	132	...	39	...	33	...	14	218	35	113	73
December ...	129	...	43	...	27	1	5	205	40	109	56
Totals ...	1,693	...	393	...	202	2	119	2,409	362	837	1,119
NORTH-WESTERN HOSPITAL.											
January ...	53	...	14	...	6	...	6	79	13	88	...
February ...	18	...	9	...	1	...	...	28	9	81	...
March ...	35	...	13	...	5	...	2	55	6	76	...
April ...	37	...	10	...	1	...	3	51	6	43	...
May ...	43	...	18	...	1	...	3	65	13	58	...
June ...	62	...	27	...	...	...	5	94	11	66	...
July ...	123	116	27	...	2	...	2	270	12	101	1
August ...	175	12	20	...	8	...	3	218	20	179	...
September ...	243	...	38	...	16	...	5	302	29	169	30
October ...	257	...	36	...	22	...	4	319	26	112	172
November ...	232	...	30	...	5	...	5	272	33	108	163
December ...	134	...	23	...	5	...	3	165	24	151	36
Totals ...	1,412	128	265	...	72	...	41	1,918	202	1,232	402
WESTERN HOSPITAL.											
January ...	66	...	11	...	4	...	6	87	18	47	30
February ...	59	...	10	...	2	...	3	74	9	59	12
March ...	65	...	11	...	4	...	3	83	12	44	47
April ...	75	...	8	...	6	...	5	94	9	21	69
May ...	65	...	19	...	1	...	4	89	10	30	54
June ...	70	...	10	...	3	...	4	87	11	20	51
July ...	66	...	11	...	2	...	5	84	11	31	42
August ...	58	...	5	...	6	...	1	70	8	36	50
September ...	143	...	8	...	8	...	7	166	6	33	48
October ...	167	...	11	...	11	...	2	191	15	24	141
November ...	108	...	19	...	11	...	7	145	17	32	114
December ...	55	1	7	...	7	...	2	72	14	27	42
Totals ...	997	1	130	...	65	...	49	1,242	140	404	700
SOUTH-WESTERN HOSPITALS.											
January ...	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	4	59	...
February ...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	2	22	...
March ...	50	...	...	...	...	...	2	52	2	68	8
April ...	53	...	...	...	...	...	1	54	1	43	...
May ...	90	...	...	...	...	...	1	91	4	58	72
June ...	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	3	20	40
July ...	86	1	...	...	...	...	...	87	4	22	24
August ...	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	5	48	27
September ...	113	...	...	...	...	...	1	114	1	68	8
October ...	200	...	...	...	...	...	4	204	7	55	30
November ...	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	9	89	35
December ...	68	...	14	...	1	...	2	85	11	106	16
Totals ...	1,003	1	14	...	1	...	11	1,030	53	658	260

MONTH.	ADMISSIONS.									DEATHS.	DISCHARGES.	
	Scarlet.		Diphtheria.		Enteric.		Typhus.	Other Diseases.	Total.		Re-covered.	To other Hospitals of Board.
	Direct from Homes.	From other Hospitals of Board.	Direct from Homes.	From other Hospitals of Board.	Direct from Homes.	From other Hospitals of Board.						
January ...	101	1	6	...	1	...	1	8	118	16	48	126
February ...	78	...	6	...	5	...	...	3	92	11	47	51
March ...	76	...	12	...	14	...	1	12	115	11	65	62
April ...	72	...	8	...	6	...	1	5	92	12	43	36
May ...	132	...	12	...	6	...	3	8	161	27	53	87
June ...	102	...	12	...	7	...	4	8	133	17	34	49
July ...	130	...	7	...	8	...	2	12	159	17	31	106
August ...	124	...	20	...	14	...	1	10	169	13	52	87
September ...	209	...	12	...	19	...	...	13	253	21	49	99
October ...	146	...	14	...	39	...	...	12	211	15	58	93
November ...	154	...	24	...	20	...	1	18	217	27	68	140
December ...	108	...	7	...	19	...	...	12	146	21	83	79
Totals ...	1,432	1	140	...	158	...	14	121	1,866	208	631	1,015
NORTHERN HOSPITAL.												
January ...	...	249	...	22	...	...	...	...	271	6	380	1
February ...	...	106	...	9	...	5	...	...	120	13	183	...
March ...	...	156	...	21	...	5	...	...	182	3	172	...
April ...	...	166	...	9	...	7	...	...	182	2	196	...
May ...	...	290	...	21	...	...	...	...	311	1	299	...
June ...	...	208	...	22	...	6	...	...	236	2	204	...
July ...	...	201	...	21	...	...	...	...	222	1	249	...
August ...	...	242	...	13	...	1*	...	...	256	2	227	...
September ...	...	273	...	30	...	...	...	...	303	2	277	...
October ...	...	331	...	31	...	12	...	...	374	2	327	...
November ...	...	288	...	28	...	21*	...	...	337	1	339	...
December ...	...	101	...	20	...	20*	...	...	141	1	260	1
Totals ...	...	2,611	...	247	...	77	...	...	2,935	36	3,113	2
GORE FARM HOSPITAL.												
January ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
April ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
May ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
June ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
July ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
August ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
September ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
October ...	...	157	...	...	...	...	...	...	157	1	...	...
November ...	...	188	...	...	...	...	...	...	188	3	136	...
December ...	...	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	87	...	171	...
Totals ...	...	432	...	...	...	...	...	...	432	4	307	...
SUMMARY.												
January ...	364	250	58	22	18	...	1	30	471	72	690	272
February ...	289	106	49	9	13	5	...	9	360	61	453	120
March ...	319	156	62	21	27	5	1	25	434	62	481	182
April ...	340	166	38	9	17	7	1	21	417	54	369	182
May ...	475	290	79	21	9	...	3	23	589	79	557	311
June ...	511	208	75	22	14	6	4	31	635	65	385	236
July ...	618	318	80	21	30	...	2	35	765	85	470	339
August ...	611	254	80	13	49	1*	1	27	768	84	626	267
September ...	880	273	115	30	98	...	...	33	1,126	100	680	303
October ...	922	488	100	31	95	12	1	39	1,157	107	679	531
November ...	714	476	112	28	69	21*	1	44	940	125	885	525
December ...	494	189	94	20	59	20*	1	24	672	111	907	230
Grand Totals...	6,537	3,174	942	247	498	77	16	341	8,334	1,005	7,182	3,498

* Include one each "Other Diseases."

AGES,	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.		AGES.	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.	
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.		Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
EASTERN HOSPITALS.													
Under 1	4	...	8	3	12	3	Under 1	3	1	4	4	7	5
1 to 2	27	9	25	7	52	16	1 to 2	16	6	13	4	29	10
2 to 3	53	13	74	20	127	33	2 to 3	21	10	34	11	55	21
3 to 4	84	17	78	14	162	31	3 to 4	47	5	63	10	110	15
4 to 5	95	15	89	5	184	20	4 to 5	55	8	44	10	99	18
5 to 10	326	18	395	21	721	39	5 to 10	186	13	223	4	409	17
10 to 15	127	2	147	1	274	3	10 to 15	61	..	95	1	156	1
15 to 20	40	1	53	1	93	2	15 to 20	29	..	40	..	69	..
20 to 25	20	..	23	1	43	1	20 to 25	16	..	29	..	45	..
25 to 30	6	..	9	..	15	..	25 to 30	3	..	6	..	9	..
30 to 35	3	..	2	..	5	..	30 to 35	2	..	3	..	5	..
35 to 40	2	..	1	..	3	..	35 to 40	3	..	..	..	3	..
40 to 45	..	..	1	..	1	..	40 to 45	..	..	..	..	..	..
45 to 50	..	..	1	..	1	..	45 to 50	..	..	..	..	..	..
50 to 55	..	..	..	..	..	..	50 to 55	..	..	..	..	..	..
55 to 60	..	..	..	..	..	..	55 to 60	..	..	..	..	..	..
And upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	And upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	787	75	906	73	1,693	148	Totals	443	43	554	44	997	87
NORTH-WESTERN HOSPITAL.													
Under 1	6	..	4	1	10	1	Under 1	6	1	2	1	8	2
1 to 2	16	4	24	4	40	8	1 to 2	22+	4	17	4	39	8+
2 to 3	41	7	58	9	99	16	2 to 3	33+	6	41	7	74	13
3 to 4	70	14	59	8	129	22*	3 to 4	48	4	38	2	86	6
4 to 5	71	5	64	9	135	14	4 to 5	59	4	47	3	106	7
5 to 10	294	9	312	10	606	19+	5 to 10	213	2	236	2	449	4
10 to 15	121	3	127	1	248	4	10 to 15	70	2	71	1	141	3
15 to 20	35	..	36	..	71	..	15 to 20	30	..	19	..	49	..
20 to 25	22	1	18	1	40	2	20 to 25	7	..	11	1	18	1
25 to 30	7	..	11	..	18	..	25 to 30	5	1	10	1	15	2
30 to 35	3	..	3	..	6	..	30 to 35	9	..	5	..	14	..
35 to 40	1	..	3	..	4	..	35 to 40	2	..	2	..	2	..
40 to 45	2	..	1	..	3	..	40 to 45	..	..	..	..	..	..
45 to 50	1	..	1	..	2	..	45 to 50	..	..	..	..	..	..
50 to 55	1	..	..	..	1	..	50 to 55	..	..	..	..	..	..
55 to 60	..	..	..	..	..	..	55 to 60	..	..	..	..	..	..
And upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	And upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	691	43	721	43	1,412	86	Totals	504	24	499	22	1,093	46
WESTERN HOSPITAL.													
Under 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	Under 1	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 to 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 to 2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 to 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 to 3	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 to 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 to 4	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 to 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 to 5	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 to 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 to 10	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 to 15	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 to 15	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 to 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	15 to 20	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 to 25	..	..	..	..	..	..	20 to 25	..	..	..	..	..	..
25 to 30	..	..	..	..	..	..	25 to 30	..	..	..	..	..	..
30 to 35	..	..	..	..	..	..	30 to 35	..	..	..	..	..	..
35 to 40	..	..	..	..	..	..	35 to 40	..	..	..	..	..	..
40 to 45	..	..	..	..	..	..	40 to 45	..	..	..	..	..	..
45 to 50	..	..	..	..	..	..	45 to 50	..	..	..	..	..	..
50 to 55	..	..	..	..	..	..	50 to 55	..	..	..	..	..	..
55 to 60	..	..	..	..	..	..	55 to 60	..	..	..	..	..	..
And upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	And upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	..	..	..	..	..	..	Totals	..	..	..	..	..	..

AGES.		MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.		AGES.		MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.	
		Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.		
SOUTH-EASTERN HOSPITAL.								GORE FARM HOSPITAL.							
Under 1	...	9	2	4	...	13	2	Under 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 to 2	...	23	8	23	5	46	13	1 to 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 to 3	...	35	8	47	11	82	19	2 to 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 to 4	...	64	9	64	6	128	15	3 to 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 to 5	...	87	6	83	11	170	17	4 to 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 to 10	...	314	17	325	16	639	33	5 to 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 to 15	...	105	1	133	2	238	3	10 to 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 to 20	...	27	...	29	...	56	...	15 to 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 to 25	...	13	...	20	1	33	1	20 to 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25 to 30	...	6	...	10	...	16	...	25 to 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 to 35	...	5	...	1	...	6	...	30 to 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35 to 40	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	35 to 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40 to 45	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	40 to 45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 50	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	45 to 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50 to 55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50 to 55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55 to 60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55 to 60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
And upwards	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	And upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	...	690	51	742	52	1,432	103	Totals	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
NORTHERN HOSPITAL.								SUMMARY.							
Under 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Under 1	...	28	4	22	9	50	13
1 to 2	...	...	3	...	3	...	6	1 to 2	...	104	34	102	27	206	61
2 to 3	...	...	4	...	4	...	8	2 to 3	...	183	48	254	62	437	110
3 to 4	...	...	6	...	3	...	9	3 to 4	...	313	55	302	43	615	98
4 to 5	...	...	1	...	4	...	5	4 to 5	...	367	40	327	42	694	82
5 to 10	...	...	3	...	3	...	6	5 to 10	...	1,333	64	1,491	56	2,824	120
10 to 15	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	10 to 15	...	484	8	573	8	1,057	16
15 to 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 to 20	...	161	1	177	2	838	3
20 to 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 to 25	...	78	1	101	4	179	5
25 to 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 to 30	...	27	1	46	1	73	2
30 to 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 to 35	...	22	...	14	...	36	...
35 to 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35 to 40	...	8	...	6	...	14	...
40 to 45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 to 45	...	2	...	3	...	5	...
45 to 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45 to 50	...	3	...	3	...	6	...
50 to 55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50 to 55	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
55 to 60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55 to 60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
And upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	And upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	...	...	17	...	19	...	36	Grand Totals	...	3,115	256	3,422	254	6,537	510

AGES.	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.	
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
EASTERN HOSPITALS.						
Under 1	4	4	1	...	5	4
1 to 2	16	10	13	12	29	22
2 to 3	21	17	22	19	43	36
3 to 4	27	15	18	6	45	21
4 to 5	29	15	22	10	51	25
5 to 10	50	17	55	21	105	38
10 to 15	18	...	31	3	49	3
15 to 20	5	...	20	1	25	1
20 to 25	6	...	10	...	16	...
25 to 30	3	...	6	...	9	...
30 to 35	2	...	4	...	6	...
35 to 40	3	1	2	...	5	1
40 to 45 ... ..	...	...	1	1	1	1
45 to 50	1	...	...	...	1	...
50 to 55 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
55 to 60 ... ..	...	1	2	...	2	1
And upwards	1	...	...	...	1	...
Totals	186	80	207	73	393	153
NORTH-WESTERN HOSPITAL.						
Under 1	1	...	2	1	3	1
1 to 2	5	3	6	4	11	7
2 to 3	8	5	12	8	20	13
3 to 4	13	9	11	2	24	11
4 to 5	9	5	12	6	21	11
5 to 10	43	13	53	16	96	29
10 to 15	11	...	21	8	32	8
15 to 20	6	...	15	...	21	...
20 to 25	7	1	9	2	16	3
25 to 30	2	...	10	...	12	...
30 to 35	3	...	2	...	5	...
35 to 40 ... ..	...	...	2	...	2	...
40 to 45 ... ..	...	...	1	...	1	...
45 to 50	1	...	...	...	1	...
50 to 55 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
55 to 60 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
And upwards ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	109	36	156	47	265	83
WESTERN HOSPITAL.						
Under 1	1	...	1	1	2	1
1 to 2	2	2	3	3	5	5
2 to 3	2	...	6	4	8	4
3 to 4	6	...	4	3	10	3
4 to 5	3	1	9	2	12	3
5 to 10	20	7	23	4	43	11
10 to 15	8	...	8	...	16	...
15 to 20	4	...	5	...	9	...
20 to 25	3	...	8	...	11	...
25 to 30	2	...	3	...	5	...
30 to 35	1	...	5	...	6	...
35 to 40 ... ..	...	...	2	...	2	...
40 to 45 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 50 ... ..	...	...	1	1	1	1
50 to 55 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
55 to 60 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
And upwards ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	52	10	78	18	130	28

AGES.	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.	
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
SOUTH-WESTERN HOSPITAL.						
Under 1 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 to 2 ... ..	...	...	1	1	1	1
2 to 3 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 to 4	1	1	...	...	1	1
4 to 5	1	1	...	...	1	1
5 to 10	3	...	...	...	3	...
10 to 15	3	1	1	...	4	1
15 to 20 ... ..	...	...	2	...	2	...
20 to 25 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
25 to 30	1	...	...	...	1	...
30 to 35	1	...	...	...	1	...
35 to 40 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
40 to 45 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 50 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
50 to 55 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
55 to 60 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
And upwards ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	10	3	4	1	14	4
SOUTH-EASTERN HOSPITAL.						
Under 1 ... ..	...	...	1	1	1	1
1 to 2	3	2	4	2	7	4
2 to 3	6	4	4	3	10	7
3 to 4	5	2	9	4	14	6
4 to 5	7	5	8	5	15	10
5 to 10	20	9	18	8	38	17
10 to 15	7	1	11	2	18	3
15 to 20	4	...	10	...	14	...
20 to 25	3	...	4	...	7	...
25 to 30	4	...	5	...	9	...
30 to 35	5	...	...	...	5	...
35 to 40	1	...	...	...	1	...
40 to 45 ... ..	...	...	1	...	1	...
45 to 50 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
50 to 55 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
55 to 60 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
And upwards ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	65	23	75	25	140	48
NORTHERN HOSPITAL.						
...
SUMMARY.						
Under 1	6	4	5	3	11	7
1 to 2	26	17	27	22	53	39
2 to 3	37	26	44	34	81	60
3 to 4	52	27	42	15	94	42
4 to 5	49	27	51	23	100	50
5 to 10	136	46	149	49	285	95
10 to 15	47	2	72	13	119	15
15 to 20	19	...	52	1	71	1
20 to 25	19	1	31	2	50	3
25 to 30	12	...	24	...	36	...
30 to 35	12	...	11	...	23	...
35 to 40	4	1	6	...	10	1
40 to 45 ... ..	...	...	3	1	3	1
45 to 50	2	...	1	1	3	1
50 to 55 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
55 to 60 ... ..	...	1	2	...	2	1
And upwards	1	...	...	...	1	...
Grand Totals	422	152	520	164	942	316

COMPLICATIONS.	Eastern Hospital.	North-Western Hospital.	Western Hospital.	South-Eastern Hospital.	Northern Hospital.	TOTALS.
Relapse of disease ... ..	...	...	3	1	...	4
Erysipelas... ..	1	...	...	...	...	1
Syphilis ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	1
Whooping cough ... ..	...	...	...	1	1	2
Rheumatism ... ..	...	2	...	...	1	3
Phthisis	1	...	...	...	...	1
Diphtheria of vulva ... ..	...	3	...	...	...	3
Paralysis ... ..	...	12	4	14	...	30
" of visual accommodation ...	8	11	5	...	...	24
" of palate	8	22	22	...	5	57
" of vocal chords ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	1
" partial of limbs ... ..	...	...	...	...	3	3
" diaphragm	3	...	...	...	...	3
" cardiac ... ..	...	14	...	...	...	14
Paraplegia... ..	3	...	...	...	...	3
Paresis of sphincter ani	1	...	...	...	...	1
Convulsions	2	...	...	...	...	2
Ptosis... ..	1	...	...	...	...	1
Membrane in Ears	1	...	...	...	...	1
" Nares... ..	13	...	...	...	...	13
Epistaxis	15	10	5	1	...	31
Pericarditis and Endocarditis ...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Phlegmasia dolens ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	1
Croup	50	36	...	...	...	86
Perichondritis of larynx ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	1
Bronchitis... ..	...	2	1	...	...	3
Broncho-pneumonia	2	...	2	...	...	4
Pneumonia ... ..	...	...	...	6	...	6
Stomatitis ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	1
Tonsillitis ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	1
Ischio-rectal abscess ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	1
Jaundice ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	1
Nephritis ... ..	...	2	...	...	...	2
Albuminuria ... ..	...	73	78	...	...	151
Arthritis ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	1
Herpes	2	...	...	...	...	2
Perforation of Palate ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	1
Rhinitis ... ..	...	38	31	2	...	71
Adenitis, simple ... ..	...	...	13	...	...	13
" secondary ... ..	...	6	...	...	...	6
" suppurating ... ..	...	4	1	4	2	11
Otitis ... ..	...	6	2	...	...	8
Cellulitis of the Neck	4	...	...	...	...	4
" diffuse cervical ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	1
Cervical abscess	3	...	...	...	...	3
Totals	118	245	169	35	12	579

FEVER STATISTICS.—TABLES VII.—Enteric Fever Admissions and Deaths 73
at various ages during 1890.

AGES.	EASTERN HOSPITALS.		MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.		AGES.		MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.		
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	
Under 5	4	1	4	1	1	1	5	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	3	3	
5 to 10	17	2	6	3	6	2	12	5	10	4	10	3	4	14	6	6	
10 to 15	20	4	7	4	9	2	16	6	16	2	16	4	9	25	11	11	
15 to 20	19	4	5	2	6	1	11	3	11	1	11	1	7	18	7	7	
20 to 25	24	4	5	3	8	1	13	4	13	1	14	2	8	22	9	9	
25 to 30	9	3	5	1	6	1	6	2	6	1	7	2	5	12	7	7	
30 to 35	12	6	3	1	4	1	4	2	4	1	5	1	3	8	4	4	
35 to 40	3	1	3	1	4	2	5	3	4	1	5	2	3	7	3	3	
40 to 45	1	1	3	1	4	1	5	2	4	1	5	1	3	6	1	1	
45 to 50	1	1	3	1	4	1	5	2	4	1	5	1	3	6	1	1	
50 to 55	1	1	3	1	4	1	5	2	4	1	5	1	3	6	1	1	
55 to 60	1	1	3	1	4	1	5	2	4	1	5	1	3	6	1	1	
And upwards	1	1	3	1	4	1	5	2	4	1	5	1	3	6	1	1	
Totals	111	19	30	6	35	5	65	11	30	6	35	5	65	11	32	31	
NORTH-WESTERN HOSPITAL.		WESTERN HOSPITAL.		SOUTH-EASTERN HOSPITAL.		SOUTH-WESTERN HOSPITAL.		NORTHERN HOSPITAL.		SUMMARY.		GRAND TOTALS.		TOTALS.		TOTALS.	
Under 5	2	1	5	1	6	1	7	2	5	1	6	2	7	12	3	15	19
5 to 10	4	1	11	3	14	4	18	5	11	4	15	5	15	16	6	21	24
10 to 15	9	1	21	4	25	5	30	6	13	5	18	6	23	24	7	31	35
15 to 20	7	1	19	3	22	4	26	7	20	5	25	6	30	18	8	28	35
20 to 25	4	1	11	2	13	3	16	4	10	4	14	3	18	16	5	23	22
25 to 30	6	1	15	3	18	4	22	5	9	4	13	3	17	16	5	21	18
30 to 35	3	1	8	2	10	3	13	4	7	3	10	2	13	11	4	15	12
35 to 40	5	2	12	4	16	6	22	5	4	3	7	4	11	9	6	15	10
40 to 45	1	1	3	1	4	1	5	2	2	1	3	1	4	3	2	5	4
45 to 50	1	1	3	1	4	1	5	2	2	1	3	1	4	3	2	5	4
50 to 55	1	1	3	1	4	1	5	2	4	1	5	1	6	4	3	7	5
55 to 60	1	1	3	1	4	1	5	2	1	1	2	1	3	2	3	4	3
And upwards	1	1	3	1	4	1	5	2	1	1	2	1	3	2	3	4	3
Totals	41	8	87	17	71	15	158	32	87	17	71	15	158	32	270	50	498

COMPLICATIONS.	Number of Cases at each Hospital.					Summary.
	Eastern Hospital.	North-Western Hospital.	Western Hospital.	South-Eastern Hospital.	Northern Hospital.	
Relapse of disease ... ..	...	11	7	16	...	34
Parotitis ... ..	...	1	...	2	...	3
Erysipelas... ..	3	1	...	...	...	4
" facial ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	1
Pyæmic abscesses	1	...	...	...	...	1
Phthisis ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	1
Meningitis... ..	...	3	...	...	...	3
Focal Myelitis ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	1
Convulsions	1	...	...	...	...	1
Hysteria	1	...	...	...	...	1
Amentia ... ..	...	...	...	2	...	2
Post febrile delirium	2	...	...	...	...	2
" " mania	1	...	...	...	...	1
" acute mania ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	1
Melancholia	1	...	...	...	...	1
Fatty Heart	1	...	...	...	...	1
Thrombosis ... ..	...	...	...	2	...	2
" of Femoral vein ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	1
Embolism ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	1
Phlegmasia dolens ... ..	...	2	...	...	...	2
Laryngitis... ..	...	...	...	1	...	1
Ulceration of larynx ... ..	...	...	...	3	...	3
Pneumonia ... ..	...	15	3	8	...	26
Broncho-Pneumonia	1	...	...	...	...	1
Bronchitis... ..	...	3	15	2	...	20
Pleurisy	1	...	...	1	...	2
" tubercular ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	1
Tympanitis ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	1
Peritonitis... ..	...	4	...	4	...	8
" c perforation ... ..	...	...	5	3	...	8
Albuminuria ... ..	...	3	10	1	...	14
Tubercular Pyonephrosis ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	1
Retention of Urine ... ..	...	...	...	2	...	2
Epididymitis ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	1
Vaginitis ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	1
Miscarriage ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	1
Periostitis... ..	1	...	1	...	...	2
" of lower jaw ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	1
Synovitis of sterno-clavicular joint	1	...	...	...	...	1
Gangrene of Toes	1	...	...	...	...	1
Necrosis of Phalanx	1	...	...	...	...	1
Otitis ... ..	...	...	...	2	...	2
Abscesses ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	1
Multiple abscess ... ..	...	...	...	2	...	2
Hæmorrhage ... ..	...	3	4	5	...	12
Cervical abscess	1	...	...	...	...	1
Boils ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	1
Totals	18	48	50	64	...	180

AGES.	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.	
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
EASTERN AND SOUTH-EASTERN HOSPITALS.						
Under 5 ... ..	...	...	1	...	1	...
5 to 10	1	...	1	...	2	...
10 to 15	1	...	1	...	2	...
15 to 20	1	...	3	...	4	...
20 to 25 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
25 to 30	1	1	...	...	1	1
30 to 35 ... ..	...	...	1*	...	1	...
35 to 40	2*	1	1	1	3	2
40 to 45	1	1	...	...	1	1
45 to 50 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
50 to 55 ... ..	...	...	1	1	1	1
55 to 60 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
And upwards ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	7	3	9	2	16	5

* Admitted into Eastern Hospital.

Diseases as certified on admission.	Number of Cases.	Disease as diagnosed after admission.	EASTERN HOSPITAL.		NORTH-WESTERN HOSPITAL.	
			No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.
Scarlet Fever	85	Tuberculosis... ..	...	...	...	...
"		Measles... ..	14	4	3	1
"		Rötheln... ..	...	...	...	...
"		Febricula ... ..	...	...	...	...
"		Simple Continued Fever	2	...	...	...
"		Influenza ... ..	...	...	4	...
"		Whooping Cough ... ..	...	...	...	...
"		Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...
"		Acute Rheumatism ... ..	...	...	...	...
"		Pericarditis & Pneumonia... ..	...	...	1	...
"		Bronchitis	1	...	...	...
"		Pleurisy	1	1	...	...
"		Catarrh... ..	...	...	...	...
"		Pneumonia	2	2	...	...
"		Dentition ... ..	...	...	1	...
"		Glossitis	1	...	...	...
"		Tonsillitis	2	...	4	...
"		Pharyngitis ... ..	...	...	...	...
"		Erythema	1	...	...	...
"		Herpes & Tonsillitis	1	...	...	...
"		Urticaria	1	...	...	...
"		Eczema ... ..	...	...	...	...
"		Burns ... ..	...	...	1	1
"	Chronic Renal Disease ... ..	...	...	...	...
"	Adenitis ... ..	...	...	...	...
"	Nil... ..	...	...	2	...	
Diphtheria	85		26	7	16	2
"	74	Measles... ..	1	...	...	...
"		Measles and Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...
"		Simple Continued Fever	1	...	...	...
"		Whooping Cough ... ..	...	...	...	...
"		Erysipelas	1	1	...	...
"		Phthisis and Tubercular Pharyngitis ... ..	...	...	...	...
"		Bronchitis	1	...	...	...
"		Laryngitis ... ..	...	...	...	...
"		Broncho-pneumonia	1	1	...	...
"		Pneumonia ... ..	...	...	...	...
"		Pleurisy	1	...	...	...
"		Quinsy	4	...	...	...
"		Tonsillitis	4	...	6	...
"		Pharyngitis ... ..	...	...	...	...
"		Peritonitis ... ..	...	...	...	...
"		Erythema Nodosum	1	...	...	...
"		Herpes with Febricula	1	...	...	...
"	" Tonsillitis	2	...	...	...
"	" of Throat	1	...	...	...
"	Cancer, abdominal, & Thrush ... ..	...	...	1	1	
	74		19	2	7	1
Carried forward ...	159	...	45	9	23	3

WESTERN HOSPITAL.		SOUTH-WESTERN HOSPITAL.		SOUTH-EASTERN HOSPITAL.		SUMMARY.	
No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.
...	1	1	1	1
8	2	5	2	2	...	32	9
2	2	...
1	2	...	3	...
...	2	...
...	4	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...
...	1	...	1	...
...	1	...
...	1	1
...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
...	2	...	4	2
...	1	...
...	1	...
...	1	1
...	1	...
...	...	1	...	9	...	15	...
...	1	...	1	...
...	1	...	2	...
...	1	...
...	1	...	1	...
...	1	1
...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...
11	2	11	3	21	1	85	15
...	1	1	2	1
3	2	...	...	...	...	3	2
...	1	...
...	1	...	1	1
...	1	...
...	1	...	1	...
...	1	...
...	1	...	1	1
...	1	...
...	2	...	2	...
...	1	...
...	4	...
10	27	...	47	...
...	1	...	1	...
...	1	1	1	1
...	1	...
...	1	...
...	2	...
...	1	...
...	1	1
13	2	...	...	35	2	74	7
24	4	11	3	56	3	159	22

Diseases as certified on admission.	Number of Cases.	Disease as diagnosed after admission.	EASTERN HOSPITAL.		NORTH-WESTERN HOSPITAL.	
			No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.
Brought forward ...	159	... ..	45	9	23	3
Enteric Fever	164	Febricula	1	...	...	...
"		Simple Continued Fever	8	...	...	...
"		Epidemic Influenza ... ..	...	...	...	...
"		Erysipelas	1	...	...	...
"		Pyæmia	1	1	1	...
"		Secondary Syphilis	1	...	...	...
"		Glanders	1	1	...	...
"		Scurvy ... ..	...	...	...	...
"		Cerebral Tumour	1	1	...	...
"		Rheumatic Fever	1	...	...	...
"		Tuberculosis	1	1	2	1
"		" acute ... ..	...	...	...	...
"		" acute miliary ... ..	...	...	...	...
"		Phthisis ... ..	...	...	...	...
"		Meningitis	2	2	1	1
"		" tubercular ... ..	...	...	2	2
"		Hysteria ... ..	...	...	...	...
"		Pericarditis	1	1	...	...
"		Acute Endocarditis, Embolism, Tuberculosis ... ..	...	...	...	...
"		Bronchitis ... ..	...	...	...	...
"		Broncho-pneumonia ... ..	...	...	...	...
"		Pneumonia	33	4	7	3
"		Pleuro-pneumonia ... ..	...	...	...	...
"		Pleurisy	5	4	...	...
"		" tubercular ... ..	...	...	...	...
"		Pleurodynia... ..	...	...	...	...
"		Tonsillitis ... ..	...	...	...	...
"		Gastritis ... ..	...	...	...	...
"		Dyspepsia	1	...	...	...
"		Typhlitis	1	...	...	...
"		" c Peritonitis ... ..	...	...	1	1
"		Colitis	1	1	...	...
"		Constipation ... ..	...	...	...	...
"	Diarrhoea ... ..	...	...	...	...
"	Cirrhosis of Liver ... ..	...	...	1	1	
"	Peritonitis	2	1	...	...
"	Exophthalmic Goitre ... ..	...	...	...	...
"	Nephritis	2	2	...	...
"	Renal disease, chronic, c alcoh- holism ... ..	...	...	1	1	
"	Morbus Brightii .. ..	...	...	...	...
"	Albuminuria	1	...	...	...
"	Salpingitis Peritonitis ... ..	...	...	...	...
"	Periostitis	1	...	...	...
"	Acute Necrosis of Femur ... ..	...	...	...	...
"	Acute Eczema, capitis ... ..	...	...	...	...
"	Morbus Cordis ... ..	...	...	...	...
"	Otorrhoea ... ..	...	...	...	...
"	Nil... ..	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever and Cancrum Oris		Cancrum Oris	1	1	...	...
Gastric Fever		Febricula ... ..	...	...	...	...
	164		67	20	16	10
Carried forward ...	323	... ..	112	29	39	13

WESTERN HOSPITAL.		SOUTH-WESTERN HOSPITAL.		SOUTH-EASTERN HOSPITAL.		SUMMARY.	
No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.
24	4	11	3	56	3	159	22
...	...	...	...	9	...	10	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
2	...	...	...	2	...	4	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	1	1	3	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
2	2	...	...	...	...	3	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2
...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
2	2	...	...	1	1	5	5
...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
...	...	...	...	..	...	1	1
1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
2	1	...	...	...	...	2	1
1	...	...	...	...	...	2	14
1	1	...	...	31	7	72	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4
1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1
1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
1	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
1	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
21	10	...	...	60	16	164	56
45	14	11	3	116	19	323	78

Diseases as certified on admission.	Number of Cases.	Disease as diagnosed after admission.	EASTERN HOSPITAL.		NORTH-WESTERN HOSPITAL.	
			No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.
Brought forward ...	323	... ..	112	29	39	13
Continued Fever	3	Simple Continued Fever	2	...	...	...
"		Pneumonia	1	...	...	...
Simple Continued Fever	2	Tonsillitis ... ..	...	...	...	..
Relapsing Fever	1	Simple Continued Fever	1	...	...	...
Smallpox	2	Measles... ..	2	1	...	...
Puerperal Fever	1	Sent in as such ... ..	...	...	1	1
Typhus Fever... ..	4	Meningitis ... ..	...	...	...	...
"		Pneumonia ... ..	...	...	...	...
Totals	336	... ..	118	30	40	14
A Visitor	1	Miscarriage	1	...	...	...
Children at Breast	4	... ..	...	...	1	...
GRAND TOTALS ...	341	... ..	119	30	41	14

WESTERN HOSPITAL.		SOUTH-WESTERN HOSPITAL.		SOUTH-EASTERN HOSPITAL.		SUMMARY.	
No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.
45	14	11	3	116	19	323	78
...	2	...
...	1	...
2	2	...
...	1	...
...	2	1
...	1	1
...	1	1	1	1
...	3	...	3	...
47	14	11	3	120	20	336	81
...	1	...
2	1	...	4	...
49	14	11	3	121	20	341	81

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SMALLPOX STATISTICS.—TABLE I.—Showing the Numbers of Smallpox Patients Admitted from each Parish or Union during each Month of the Year 1890; the Total Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the Year, and the condition of the Patients as to Vaccination.

PARISH OR UNION.	REMAINING IN HOSPITAL ON 1st JANUARY.		JANUARY.	FEBRUARY.	MARCH.	APRIL.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUGUST.	SEPTEMBER.	OCTOBER.	NOVEMBER.	DECEMBER.	TOTAL ADMISSIONS.	DEATHS.	DISCHARGES.	REMAINING IN HOSPITAL ON 31st DECEMBER.					
	VACCINATION CICATRIX OR CICATRICES.																						
	Present.	No Evidence.	Absent.	Present.	No Evidence.	Absent.	Present.	No Evidence.	Absent.	Present.	No Evidence.	Absent.	Present.	No Evidence.	Absent.	Present.	No Evidence.	Absent.	Present.	No Evidence.	Absent.		
W. District.																							
Kensington			
Fulham			
Paddington			
Chelsea			
St. George's			
Westminster			
N. District.																							
St. Marylebone			
St. Pancras			
Hampstead			
Islington			
Hackney			
Cent. Dist.																							
(St. Giles & St. George,) Bloomsbury			
Strand			
Holborn			
London, City of			
E. District.																							
Shoreditch			
Bethnal Green			
Whitechapel			
St. George-in-the-East			
Stepney			
Mill East Old Town			
Poplar			
S. District.																							
St. Saviour's			
St. Olave's			
Lambeth			
Wandsworth & Clapham			
Camberwell			
Greenwich			
Woolwich			
Lewisham			
Port of London			
Totals ...	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	13	4	5	2	1	11	4	5	...

N.B.—Admissions, &c., from "other diseases" during the year are not included in this Return.
 NOTE 1.—The columns headed "no evidence" contain the particulars of cases stated to have been vaccinated, but bearing no visible evidence of the operation, and also of those in which no statement was made, but the nature of the eruption or other cause prevented any observation of the marks, if any existed.
 NOTE 2.—* Said to have been re-vaccinated.
 NOTE 3.—† One vaccinated after infection.
 NOTE 4.—‡ One re-vaccinated after infection.

Name of the Institution		Address		Date of Birth		Date of Death		Cause of Death	
No.	Name	Street	City	Month	Day	Month	Day	Illness	Remarks
1	John Doe	123 Main St	New York	Jan	15	Feb	20	Smallpox	Recovered
2	Jane Smith	456 Elm St	London	Mar	10	Apr	15	Scarlet Fever	Recovered
3	Robert Brown	789 Oak St	Paris	May	5	Jun	10	Diphtheria	Recovered
4	Mary White	101 Pine St	Bombay	Jul	25	Aug	30	Cholera	Recovered
5	James Black	202 Cedar St	Calcutta	Sep	10	Oct	15	Typhoid	Recovered
6	Elizabeth Green	303 Birch St	Madras	Nov	5	Dec	10	Measles	Recovered
7	William Grey	404 Spruce St	Benares	Jan	20	Feb	25	Whooping Cough	Recovered
8	Anna King	505 Willow St	Delhi	Mar	15	Apr	20	Scarlet Fever	Recovered
9	George Lee	606 Poplar St	Allahabad	May	10	Jun	15	Diphtheria	Recovered
10	Charlotte Hall	707 Magnolia St	Varanasi	Jul	5	Aug	10	Cholera	Recovered
11	Richard Adams	808 Hickory St	Patna	Sep	20	Oct	25	Typhoid	Recovered
12	Sarah Baker	909 Cypress St	Jaipur	Nov	10	Dec	15	Measles	Recovered
13	Thomas Wilson	1010 Sycamore St	Ujjain	Jan	5	Feb	10	Whooping Cough	Recovered
14	Elizabeth Moore	1111 Dogwood St	Indore	Mar	20	Apr	25	Scarlet Fever	Recovered
15	John Taylor	1212 Redwood St	Bhopal	May	15	Jun	20	Diphtheria	Recovered
16	Mary Evans	1313 Juniper St	Gwalior	Jul	10	Aug	15	Cholera	Recovered
17	Robert King	1414 Fir St	Indore	Sep	5	Oct	10	Typhoid	Recovered
18	Anna Hill	1515 Palm St	Ujjain	Nov	20	Dec	25	Measles	Recovered
19	George Scott	1616 Laurel St	Indore	Jan	15	Feb	20	Whooping Cough	Recovered
20	Charlotte Green	1717 Birch St	Indore	Mar	10	Apr	15	Scarlet Fever	Recovered

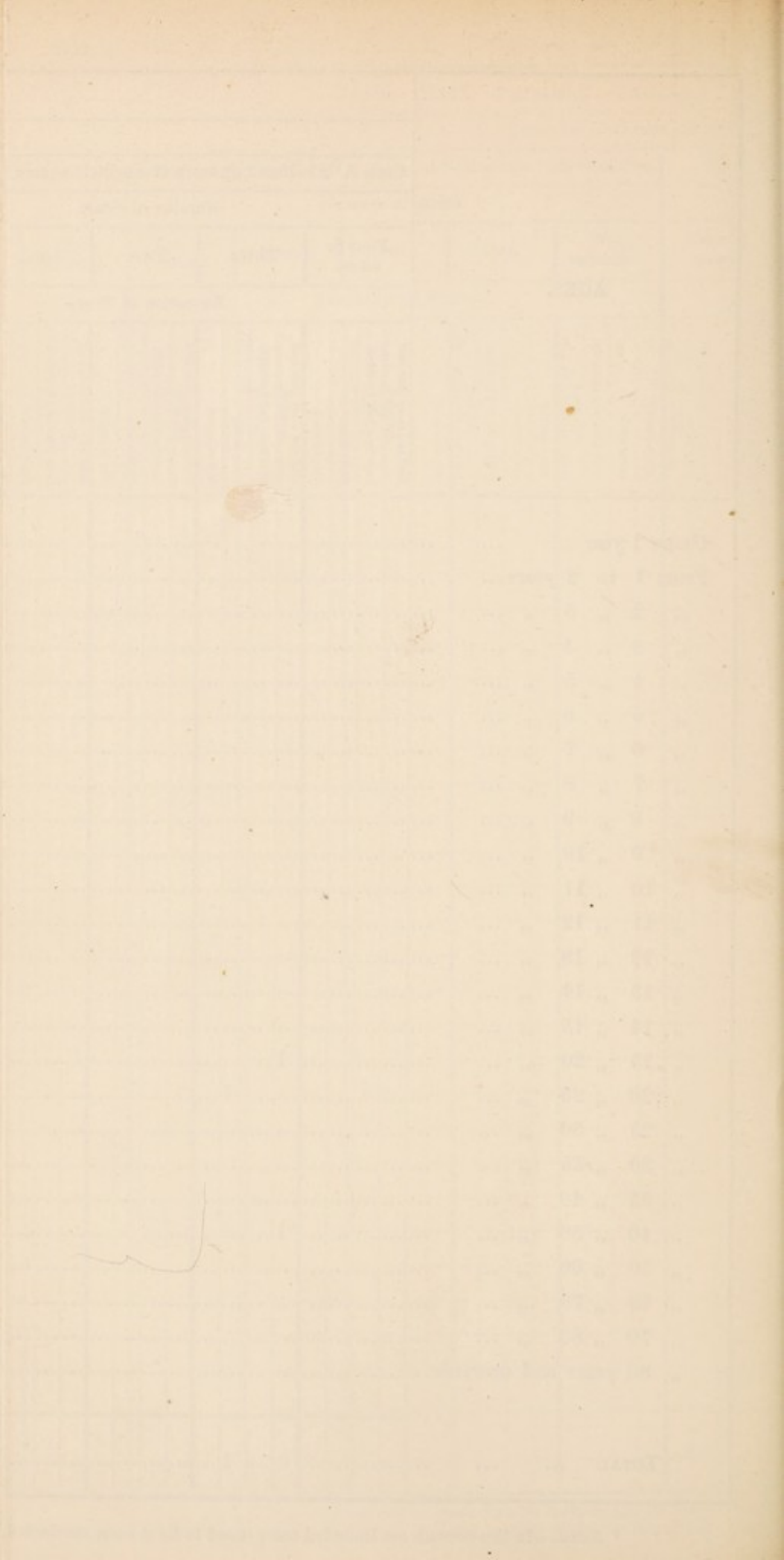
SMALLPOX STATISTICS—TABLE II.—Showing the condition as regards Vaccination of MALE Patients admitted during 1890.

AGES.	CASES WITH PRIMARY VACCINATION CICATRIX OR CICATRICES PRESENT.																				Total Vaccinated Cases Admitted.	Deaths amongst Vaccinated Cases.			Cases in which there was "No evidence" as to Cicatrix.	Cases in which Vaccination Cicatrix was "absent."		
	AREA OF CICATRIX OR CICATRICES.										AREA OF CICATRIX OR CICATRICES.											Total Admissions.	Total Deaths.	Total Deaths.				
	Class A ¹ = half and upwards of one-half square inch total area.					Class A ² = one-third, but less than one-half square inch total area.					Class A ³ = less than one-third square inch total area.					Class A ⁴ Areas not recorded.												
	Number of Scars.					Number of Scars.					Number of Scars.					Number of Scars.												
	Four or more.	Three.	Two.	One.	Not recorded.	Four or more.	Three.	Two.	One.	Not recorded.	Four or more.	Three.	Two.	One.	Not recorded.	Four or more.	Three.	Two.	One.	Not recorded.								
Under 1 year ...	1	1																			10	1	1	2	2	1	5	
From 1 to 2 years ...																												
2 " 3 "																												
3 " 4 "																												
4 " 5 "																												
5 " 6 "																												
6 " 7 "																												
7 " 8 "																												
8 " 9 "																												
9 " 10 "																												
10 " 11 "																												
11 " 12 "																												
12 " 13 "																												
13 " 14 "																												
14 " 15 "																												
15 " 20 "																												
20 " 25 "																												
25 " 30 "																												
30 " 35 "																												
35 " 40 "																												
40 " 50 "																												
50 " 60 "																												
60 " 70 "																												
70 " 80 "																												
80 years and upwards ...																												
TOTAL ...	1	1																			10	1	1	2	2	1	5	

* Note.—In this column are included cases stated to have been vaccinated, but bearing no visible evidence of the operation, and also cases in which no statement was made, but the nature of the eruption, or other cause, prevented any observation of the marks, if any existed.

N.B.—The small figures indicate the number of Deaths in each sub-division of the Classes.

† Said to have been re-vaccinated.



SMALLPOX STATISTICS.—TABLE II. (continued).—Showing the condition as regards Vaccination of FEMALE Patients admitted during 1890.

AGES.	CASES WITH PRIMARY VACCINATION CICATRIX OR CICATRICES PRESENT.																				Total Vaccinated Cases Admitted.	Deaths amongst Vaccinated Cases.	Cases in which there was "No evidence" as to Cicatrices. (See Note*.)	Cases in which Vaccination Cicatrix was "absent."
	AREA OF CICATRIX OR CICATRICES.																							
	Class A ¹ ≥ half and upwards of one-half square inch total area.					Class A ² ≥ one-third, but less than one-half square inch total area.					Class A ³ ≥ less than one-third square inch total area.					Class A ⁴ Areas not recorded.								
	Number of Scars.					Number of Scars.					Number of Scars.					Number of Scars.								
	Four or more.	Three.	Two.	One.	Not recorded.	Four or more.	Three.	Two.	One.	Not recorded.	Four or more.	Three.	Two.	One.	Not recorded.	Four or more.	Three.	Two.	One.	Not recorded.				
Formation of Scars.																								
Formation of Scars.					Formation of Scars.					Formation of Scars.					Formation of Scars.									
Half and upwards of one-half square inch.	Less than half recorded.	Not recorded.	Half and upwards of one-half square inch.	Less than half recorded.	Not recorded.	Half and upwards of one-half square inch.	Less than half recorded.	Not recorded.	Half and upwards of one-half square inch.	Less than half recorded.	Not recorded.	Half and upwards of one-half square inch.	Less than half recorded.	Not recorded.	Half and upwards of one-half square inch.	Less than half recorded.	Not recorded.	Half and upwards of one-half square inch.	Less than half recorded.	Not recorded.				
Under 1 year...																								
From 1 to 2 years...																								
" 2 " 3																								
" 3 " 4																								
" 4 " 5																								
" 5 " 6																								
" 6 " 7																								
" 7 " 8																								
" 8 " 9																								
" 9 " 10																								
" 10 " 11																								
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" 13 " 14																								
" 14 " 15																								
" 15 " 20																								
" 20 " 25																								
" 25 " 30																								
" 30 " 35																								
" 35 " 40																								
" 40 " 50																								
" 50 " 60																								
" 60 " 70																								
" 70 " 80																								
" 80 years and upwards																								
TOTAL	1	1																						

* Note.—In this column are included cases stated to have been vaccinated, but bearing no visible evidence of the operation, and also cases in which no statement was made, but the nature of the eruption, or other cause, prevented any observation of the marks, if any existed. † One said to have been re-vaccinated.

Name of land		Area		Remarks	
No.	Description	Acres	Sq. Rods	Notes	Other
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
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100					

* This table includes only the land which is shown on the map.

SMALLPOX STATISTICS—TABLE II (continued)—Showing the condition as regards Vaccination of the Patients admitted during 1896 (MALES AND FEMALES COMBINED).

AGES.	CASES WITH PRIMARY VACCINATION CICATRIX OR CICATRICES PRESENT.																				Total Vaccinated Cases Admitted.	Deaths amongst Vaccinated Cases.			Cases in which there was "No evidence" of Cicatrices. (See Note*)	Cases in which Vaccination Cicatrix was "absent."†	
	AREA OF CICATRIX OR CICATRICES.																					Class A'.	Class A'.	Class A'.			
	Class A' \geq half and upwards of one-half square inch total area.					Class A' \geq one-third, but less than one-half square inch total area.					Class A' \geq less than one-third square inch total area.					Class A' Areas not recorded.											
	Number of Scars.																										
	Four or more.					Three.					Two.					One.											Not recorded.
Fovation of Scars.					Fovation of Scars.					Fovation of Scars.					Fovation of Scars.												
Not recorded.					Not recorded.					Not recorded.					Not recorded.												
Under 1 year ...	1	2	2																		15	1	1	2	4	1	5
From 1 to 2 years ...																											
2 " 3 "																											
3 " 4 "																											
4 " 5 "																											
5 " 6 "																											
6 " 7 "																											
7 " 8 "																											
8 " 9 "																											
9 " 10 "																											
10 " 11 "																											
11 " 12 "																											
12 " 13 "																											
13 " 14 "																											
14 " 15 "																											
15 " 20 "																											
20 " 25 "																											
25 " 30 "																											
30 " 35 "																											
35 " 40 "																											
40 " 50 "																											
50 " 60 "																											
60 " 70 "																											
70 " 80 "																											
80 years and upwards																											
TOTAL ...	1	2	2																		15	1	1	2	4	1	5

* Note.—In this column are included cases stated to have been vaccinated but bearing no visible evidence of the operation, and also cases in which no statement was made, but the nature of the eruption, or other cause, prevented any observation of the marks, if any existed.
 † One said to have been re-vaccinated.

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REPORTS OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENTS OF
THE SEVERAL ASYLUMS FOR IMBECILES FOR 1890.

No. 9.

REPORT OF DR. H. CASE, MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE
LEAVESDEN ASYLUM.

(For Statistics, see pp. 109 to 133.)

LEAVESDEN ASYLUM,
NEAR WATFORD, HERTS,
January, 1891.

To the Committee of Management.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you the Twentieth Annual Report of this Asylum, together with the necessary statistics.

During the year the following changes occurred :—

There were in the Asylum on the 1st January 1,965 patients ; 883 males, and 1,082 females.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted during the year	162	155	317
Re-admitted " 	1	2	3
Discharged " 	24	22	46
Died " 	181	124	305
Remaining in the Asylum on the 31st December, 1890 ...	841	1,093	1,934

The total number under care during the year was 1,046 males and 1,239 females.

The highest daily number resident on any one day, 895 males and 1,098 females. The lowest, 817 males and 1066 females.

ADMISSIONS.

These have exceeded in number the record since 1876, but I regret to have to repeat the oft-told tale as to age and condition—feeble to a degree, a large majority requiring immediate treatment in hospital—and when I say that no less than forty-two were between 60 and 70, forty-seven between 70 and 80, five between 80 and 90, and one 96, it will be plainly seen that there is no exaggeration in the statements one is continually making that nothing from a curative point of view can be hoped for, and that the majority come here merely to die.

One had hoped that the new Lunacy Act, 1890, would have helped us, trusting that all patients sent here would be certified before leaving the Workhouse; but that was not to be. They have, as is now well known, to be certified *after* admission, and in many cases have had to be interviewed by the Magistrate and his Medical coadjutor when unable to leave their beds.

Three patients were re-admitted during the year; they had previously been discharged to the care of their friends at the request of the Guardians of their various parishes.

DISCHARGES.

Twenty-one were discharged cured. This is the largest number of recoveries, with one exception, since the opening of the Asylum.

Seven males and seven females as improved, and eleven were transferred to County Asylums for treatment.

In the transfer of these last named, we experience some delay, *e.g.*, first a vacancy has to be obtained at a County Asylum, then the patient has to be certified by a magistrate, having jurisdiction in this neighbourhood, and an outside medical practitioner, the certificate, when obtained, has to be also endorsed by a magistrate of the London County, and thus some time elapses before the patient can be removed.

Much inconvenience would be saved if the parish authorities would remove to the workhouse as heretofore, and so expedite matters considerably.

One male patient escaped; he had much improved and would shortly have been discharged.

His whereabouts is still unknown.

DEATHS.

The mortality has been very high, 15·7 per cent. due as I stated in last year's report, and, must repeat, to the number of old residents gradually dying of, and to the delapidated condition of the new comers; proof of this will be found in Table VIII.

The causes of death are shown in table VII, where it will be noted that a large majority of the decedents had reached advanced age, also, that none were due to accident or infectious disease.

GENERAL HISTORY.

An apparatus for heating the dormitories of No. 15 Block has been added and has proved its efficacy during the recent severe weather.

Latches have been placed to open on the outside only of all single room doors, as recommended by the Commissioners in Lunacy, in order that the patients may not be disturbed when they are visited at night.

Bed rests, such as recommended by the Commissioners, have been supplied to each Infirmary ward.

Special chairs, as now in use at other Asylums, to prevent feeble patients from falling, have been provided.

Forty additional garden seats have been supplied for use in the Airing Courts.

On the 15th October a fire broke out at the east end of the Laundry in the drying-closet. It was promptly extinguished by our own brigade, to whom I think great credit is due.

Mr. Joshua Walker, who had been in the service of the Managers since the commencement of the work here, as Engineer and Steward, left in March through failing health. He took with him the sympathy and good wishes of his fellow-workers.

Mr. Henry Chapman, who joined the service as Clerk of the Asylum in March, 1871, was appointed Steward.

Mrs. Van Buren, who has been Matron of the Asylum since July, 1872, resigned her post through ill-health, and by the advice of her medical adviser,

in October. She has at all times performed her duties to the satisfaction of the Committee, and her length of service has been recognised by the Board.

Dr. Ewart, who had been second Assistant Medical Officer for 5½ years, left in June, having been appointed to a similar post at Colney Hatch Asylum. His work here was always well done.

Dr. E. H. Milner was appointed *vice* Dr. Ewart. Here I will take the opportunity of thanking my colleagues, Drs. Walmsley, Ewart, and Milner, for their able and zealous help in the work which has this year been more arduous than usual. The quality of our admissions, and the large mortality have much increased the medical and clerical labour.

I am indebted to our Chaplain, also Mr. Chapman our Steward, and other members of the staff for the kind and able manner in which they interest themselves in the amusement of the patients; this being an all-important factor in the treatment of the insane, I think too much stress cannot be placed on this point.

I am also glad to be able to state that a suitable Recreation Hall is to be built, the plans being now in the hands of the Managers.

Once more, Gentlemen, I thank you for the courteous and kind consideration I have always received at your hands.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) H. CASE,

Medical Superintendent.

No. 10.

REPORT OF DR. G. STANLEY ELLIOT, MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT
OF THE CATERHAM ASYLUM.

(For Statistics, see pp. 109 to 133.)

CATERHAM ASYLUM,
CATERHAM, SURREY,
*December 31st, 1890.**To the Committee of Management.*

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour of submitting to you my report upon the general condition of the Asylum for the year 1890, together with the usual statistical tables illustrating the history of the Institution during the past year.

The numerical results of the year may be thus summed up:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
On the 1st of January, 1890, the Asylum contained	919	1,046	1,965
There have been admitted during the year	121	123	244
The total number under treatment has been	1,040	1,169	2,209
Of this number there have been discharged	14	11	25
There have died	107	100	207
Remaining under treatment at the close of the year	919	1,058	1,977

THE ADMISSIONS.

The admissions number 244, viz., 121 men and 123 women, or 73 more than last year. The majority of those admitted have been of the usual hopeless and helpless character, both mentally and physically, in many instances requiring Infirmary treatment almost immediately on their arrival; indeed, 70 had to be sent direct to an Infirmary ward.

It is very exceptional that any patients are sent who could be usefully employed in any occupation, even of the most trivial kind, and if the same helpless and feeble class of patients continue to be admitted, the Asylum will, ere long, assume the character of a vast infirmary.

I see no reason to alter the opinion I have so frequently expressed that many of the very aged and enfeebled patients sent here, who are merely suffering from the mental decay of old age, might with advantage be retained in their respective Workhouse Infirmaries. They not only feel, and sometimes acutely, the shock of removal, involving as it does comparative isolation from their relations (who, owing to the distance, are not able to visit them so frequently as they have done at the London Workhouses), but also the result of their admission into an Asylum I cannot but think unjustifiably stamps the brand of insanity on the family history of the surviving relatives.

THE DISCHARGES.

5 males and 1 female were discharged as recovered, 4 males and 3 females as improved, and 5 males and 6 females as unimproved, of whom 9 were discharged as dangerous patients for transfer to a County Asylum, and 1 female as not insane.

THE DEATHS.

The deaths for the year numbered 207. 40 of these were between 70 and 79 years of age, and 14 between 80 and 89. Pulmonary Consumption was accountable for 38 of the deaths, Inflammation of the Lungs for 25, Enteric Fever for 3, Exhaustion of Senile Decay for 29, and Cerebral Disease of various forms for 64.

GENERAL HISTORY.

The Epidemic of Influenza which swept the country during the early part of the year did not spare us, but the staff suffered comparatively lightly.

There has been no fatal casualty during the year.

In 3 cases an operation was performed for removal of the breast, owing to Cancer, and up to the present time 2 have done well and show no signs of return, the other, a weakly scrofulous woman, died a few months after the operation.

Several cases of Enteric Fever occurred on the male side during the month of June, and 3 deaths resulted from this disease. The cases, with one exception, occurred in the same Block, and all the closets and lavatories including the traps and drains belonging to this Block, were carefully examined and found in a generally satisfactory condition. Two samples of water were sent to Dr. Muter for analysis; one sample (No. 1) being taken from the well, and another sample (No. 2) from the cistern in the Block in

which these cases occurred. The well water was reported as being "splendidly pure and almost absolutely free from any indication of organic matter," but the water from the local cistern in the Block did not yield a satisfactory analysis, and was reported to have become slightly but distinctly deteriorated in the Block cistern, the indication of organic matter being just doubled, and organisms, microbes, and organic matter being distinctly developed by the storage. I found, on personally inspecting the tank that it was exposed to the chance introduction of contaminating matter such as bird deposits, dead birds, dust or other deleterious matter, owing to the tank not being covered. I therefore caused all the cisterns in the various Blocks, &c. to be at once recleansed and washed out with a solution of Condy's Fluid, and the Committee at once adopted my suggestion that covers should be fixed to all the tanks in the Asylum. From this date no fresh case of Enteric Fever occurred, and I think, therefore, there is reasonable ground for concluding that the disease arose by the drinking water in the cistern having become contaminated owing to the cause mentioned.

The rate of mortality for the year calculated on the daily average number resident, was 10 per cent. This is an increase on the rate for the previous year, which was 7.83, and I attribute this in a measure to the enervating effects of the Influenza Epidemic, which, though not accountable directly for any fatal results, undoubtedly enfeebled a number of those attacked, and thus rendered them, owing to their general enfeebled health, the more readily to succumb to serious illnesses when they occurred.

The following works have been carried out during the year :—

Eight 60 gallon automatic flushing tanks with Roger Field's latest patent syphons have been fixed to the drains of the Male and Female Blocks.

New Bath Rooms and Baths with a continuous supply of hot water have been constructed in the Male and Female Supplemental Infirmarys.

New concrete floors have replaced the wood floors in the Male and Female Infirmarys.

New additions have been made to the Gas Works for the better purification of the gas.

Eighteen Wards and 6 staircases have been cleaned, painted and decorated, and a large portion of the wood and iron work repainted.

Additional precautions have been adopted for the prevention of fire, the fire-hose having been re-arranged so that the hose might be the more

easily and rapidly utilised by the Attendants and others; and the electric communication has been extended for the purpose of summoning the Officials in the event of their services being suddenly required.

The recreation of the Patients has been of the usual varied character, comprising Dramatic Entertainments, Musical Entertainments, Concerts, Dances, &c., during the winter months, and outdoor diversions, such as Cricket, Sports, &c., in the summer. The "Home Wood" has been a source of great pleasure to those Patients able to avail themselves of it, constant picnic parties having taken place during the fine summer weather, and the comparative freedom of such gatherings is keenly appreciated by them.

Dr. Campbell continues to afford me most able assistance by conducting the Chapel Choir, and in all matters appertaining to the welfare of the Patients.

There have been but comparatively few changes amongst the attendants and employés during the year, and their conduct has been generally very satisfactory.

I regret to have to record the death of William Walker, late Charge Attendant here for many years, to whom you had recently granted a pension owing to his confirmed ill health.

The Commissioners in Lunacy paid their periodical visit of inspection in May last.

The average number resident during the year was 1,980.

I am indebted to my Assistant Medical Officers, Drs. Campbell and Thomas, and the various Members of the Staff, for the efficient manner in which they have co-operated with me in the work of the Asylum during the year.

In concluding this Report, I desire gratefully to acknowledge the continued courtesies and valued support that I have at all times received from the Committee in the discharge of my duties.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) G. STANLEY ELLIOT,

Medical Superintendent.

No. 11.

REPORT OF DR. T. B. DYER, MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF
THE DARENTH ASYLUM.

(For Statistics, see pp. 109 to 133.)

DARENTH ADULT ASYLUM,
NEAR DARTFORD, KENT,
*January, 1891.**To the Committee of Management.*

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report for the year 1890.

The following changes have occurred during the year :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In the Asylum, 1st January, 1890	484	600	1,084
Admitted during the year... ..	74	86	160
Discharged to their Parish	14	31	45
Discharged to the Schools	52	42	94
Died	51	62	113
Remaining 31st December, 1890	441	551	992

In the early part of the year, in order to equalise the number of patients residing in the Adult and School Asylums, the Committee deemed it advisable to attach the Pavilions to the Schools. This enables the children over 16 years of age to continue their education and to keep separately from the cases in the Adult Asylum, who have mostly come direct from their Parishes. This arrangement is advantageous also to both the School and Adult patients, and has been advocated by the Commissioners in Lunacy.

The first two months of the year were marked by an epidemic of Influenza, and the number of patients attacked were 40 males and 62 females, and of the Staff 15 males and 10 females. Dr. Parsons, Inspector

of the Local Government Board, visited officially to investigate and report on the cause and progress of the outbreak of the disease. About the same time there was also a marked increase of the mortality, resulting from affections of the respiratory organs, and the death-rate for the year is somewhat high, but the great age and the feeble condition in which many patients are admitted will help to account for this. Two deaths also occurred during the year from accidents which have not before happened in this Asylum; one from choking, through swallowing a large piece of fat, and the other from an epileptic turning on his face in a fit at night and so being suffocated. An inquest was held in both cases. The causes of death are stated in the annexed tables.

Many patients who have improved during the year have been discharged to their friends, and I still suggest the advisability of allowing patients to return to their homes for a month on trial if improved, as in the County Asylums, the parishes allowing the patients maintenance during this probationary month, and being re-admitted on their old certificates, if necessary, at or before the end of the time. Some here might be tried on probation on these conditions.

In May, 1890, the new Lunacy Act came into operation, and has altered the old system of admitting patients, and now requires extra forms and procedure. Under the new Act we may still only admit chronic harmless cases that might remain in a workhouse, and must, within fourteen days of their admission, have them signed for by certificate; firstly, by the Medical Officer of the Asylum; secondly, by an independent medical man not connected with the Asylum; and thirdly, they must be taken before the magistrate at the Dartford Court, who certifies that the patient is a fit and proper case for the Workhouse or Asylum, and that the Workhouse or Asylum is a suitable place for the safe detention of the patient.

The Committee have appointed the Steward of this Asylum to act as Relieving Officer to see these conditions fulfilled in due course. All patients admitted since May 1st, 1890, have been so dealt with. In cases where the patients become dangerous after admission, to themselves or others, they are sent back to their parishes, as usual, as being unsuitable cases for this class of Asylum. It is to be regretted that these Imbecile Asylums should receive cases direct from the parishes, as they are sent sometimes to us before the authorities there can determine the real nature of the case, as to whether they are chronic and harmless or dangerous cases, as their malady may not have developed in its true form during their short residence at the Workhouse previous to their being sent here; whereas, had the patients been transferred

from a Lunatic Asylum, they would have been there sufficiently long for them to have proved themselves to have been of a chronic harmless nature, for which this Institution was built and adapted.

The Infectious Disease Notification Act also came into operation this year, and in case of any infectious disease occurring in this Asylum, notice of it has to be given to the Medical Officer of Health, Port of London. Fortunately at present we have not had any of the diseases among the patients or staff mentioned in the list.

As many of the patients as possible are employed in various ways, and the chief sources for the men are working on the farm and grounds as farm labourers and gardeners, tailoring, shoemaking, upholstering, and cleaning in the blocks. The women are employed at needle, laundry, and kitchen work, and in cleaning their ward, and assisting in various household duties.

The amusements are also as varied as possible, and in the winter they have had dissolving views, theatricals, nigger entertainments, and associated dances. The outdoor amusements have consisted in cricket and football for the men, and a fete for both sexes, which was thoroughly enjoyed, and is looked forward to throughout the year. Many walks have been enjoyed in the neighbourhood.

In November was commenced the painting and colouring of the whole of the Asylum, and the work is still progressing.

In conclusion, I must thank the Committee for their continued confidence and support accorded to me in my work, and to Dr. White and the staff generally for the help they have afforded me during the year.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) T. B. DYER,

Medical Superintendent.

	LEAVESDEN ASYLUM.					
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
In the Asylums, 1st January, 1890...	...	...	...	883	1,082	1,965
Admitted for the first time during the year, direct from the several Parishes and Unions ...	162	155	317	...	...	...
Re-admitted during the year...	1	2	3	...	...	...
Admitted from other Asylums of the Board ...	...	...	...	163	157	320
Total under care during the year ...	...	...	...	1,046	1,239	2,285
Discharged—						
Not insane ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Recovered ...	12	9	21	...	...	...
Improved ...	7	7	14	...	...	...
Not improved ...	5	6	11	...	...	...
To other Asylums of Board...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Died ...	181	124	305	...	...	...
Total discharged (for various reasons) and died during the year	...	...	...	205	146	351
Remaining in the Asylums, 31st December, 1890...	...	...	...	841	1,093	1,934
Average numbers resident during the year ...	...	...	...	853	1,081	1,934
Highest number resident on any one day ...	...	...	...	895	1,098	1,993
Lowest number resident on any one day ...	...	...	...	817	1,066	1,883

TABLES II.—*Showing the Admissions, Re-admissions, and Discharges from*

[N.B.—The following are the dates of the opening of the several Asylums:—

	LEAVESDEN ASYLUM.					
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted during the period of 20 $\frac{53}{65}$ years, direct from the several Parishes and Unions ...	2,896	3,012	5,908	...	...	...
Re-admissions ...	29	11	40	...	...	...
Admitted from other Asylums of Board ...	182	231	413	...	...	...
Total of cases admitted ...	...	...	...	3,107	3,254	6,361
Discharged—						
Not insane ...	2	1	3	...	...	...
Recovered ...	145	93	238	...	...	...
Improved ...	159	125	284	...	...	...
Not improved ...	196	213	409	...	...	...
To other Asylums of Board ...	44	33	77	...	...	...
Died ...	1,720	1,696	3,416	...	...	...
Total discharged and died during the 20 $\frac{53}{65}$ years ...	...	...	...	2,266	2,161	4,427
Remaining 31st December, 1890 ...	...	...	...	841	1,093	1,934
Average numbers resident during the 20 $\frac{53}{65}$ years ...	...	...	...	819	1,034	1,853

N.B.—From the 16th April, 1873, to November, 1876, the North-Western Hospital (Hampstead) was used as an Asylum for the other Asylums of the Board. 222 patients (91 male and 131 female) died and the

CATERHAM ASYLUM.						DARENTH ASYLUM.						SUMMARY.					
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
...	...	...	919	1,046	1,965	...	...	...	484	600	1,084	...	...	...	2,286	2,728	5,014
119	122	241	...	...	...	74	86	160	...	...	...	355	363	718	...	...	...
2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	6	...	...	...
...	...	...	121	123	244	...	...	...	74	86	160	...	...	...	358	366	724
...	...	...	1,040	1,169	2,209	...	...	...	558	686	1,244	...	...	...	2,644	3,094	5,738
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
5	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	10	27	...	...	...
4	3	7	...	...	...	3	23	26	...	...	...	14	33	47	...	...	...
5	6	11	...	...	...	11	8	19	...	...	...	21	20	41	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	52	42	94	...	...	...	52	42	94	...	...	...
107	100	207	...	...	...	51	62	113	...	...	...	339	286	625	...	...	...
...	...	...	121	111	232	...	...	...	117	135	252	...	...	...	443	392	835
...	...	...	919	1,058	1,977	...	...	...	441	551	992	...	...	...	2,201	2,702	4,903
...	...	...	918	1,062	1,980	...	...	...	449	563	1,012	...	...	...	2,220	2,706	4,926
...	...	...	935	1,079	2,014	...	...	...	496	610	1,106	...	...	...	2,326	2,787	5,113
...	...	...	887	1,047	1,934	...	...	...	433	545	978	...	...	...	2,137	2,658	4,795

the Opening of the First Asylum to the present date, 31st December, 1890.

LEAVESDEN, 9th October, 1870; CATERHAM, 29th September, 1870; and DARENTH, 4th May, 1880.]

CATERHAM ASYLUM.						DARENTH ASYLUM.						SUMMARY.					
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
3,411	3,032	6,443	...	...	...	692	1,002	1,694	...	...	...	6,999	7,046	14,045	...	...	...
27	27	54	...	...	...	2	8	10	...	...	...	58	46	104	...	...	...
128	204	332	...	...	...	313	254	567	...	...	...	623	689	1,312	...	...	...
...	...	...	3,566	3,263	6,829	...	...	...	1,007	1,264	2,271	...	...	...	7,680	7,781	15,461
2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	7	...	...	...
212	159	371	...	...	...	30	21	51	...	...	...	387	273	660	...	...	...
245	140	385	...	...	...	103	101	204	...	...	...	507	366	873	...	...	...
147	131	278	...	...	...	50	78	128	...	...	...	393	422	815	...	...	...
87	48	135	...	...	...	73	82	155	...	...	...	204	163	367	...	...	...
1,954	1,725	3,679	...	...	...	310	431	741	...	...	...	3,984	3,852	7,836	...	...	...
...	...	...	2,647	2,205	4,852	...	...	...	566	713	1,279	...	...	...	5,479	5,079	10,558
...	...	...	919	1,058	1,977	...	...	...	441	551	992	...	...	...	2,201	2,702	4,903
...	...	...	804	1,025	1,829	...	...	...	262	414	676	...	...	...	1,885	2,473	4,358

Imbeciles, and during that period 1,201 patients were admitted direct from the several Parishes and Unions, as well as some from remainder were discharged or transferred to the Asylums at Leavesden and Caterham.

111 LUNACY STATISTICS.— TABLES III.—*Showing the Admissions, Discharges, and Admissions for the year 1881, and for each subsequent year. (For the years from the*

YEAR.	ADMITTED.					DISCHARGED.												
	FROM PARISHES AND UNIONS.		FROM OTHER ASYLUMS OF BOARD.		Total Admissions.	RECOVERED.			IMPROVED.			NOT IMPROVED.			TO OTHER ASYLUMS OF BOARD.			
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
LEAVESDEN ASYLUM.																		
1881	...	89	72	...	...	161	13	7	20	7	7	14	6	2	8	...	...	...
1882	...	85	87	...	...	172	10	7	17	3	5	8	3	...	3	...	...	...
1883	...	80	107	...	...	187	2	3	5	7	7	14	6	1	7	...	...	...
1884	...	58	96	...	...	154	1	8	9	4	7	11	4	7	11	...	...	...
1885	...	73	97	...	...	170	7	9	16	4	5	9	3	6	9	...	...	...
1886	...	65	86	...	...	151	...	1	1	4	1	5	9	5	14	...	...	...
1887	...	82	92	...	...	174	2	1	3	6	2	8	7	4	11	...	...	...
1888	...	73	83	...	...	156	5	4	9	4	1	5	5	5	10	...	...	...
1889	...	142	122	...	...	264	3	4	7	10	5	15	5	11	16	...	...	...
1890	...	163	157	...	...	320	12	9	21	7	7	14	5	6	11	...	...	...
CATERHAM ASYLUM.																		
1881	...	122	105	...	...	227	8	5	13	7	8	15	7	9	16	...	...	...
1882	...	81	87	...	...	168	8	6	14	11	3	14	12	8	20	...	...	...
1883	...	76	40	...	...	116	10	4	14	6	5	11	6	1	7	...	...	...
1884	...	100	103	...	...	203	4	11	15	5	9	14	4	4	8	...	...	...
1885	...	62	51	...	...	113	8	6	14	4	2	6	1	...	1	...	...	...
1886	...	118	92	...	...	210	6	5	11	4	4	8	3	2	5	...	...	...
1887	...	105	91	...	...	196	8	5	13	9	6	15	3	5	8	...	...	...
1888	...	83	81	...	...	164	6	6	12	4	1	5	8	7	15	...	...	...
1889	...	92	79	...	...	171	13	4	17	1	2	3	6	7	13	...	...	...
1890	...	121	123	...	...	244	5	*2	7	4	3	7	5	6	11	...	...	...
DARENTH ASYLUM.																		
1881	16	...	13	29	1	4	5	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...
1882	...	152	186	78	17	433	...	...	...	4	5	9	2	2	4	...	...	...
1883	...	107	153	6	8	274	...	...	...	3	2	5	3	6	9	...	...	...
1884	...	57	67	...	...	124	6	7	13	3	4	7	8	14	22	...	...	...
1885	...	40	54	22	30	146	23	10	33	...	...	...	9	8	17	...	...	...
1886	...	46	63	20	8	137	...	...	...	27	21	48	3	10	13	...	...	...
1887	...	41	39	12	69	161	...	...	...	19	20	39	4	7	11	...	...	...
1888	...	49	70	124	46	289	...	...	...	18	14	32	2	6	8	21	40	61
1889	...	128	113	26	9	276	...	...	...	26	10	36	8	6	14	...	...	...
1890	...	74	86	...	...	160	...	...	...	3	23	26	11	8	19	52	42	94
SUMMARY.																		
1881	...	211	193	...	13	417	22	16	38	14	15	29	13	13	26	...	...	...
1882	...	318	360	78	17	773	18	13	31	18	13	31	17	10	27	...	...	...
1883	...	263	300	6	8	577	12	7	19	16	14	30	15	8	23	...	...	...
1884	...	215	266	...	...	481	11	26	37	12	20	32	16	25	41	...	...	...
1885	...	175	202	22	30	429	38	25	63	8	7	15	13	14	26	...	...	...
1886	...	279	241	20	8	498	6	6	12	35	26	61	15	17	32	...	...	...
1887	...	228	222	12	69	531	10	6	16	34	28	62	14	16	30	...	...	...
1888	...	205	234	124	46	609	11	10	21	26	16	42	15	18	33	21	40	61
1889	...	362	314	26	9	711	16	8	24	37	17	54	*19	24	43	...	...	...
1890	...	358	366	...	...	724	17	*11	28	14	33	47	21	20	41	52	42	94

* Includes one not insane.

DIED.			Remaining 31st December.			Average Numbers Resident.			Percentage of Recoveries on Admissions.			Percentage of Deaths on Average Numbers Resident.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
73	61	134	887	1,094	1,981	895	1,098	1,993	14.6	9.7	12.4	8.2	5.5	6.7
68	76	144	888	1,093	1,981	890	1,092	1,982	11.7	8.0	9.9	7.7	6.9	7.2
59	99	158	894	1,090	1,984	894	1,090	1,984	2.5	2.8	2.6	6.6	9.0	7.9
53	73	126	890	1,091	1,981	898	1,095	1,993	1.7	8.3	5.8	5.9	6.6	6.3
58	89	147	891	1,079	1,970	895	1,085	1,980	9.6	9.2	9.4	6.6	8.2	7.4
58	58	116	885	1,100	1,985	893	1,095	1,988	0.0	1.1	0.6	6.5	5.3	5.8
52	93	145	900	1,092	1,992	895	1,092	1,987	2.4	1.1	1.7	5.8	8.5	7.3
76	76	152	883	1,089	1,972	890	1,090	1,980	6.8	4.8	5.7	8.5	7.0	7.7
124	109	233	883	1,082	1,965	887	1,085	1,972	2.1	3.2	2.6	13.9	10.0	11.8
181	124	305	841	1,093	1,934	853	1,081	1,934	7.3	5.7	6.5	21.2	11.4	15.7
100	105	205	939	1,082	2,021	924	1,076	2,000	6.55	4.76	5.72	10.83	9.75	10.25
64	64	128	925	1,088	2,013	935	1,083	2,018	9.87	6.89	8.33	6.84	5.90	6.34
66	54	120	913	1,064	1,977	930	1,080	2,010	13.15	10.00	12.06	7.09	5.00	5.97
69	65	134	931	1,078	2,009	930	1,082	2,012	4.00	10.67	7.38	7.41	6.01	6.66
74	64	138	906	1,057	1,963	913	1,060	1,973	12.90	11.76	12.39	8.10	6.03	6.99
78	69	147	933	1,069	2,002	915	1,061	1,976	5.08	5.43	5.23	8.52	6.50	7.43
75	74	149	943	1,070	2,013	928	1,072	2,000	7.61	5.49	6.63	8.08	6.90	7.45
78	85	163	930	1,052	1,982	936	1,068	2,004	7.22	7.40	7.31	8.33	7.95	8.13
83	72	155	919	1,046	1,965	930	1,048	1,978	14.13	5.06	9.94	8.92	6.87	7.83
107	100	207	919	1,058	1,977	918	1,062	1,980	4.13	0.81	2.45	11.65	9.41	10.45
...	22	22	24	199	223	24	197	221	...	13.7	17.2	...	11.16	9.95
16	29	45	232	366	598	97	249	346	...	...	...	16.4	11.64	13.00
35	47	82	304	472	776	267	400	667	...	...	...	13.10	11.75	12.29
36	40	76	308	474	782	308	476	784	10.52	10.44	10.48	11.68	8.40	9.69
36	59	95	302	481	783	298	447	745	37.09	11.90	22.60	12.08	13.19	12.75
26	37	63	312	484	796	310	481	791	...	...	...	8.38	7.68	8.00
25	34	59	317	531	848	307	483	790	...	...	...	8.13	7.54	7.47
31	40	71	418	547	965	330	530	860	...	...	...	9.39	13.25	8.25
54	53	107	484	600	1,084	467	588	1,055	...	...	...	11.56	9.01	10.14
51	62	113	441	551	992	449	563	1,012	...	...	...	11.36	11.01	11.16
173	188	361	1,850	2,375	4,225	1,843	2,371	4,214	10.4	7.7	9.1	9.3	7.9	8.5
148	169	317	2,045	2,547	4,592	1,922	2,424	4,346	4.5	3.4	4.0	7.7	6.9	7.2
160	200	360	2,111	2,626	4,737	2,091	2,570	4,661	4.4	2.2	3.3	7.6	7.7	7.7
158	178	336	2,129	2,643	4,772	2,136	2,653	4,789	5.1	19.7	7.6	7.3	6.7	7.0
168	212	380	2,099	2,617	4,716	2,106	2,592	4,698	19.2	10.7	14.6	7.9	8.1	8.0
162	164	326	2,130	2,653	4,783	2,118	2,637	4,755	2.0	2.4	2.4	7.6	6.2	6.9
152	201	353	2,160	2,693	4,853	2,130	2,647	4,777	4.1	2.0	3.0	7.1	7.6	7.3
185	201	386	2,231	2,688	4,919	2,156	2,688	4,844	3.3	3.5	3.4	8.5	7.4	7.9
261	234	495	2,286	2,728	5,014	2,284	2,721	5,005	4.1	2.5	3.5	11.4	8.5	9.8
339	286	625	2,201	2,702	4,903	2,220	2,706	4,926	4.7	3.0	3.8	15.2	10.5	12.7

113 LUNACY STATISTICS.—TABLES IV.—*Classifying, under the usual denominations of Mental Disease, the Mental Condition of the Patients admitted during the year 1890 direct from the several Parishes and Unions.*

MENTAL DISEASES.	LEAVESDEN ASYLUM.			CATERHAM ASYLUM.			DARENTH ASYLUM.			SUMMARY.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania ... ..	...	1	1	...	2	2	1	...	1	1	3	4
Mania (Chronic)... ..	9	19	28	17	24	41	10	7	17	36	50	86
Mania and Epilepsy ...	1	1	2	...	4	4	...	1	1	1	6	7
Melancholia... ..	5	5	10	6	8	14	...	2	2	11	15	26
General Paresis	12	4	16	7	4	11	2	...	2	21	8	29
Dementia	66	34	100	44	34	78	17	16	33	127	84	211
Dementia and Paralysis	3	1	4	2	...	2	8	4	12	13	5	18
Dementia and Epilepsy	9	20	29	12	14	26	...	2	2	21	36	57
Senile Dementia... ..	7	29	36	5	11	16	9	23	32	21	63	84
Idiocy	15	5	20	3	2	5	4	3	7	22	10	32
Imbecility	20	9	29	16	14	30	14	16	30	50	39	89
Imbecility and Epilepsy	8	6	14	9	6	15	6	9	15	23	21	44
Of Weak Mind	3	10	13	...	...	...	3	3	6	6	13	19
Mental Stupor	5	13	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	13	18
Totals	163	157	320	121	123	244	74	86	160	358	366	724

UNACY STATISTICS.—TABLES V.—*Classifying, under the usual denominations of Mental Disease, the Mental Condition of the Patients resident in the Asylum on the 31st December, 1890.*

MENTAL DISEASES.	LEAVESDEN ASYLUM.			CATERHAM ASYLUM.			DARENTH ASYLUM.			SUMMARY.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania ... ..	...	2	2	...	10	10	1	...	1	1	12	13
Mania, Chronic	52	53	105	12	63	75	20	41	61	84	157	241
Mania and Epilepsy ...	3	6	9	2	...	2	...	...	...	5	6	11
Melancholia... ..	10	48	58	42	62	104	1	11	12	53	121	174
General Paresis	8	8	16	17	3	20	9	1	10	34	12	46
Dementia	258	333	591	310	367	677	63	58	121	631	758	1,389
Dementia and Paralysis	8	53	61	63	42	105	16	15	31	87	110	197
Dementia and Epilepsy	80	142	222	78	117	195	8	13	21	166	272	438
Senile Dementia ...	12	73	85	48	26	74	18	34	52	78	133	211
Idiocy	48	36	84	30	22	52	41	49	90	119	107	226
Imbecility	293	169	462	314	346	660	167	185	352	774	700	1,474
Imbecility and Epilepsy	53	135	188	3	...	3	74	104	178	130	239	369
Of Weak Mind	12	20	32	...	...	...	23	40	63	35	60	95
Mental Stupor	4	15	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	15	19
Totals	841	1,093	1,934	919	1,058	1,977	441	551	992	2,201	2,702	4,903

YEAR.	ADMITTED.							OF EACH YEAR'S ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGED AND DIED IN 1890.														
	New Cases.		Relapsed Cases.		From other Asylums of Board.		Total.	Recovered.			Improved.			Not Improved.			To other Asylums of Board.			Died.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
LEAVESDEN ASYLUM.																						
Part of } 1870	468	556	...	...	...	...	1,024	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	21	39
1871	520	545	...	...	...	...	1,065	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	7	18
1872	163	256	...	...	...	...	419	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	7
1873	141	165	...	...	41	30	377	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	7
1874	115	149	1	...	1	13	279	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	10
1875	111	108	1	1	...	...	221	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	6	5	11
1876	158	79	...	...	126	184	547	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	9	30
1877	95	...	...	...	1	4	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
1878	69	1	1	...	13	...	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
1879	80	89	...	...	...	...	169	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4
1880	92	75	...	...	...	...	167	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
1881	85	71	4	1	...	...	161	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	7
1882	82	85	3	2	...	...	172	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5
1883	75	106	5	1	...	...	187	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	4	8	12
1884	56	96	2	...	...	...	154	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5
1885	71	97	2	...	...	...	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	7	16
1886	62	83	3	3	...	...	151	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	4	6	10
1887	80	92	2	...	...	...	174	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	7	7	14
1888	71	83	2	...	...	...	156	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	20
1889	140	121	2	1	...	...	264	3	3	6	1	2	3	1	2	3	...	...	37	8	45
1890	162	155	1	2	...	...	320	7	6	13	5	4	9	1	2	3	...	...	22	15	37
Totals	2,896	3,012	29	11	182	231	6,361	12	9	21	7	7	14	5	6	11	...	...	181	124	305
CATERHAM ASYLUM.																						
Part of } 1870	156	202	...	...	...	...	358	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	12	16
1871	664	870	...	...	...	...	1,534	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	23	34
1872	259	161	...	...	...	...	420	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5
1873	183	167	1	...	...	...	351	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
1874	240	169	2	3	72	36	522	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	6
1875	158	180	...	...	...	...	338	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	6
1876	173	170	5	5	33	167	553	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	8	12
1877	178	56	2	...	...	1	237	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
1878	157	47	...	...	17	...	221	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	6	2	8
1879	176	84	...	...	6	...	266	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	5
1880	122	87	2	6	...	...	217	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
1881	122	105	...	...	...	...	227	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	7
1882	81	85	...	2	...	...	168	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	5	8
1883	73	37	3	3	...	...	116	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
1884	98	102	2	1	...	...	203	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
1885	59	48	3	3	...	...	113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
1886	115	91	3	1	...	...	210	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	8	5	13
1887	103	90	2	1	...	...	196	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	8	15
1888	83	81	...	...	...	...	164	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	8	11	19
1889	92	78	...	1	...	...	171	1	...	1	1	2	2	2	4	...	...	...	13	5	18
1890	119	122	2	1	...	...	244	4	1	5	1	1	2	1	2	3	...	...	12	5	17
Totals	3,411	3,032	27	27	128	204	6,829	5	2	7	4	3	7	5	6	11	...	...	107	100	207

TOTAL DISCHARGED AND DIED OF EACH YEAR'S ADMISSIONS TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1890.															REMAINING OF EACH YEAR'S ADMISSIONS, 31ST DECEMBER, 1890.		
Recovered.			Improved.			Not Improved.			To other Asylums of Board.			Died.			Males.	Females.	Total.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
15	8	23	25	19	44	24	44	68	12	4	16	287	361	648	105	120	225
20	15	35	28	23	51	49	48	97	15	10	25	312	337	649	96	112	208
12	6	18	12	11	23	14	14	28	5	14	19	108	152	260	12	59	71
9	4	13	8	6	14	16	21	37	10	5	15	116	116	232	23	43	66
7	2	9	2	7	9	12	16	28	2	...	2	84	97	181	10	40	50
5	3	8	3	5	8	17	13	30	...	...	...	64	58	122	23	30	53
12	3	15	18	7	25	11	11	22	...	...	...	164	147	311	79	95	174
7	...	7	5	...	5	3	...	3	...	...	...	54	1	55	27	3	30
5	...	5	4	...	4	3	...	3	...	...	...	48	1	49	23	...	23
3	3	6	3	5	8	3	6	9	...	...	...	52	48	100	19	27	46
8	4	12	9	8	17	8	2	10	...	...	...	49	29	78	18	32	50
10	7	17	6	4	10	5	3	8	...	...	...	47	37	84	21	21	42
3	5	8	2	5	7	3	3	6	...	...	...	49	44	93	28	30	58
3	2	5	5	8	13	3	6	9	...	...	...	47	51	98	22	40	62
1	8	9	3	3	6	4	7	11	...	...	...	31	46	77	19	32	51
4	9	13	5	2	7	4	5	9	...	...	...	40	40	80	20	41	61
1	...	1	2	1	3	7	3	10	...	...	...	29	35	64	26	47	73
4	3	7	4	2	6	4	3	7	...	...	...	36	38	74	34	46	80
4	2	6	3	1	4	5	...	5	...	...	...	34	20	54	27	60	87
5	3	8	7	4	11	2	7	9	...	...	...	47	23	70	81	85	166
7	6	13	5	4	9	1	2	3	...	...	...	22	15	37	128	130	258
145	93	238	159	125	284	198	214	412	44	33	77	1,720	1,696	3,416	841	1,093	1,934
4	4	8	7	13	20	6	7	13	2	1	3	83	118	201	54	59	113
47	31	78	50	30	80	47	35	82	19	6	25	426	570	996	75	198	273
24	12	36	24	10	34	10	9	19	16	11	27	162	97	259	23	22	45
19	10	29	19	6	25	13	18	31	11	8	19	99	101	200	23	24	47
18	24	42	30	13	43	...	...	...	36	18	54	186	119	305	44	36	80
13	11	24	10	8	18	8	8	16	1	3	4	107	107	214	19	43	62
2	11	13	21	12	33	5	9	14	...	...	...	128	190	318	55	120	175
...	...	...	14	4	18	3	3	6	1	...	1	122	33	155	40	17	57
5	3	8	11	1	12	3	5	8	1	...	1	100	23	123	54	15	69
6	4	10	9	4	13	10	...	10	...	...	...	111	34	145	46	42	88
7	4	11	11	6	17	7	6	13	...	...	...	70	50	120	29	27	56
3	2	5	6	4	10	9	3	12	...	...	...	63	53	116	41	43	84
9	10	19	5	5	10	2	5	7	...	...	...	36	40	76	29	26	55
11	4	15	4	3	7	3	...	3	...	1	1	38	12	50	20	20	40
7	12	19	8	10	18	3	3	6	...	...	...	44	43	87	38	35	73
2	2	4	...	1	1	2	2	4	...	...	...	29	27	56	29	19	48
12	5	17	5	5	10	6	3	9	...	...	...	49	32	81	46	47	93
7	4	11	5	2	7	4	4	8	...	...	...	31	28	59	58	53	111
4	4	8	4	...	4	3	4	7	...	...	...	29	29	58	43	43	86
8	2	10	1	2	3	4	6	10	...	...	...	29	14	43	50	55	105
4	1	5	1	1	2	1	2	3	...	...	...	12	5	17	103	114	217
212	160	372	245	140	385	149	132	281	87	48	135	1,954	1,725	3,679	919	1,058	1,977

YEAR.	ADMITTED.							OF EACH YEAR'S ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGED AND DIED IN 1890.														
	New Cases.		Relapsed Cases.		From other Asylums of Board.		Total.	Recovered.			Impr'ved.			Not Improved.			To other Asylums of Board.			Died.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
DARENTH ASYLUM.																						
1880	163	...	...	25	54	242	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	1	6	7	
1881	15	...	...	...	13	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
1882	152	185	...	...	78	17	433	...	...	...	...	3	3	2	1	3	6	6	12	
1883	107	153	...	...	6	8	274	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	10	10	10	
1884	57	67	...	...	...	...	124	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	3	4	4	
1885	40	54	...	...	22	30	146	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	2	4	2	4	6	
1886	45	62	1	1	20	8	137	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	1	3	2	5	7	
1887	41	35	...	4	12	69	161	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	4	3	3	6	
1888	49	70	...	...	124	46	289	...	...	...	1	4	5	2	4	35	27	62	8	
1889	127	112	1	1	26	9	276	...	...	...	1	9	10	5	5	11	3	14	17	
1890	74	86	...	...	...	...	160	...	...	...	1	6	7	3	3	6	...	11	7	
Totals	692	1,002	2	8	313	254	2,271	...	...	...	3	23	26	11	8	19	52	42	94	
SUMMARY.																						
Part of } 1870	...	624	758	...	...	...	...	...	1,382	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	33	55
1871	...	1,184	1,415	...	...	...	...	...	2,599	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	30	52
1872	...	422	417	...	...	...	...	...	839	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	4	12
1873	...	324	332	1	...	41	30	728	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	10
1874	...	355	318	3	3	73	49	801	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	16
1875	...	269	288	1	1	...	...	...	559	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	9	8	17
1876	...	331	249	5	5	159	351	1,100	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	25	17	42
1877	...	273	56	2	...	1	5	337	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8
1878	...	226	48	1	...	30	...	305	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	6	3	9
1879	...	256	173	...	...	6	...	435	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	9
1880	...	214	325	2	6	25	54	626	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	4	8	12	12
1881	...	207	191	4	2	...	13	417	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	4	15
1882	...	315	355	3	5	78	17	773	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	2	1	3	12	13	25
1883	...	255	296	8	4	6	8	577	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	1	6	19
1884	...	211	265	4	1	...	...	481	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	7	13
1885	...	170	199	5	3	22	30	429	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	2	4	13	11	24
1886	...	222	236	7	5	20	8	498	...	...	...	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	3	14	16
1887	...	224	217	4	5	12	69	531	1	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	2	4	17	18	35	
1888	...	203	234	2	...	124	46	609	1	1	2	3	4	7	3	2	5	35	27	62	26	
1889	...	359	311	3	3	26	9	711	4	3	7	3	12	15	8	4	12	11	3	14	67	
1890	...	355	363	3	3	...	...	724	11	7	18	7	11	18	5	7	12	...	...	45	27
Grand Totals	...	6,999	7,046	58	46	623	689	15,461	17	11	28	14	33	47	21	20	41	52	42	94	339	

TOTAL DISCHARGED AND DIED OF EACH YEAR'S ADMISSIONS, 31ST DECEMBER, 1890.															REMAINING OF EACH YEAR'S ADMISSIONS, 31ST DECEMBER, 1890.		
Recovered.			Improved.			Not Improved.			To other Asylums of Board.			Died.					
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
2	3	5	5	12	17	1	9	10	...	3	3	3	89	92	14	101	115
...	2	2	...	5	5	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	11	11	...	10	10
8	4	12	20	13	33	6	15	21	2	1	3	97	97	194	97	73	170
7	6	13	9	8	17	12	17	29	...	1	1	62	74	136	23	55	78
7	3	10	8	6	14	7	7	14	...	...	...	25	34	59	10	17	27
6	3	9	13	9	22	3	5	8	2	2	4	18	34	52	20	31	51
...	...	...	10	14	24	1	6	7	2	1	3	20	26	46	33	24	57
...	...	...	14	3	17	3	5	8	...	4	4	16	19	35	20	77	97
...	...	...	14	10	24	5	6	11	56	67	123	24	21	45	74	12	86
...	...	...	9	15	24	9	4	13	11	3	14	34	19	53	91	81	172
...	...	...	1	6	7	3	3	6	...	...	...	11	7	18	59	70	129
30	21	51	103	101	204	50	78	128	73	82	155	310	431	741	441	551	992
19	12	31	32	32	64	30	51	81	14	5	19	370	479	849	159	179	338
67	46	113	78	53	131	96	83	179	34	16	50	738	907	1,645	171	310	481
36	18	54	36	21	57	24	23	47	21	25	46	270	249	519	35	81	116
28	14	42	27	12	39	29	39	68	21	13	34	215	217	432	46	67	113
25	26	51	32	20	52	12	16	28	38	18	56	270	216	486	54	76	130
18	14	32	13	13	26	25	21	46	1	3	4	171	165	336	42	73	115
14	14	28	39	19	58	16	20	36	...	...	...	292	337	629	134	215	349
7	...	7	19	4	23	6	3	9	1	...	1	176	34	210	67	20	87
10	3	13	15	1	16	6	5	11	1	...	1	148	24	172	77	15	92
9	7	16	12	9	21	13	6	19	...	...	...	163	82	245	65	69	134
17	11	28	25	26	51	16	17	33	...	3	3	122	168	290	61	160	221
13	11	24	12	13	25	14	7	21	...	...	...	110	101	211	62	74	136
20	19	39	27	23	50	11	23	34	2	1	3	182	181	363	154	129	283
21	12	33	18	19	37	18	23	41	...	2	2	147	137	284	65	115	180
15	23	38	19	19	38	14	17	31	...	...	...	100	123	223	67	84	151
12	14	26	18	12	30	9	12	21	2	2	4	87	101	188	69	91	160
13	5	18	17	20	37	14	12	26	2	1	3	98	93	191	105	118	223
11	7	18	23	7	30	11	12	23	...	4	4	83	85	168	112	176	288
8	*6	14	21	11	32	13	10	23	56	67	123	87	70	157	144	115	259
13	5	18	17	21	38	15	17	32	11	3	14	110	56	166	222	221	443
11	7	18	7	11	18	5	7	12	...	...	...	45	27	72	290	314	604
387	274	661	507	366	873	397	424	821†	204	163	367	3,984	3,852	7,836	2,201	2,702	4,903

* Includes one not insane.

Includes five not insane.

LEAVESDEN												
CAUSES OF DEATH.	16		17		18		19		20 to 29		30 to 39	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
CEREBRAL OR SPINAL DISEASES—												
Apoplexy and Paralysis
Epilepsy and Convulsions	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	3	4
General Paresis	1	...	...	2
Softening of Brain	1	...	...	...	1	1
THORACIC DISEASE—												
Inflammation of the Lungs and Bronchitis	1	...	1	...
Phthisis	3	2	18	4	20	1
Disease of the Heart	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...
ABDOMINAL DISEASE—												
Stomach and Intestines	1
Renal Disease	1
Bladder Disease
Cancer
Gangrene	1	...
Acute Rheumatism
Debility and Old Age
Totals	1	...	1	...	...	4	3	23	7	26	10
CATERHAM												
CAUSES OF DEATH.	16		17		18		19		20 to 29		30 to 39	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
CEREBRAL OR SPINAL DISEASES—												
Apoplexy and Paralysis	1	1
Epilepsy and Convulsions	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	2
General Paresis	2	1
Maniacal Exhaustion	1	...
Melancholic Exhaustion
Exhaustion of Dementia	1
Hydrocephalus, Chronic
Tumour of Brain...
THORACIC DISEASE—												
Pneumonia...	4	...	5	2
Bronchitis
Phthisis	1	...	1	5	5	5	5
Disease of the Heart
ABDOMINAL DISEASE—												
Peritonitis
Diarrhoea
Bright's Disease
Tubercular Ulceration of Intestines
Cancer of Stomach
Cancer of Liver and Pancreas
Cancer of Uterus
Cancer of Jaw...
Scirrhus of Breast
General Debility and Decay of Old Age
Enteric Fever	2	...	1	...
Totals	2	...	2	...	1	11	6	17	12

ASYLUM.

40 to 49		50 to 59		60 to 69		70 to 79		80 to 89		90 to 99		Above 100.		Ages Unknown.		TOTAL.		
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
6	7	4	5	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	22	40
7	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	5	14
8	6	10	8	24	9	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	25	70
2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6
2	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	9	59
3	6	5	5	4	7	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	25	39
1	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	6
..	2	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8
..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	16	15	10	9	1	1	..	..	3	..	30	25	55
37	28	22	22	35	22	20	20	10	9	1	1	..	..	3	..	181	124	305

ASYLUM.

40 to 49		50 to 59		60 to 69		70 to 79		80 to 89		90 to 99		Above 100.		Ages Unknown.		TOTAL.		
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
1	..	4	1	3	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	5	17
3	2	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	11	17
3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
2	..	1	..	5	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	16
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
2	..	4	1	4	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	5	25
5	..	..	..	3	2	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	6	14
5	7	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	20	38
2	1	..	2	6	4	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	8	20
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
..	..	..	1	..	..	5	14	2	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	22	29
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
20	14	14	9	23	22	17	23	5	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	107	100	207

DARENTH												
CAUSES OF DEATH.	16		17		18		19		20 to 29		30 to 39	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
CEREBRAL OR SPINAL DISEASES—												
Apoplexy and Paralysis
Epilepsy and Convulsions	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...
General Paresis	2	...
Dementia and Paralysis
THORACIC DISEASE—												
Phthisis	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	2	3
Heart Disease	1
Pneumonia...	1	1	...	1	2	...	...	1
Bronchitis	1	...	...
Pleurisy	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ABDOMINAL DISEASE—												
Peritonitis
Renal Disease
Gastritis
Hepatic Disease
Uremia
Laryngitis	1	...	...	...	...	...
Cancer
Marasmus	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Senile Decay
INQUESTS—												
Effusion on Brain
Spasm of Glottis	1	...	...
Asphyxia	1	...	...	...
Totals	3	...	2	1	1	2	8	4	5	5

ASYLUM.

40 to 49		50 to 59		60 to 69		70 to 79		80 to 89		90 to 99		Ages not known.		TOTAL.		
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
...	...	2	...	2	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	5	9
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5
1	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	6
...	...	...	...	...	2	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	8
1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	7	16
1	1	...	2	2	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	7	13
1	1	...	1	4	2	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	8	13	21
...	1	2	...	...	2	2	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	4	7	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	6	7
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
4	7	6	4	13	16	9	12	...	11	...	...	...	...	51	62	113

CAUSES OF DEATH.	SUM											
	16		17		18		19		20 to 29		30 to 39	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
CEREBRAL OR SPINAL DISEASES—												
Apoplexy and Paralysis	1	1
Epilepsy and Convulsions	1	1	2	...	1	1	...	2	4	6	6
General Paresis	1	...	4	3
Dementia and Paralysis
Softening of Brain	1	...	...	...	1	1
Maniacal Exhaustion	1	...
Melancholic Exhaustion
Exhaustion of Dementia	1
Hydrocephalus
Tumour of Brain
THORACIC DISEASE—												
Inflammation of the Lungs and Bronchitis	1	...	1	...
Phthisis	1	...	...	1	3	3	28	10	27	9
Pneumonia	1	1	...	1	6	...	5	3
Bronchitis	1	...	...
Pleurisy	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Disease of the Heart	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1
ABDOMINAL DISEASE—												
Stomach and Intestines	1
Renal Disease	1
Peritonitis
Diarrhoea
Bright's Disease
Tubercular Ulceration of Intestines
Gastritis
Hepatic Disease
Uremia
Cancer of Liver and Pancreas
Cancer of Uterus
Cancer of Stomach
Bladder Disease
Cancer
Cancer of Jaw
Gangrene	1	...
General Debility and Decay of Old Age
Scirrhus of Breast
Laryngitis	1	...	...	...	...
Marasmus	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Rheumatism
Enteric Fever	2	...	1	...
INQUESTS—												
Effusion on Brain
Spasm of Glottis	1	...	...
Asphyxia	1	...	...	...
Grand Totals	1	3	3	2	3	5	6	42	17	48	27

MARY.

40 to 49		50 to 59		60 to 69		70 to 79		80 to 89		90 to 99		Ages not known.		TOTAL.		
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
2	...	7	1	6	5	3	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	19	10	29
9	10	4	7	3	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	35	62
11	4	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	9	29
...	...	...	...	...	2	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	8
8	6	10	8	24	9	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	25	70
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
2	...	1	...	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	16
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
14	12	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	36	113
3	1	4	2	8	4	1	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	28	18	46
...	1	2	...	3	4	5	4	2	3	...	...	...	...	12	13	25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
6	8	5	9	12	12	8	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	40	72
1	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	6
...	2	...	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	11
...	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	22	30	12	22	1	1	3	...	38	53	91
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
61	49	42	35	71	60	46	55	15	29	1	1	3	...	339	286	625

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE.	LEAVESDEN ASYLUM.					
	RECOVERED.			DIED.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Under 1 Month	...	...	...	3	3	6
From 1 to 3 Months	1	2	3	15	5	20
„ 3 to 6 „	9	3	12	11	5	16
„ 6 to 9 „	...	3	3	11	7	18
„ 9 to 12 „	...	...	...	10	2	12
„ 1 to 2 Years	1	1	2	22	7	29
„ 2 to 3 „	...	...	...	2	10	12
„ 3 to 5 „	1	...	1	9	12	21
„ 5 to 7 „	...	...	...	10	8	18
„ 7 to 10 „	...	...	...	11	9	20
„ 10 to 12 „	...	...	...	4	3	7
„ 12 to 14 „	...	...	...	15	9	24
„ 14 to 16 „	...	...	...	17	9	26
„ 16 to 18 „	...	...	...	10	8	18
„ 18 to 20 „	...	...	...	31	27	58
Total	12	9	21	181	124	305

LUNACY STATISTICS.—TABLES IX.—Showing the Ages of Patients resident in the several Asylums on (For previous years)

Years ending December 31st.	Under 16		16		17		18		19		20		20 to 29			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
LEAVESDEN ASYLUM.																
1881	10	8	16	10	26	1	31	11	21	11	175	134		
1882	12	9	17	11	25	2	32	11	23	14	167	130		
1883	15	9	22	14	24	1	33	11	25	14	164	133		
1884	17	9	23	16	25	2	33	12	26	14	169	137		
1885	19	11	23	19	25	2	36	11	26	14	172	139		
1886	19	13	25	19	24	3	37	12	26	16	176	153		
1887	20	13	24	22	26	2	38	14	28	17	185	163		
1888	23	17	27	25	28	2	41	14	29	16	184	163		
1889	26	20	28	28	31	6	44	15	30	16	191	163		
1890	1	2	5	2	7	8	7	6	4	7	126	70		
CATERHAM ASYLUM.																
1881	1	3	1	16	2	19	6	14	9	201	188		
1882	2	6	6	8	7	12	1	20	4	186	164		
1883	4	2	10	5	10	7	18	2	183	164		
1884	2	2	5	4	11	9	20	4	185	163		
1885	4	3	5	5	10	12	18	9	175	177		
1886	3	5	4	8	6	12	13	20	16	174	163		
1887	2	2	1	8	7	10	12	24	18	178	154		
1888	2	3	2	8	8	7	12	14	25	19	170	154	
1889	3	4	4	9	9	9	13	15	26	21	165	154	
1890	1	...	4	2	3	4	5	2	8	5	148	113		
DARENTH ASYLUM.																
1881	9	8	13	1	13	5	11	...	...	10	53		
1882	13	15	39	15	30	14	14	17	9	12	32	70	
1883	10	12	4	8	19	20	40	23	36	24	64	94	
1884	6	...	11	1	22	18	23	15	34	23	69	111	
1885	8	4	4	14	19	15	5	3	...	44	140	99	
1886	1	1	10	6	5	4	11	2	1	166	150	
1887	3	1	9	18	9	24	23	18	17	21	20	116	149	
1888	32	28	35	23	33	23	29	14	32	22	133	140
1889	27	8	42	32	33	29	30	25	27	14	153	154
1890	6	3	16	8	25	21	26	17	25	20	158	130
SUMMARY.																
1881	10	18	27	24	43	16	55	28	35	20	386	364		
1882	27	26	62	32	63	23	58	29	52	30	385	380		
1883	25	21	30	24	53	26	83	41	79	40	411	394		
1884	23	9	36	19	52	24	67	36	80	41	423	423		
1885	27	15	31	36	49	22	51	26	44	67	487	400		
1886	1	1	29	22	35	28	36	20	51	26	46	32	516	470
1887	3	1	31	33	34	54	56	27	64	43	73	55	479	463
1888	57	48	64	56	69	32	82	42	86	57	487	463
1889	56	32	74	69	73	44	87	55	83	51	509	477
1890	1	...	7	9	23	12	35	33	38	25	37	32	432	311

LEAVESDEN ASYLUM.															
AGES.	The Admissions.						The Discharges.						The Deaths.		
	From Parishes and Unions.			From other Asylums of Board.			Recovered.			Removed, Improved, or otherwise.					
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 5 to 10 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 10 to 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 15 to 20	11	11	22	...	...	...	1	3	4	1	4	5	4	5	9
„ 20 to 30	40	31	71	...	...	...	1	3	4	4	4	8	28	8	36
„ 30 to 40	23	27	50	...	...	...	2	2	4	...	...	...	25	10	35
„ 40 to 50	11	21	32	...	...	...	4	...	4	1	2	3	34	26	60
„ 50 to 60	26	21	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	24	24	48
„ 60 to 70	22	20	42	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	1	4	32	23	55
„ 70 to 80	23	24	47	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	2	25	20	45
„ 80 to 90	4	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	12
„ 90 and upwards...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ages unknown	2	1	3	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	1	1	3	2	5
Totals	163	157	320	...	...	...	12	9	21	12	13	25	181	124	305

DARENTH ASYLUM.

AGES.	The Admissions.						The Discharges.						The Deaths.		
	From Parishes and Unions.			From other Asylums of Board.			Recovered.			Removed, Improved, or otherwise.					
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 5 to 10 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 10 to 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 15 to 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 20 to 30	12	9	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	22	56	6	3	9
„ 30 to 40	16	12	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	26	50	8	4	12
„ 40 to 50	9	14	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	13	18	5	5	10
„ 50 to 60	5	8	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	7	4	7	11
„ 60 to 70	11	12	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	6	4	10
„ 70 to 80	14	13	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	13	17	30
„ 80 to 90	6	14	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	9	11	20
„ 90 and upwards...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	11
Ages unknown	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	74	86	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	73	139	51	62	113

CATERHAM ASYLUM:

AGES.	The Admissions.						The Discharges.						The Deaths.		
	From Parishes and Unions.			From other Asylums of Board.			Recovered.			Removed, Improved, or otherwise.					
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 5 to 10 years ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 10 to 15 „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 15 to 20 „ ...	11	7	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	5	5
„ 20 to 30 „ ...	25	17	42	...	...	...	1	1	2	3	5	8	11	6	17
„ 30 to 40 „ ...	24	21	45	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	3	4	20	12	32
„ 40 to 50 „ ...	23	24	47	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	1	19	15	34
„ 50 to 60 „ ...	13	27	40	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	12	9	21
„ 60 to 70 „ ...	16	18	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	23	27	50
„ 70 to 80 „ ...	8	8	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	18	18	36
„ 80 to 90 „ ...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	8	12
„ 90 and upwards... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ages unknown ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	121	123	244	...	...	...	5	1	6	9	10	19	107	100	207

SUMMARY.

AGES.	The Admissions.						The Discharges.						The Deaths.		
	From Parishes and Unions.			From other Asylums of Board.			Recovered.			Removed, Improved, or otherwise.					
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 5 to 10 years ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 10 to 15 „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 15 to 20 „ ...	22	18	40	..	...	...	1	3	4	3	4	7	4	10	14
„ 20 to 30 „ ...	77	57	134	...	...	...	2	4	6	41	31	72	45	17	62
„ 30 to 40 „ ...	63	60	123	...	...	...	3	2	5	25	29	54	53	26	79
„ 40 to 50 „ ...	43	59	102	...	...	...	6	...	6	7	15	22	58	46	104
„ 50 to 60 „ ...	44	56	100	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	6	10	40	40	80
„ 60 to 70 „ ...	49	50	99	...	...	...	1	...	1	5	4	9	61	54	115
„ 70 to 80 „ ...	45	45	90	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	5	7	56	55	111
„ 80 to 90 „ ...	11	16	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	19	25	44
„ 90 and upwards... ..	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	11
Ages unknown	2	3	5	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	1	1	3	2	5
Grand Totals... ..	358	366	724	...	...	...	17	10	27	87	96	183	339	286	625

DEPARTMENTS.	LEAVESDEN ASYLUM.	CATERHAM ASYLUM.	DARENTH ASYLUM.	SUMMARY MALES.
MALES.				
Blocks	115	135	60	310
Centre and Hall	9	6	6	21
Coaling	8	7	2	17
Stores	4	4	3	11
Kitchen	27	14	...	41
Bakehouse	5	2	4	11
Mess Room	5	7	1	13
Tailor's Shop	9	3	16	28
Shoemaker's Shop	10	8	12	30
Upholsterer's Shop	36	17	20	73
Painter's Shop	2	2	...	4
Grounds	69	43	40	152
Laundry	17	16	...	33
Farm... ..	...	...	...	...
Gas House	4	4	...	8
Engine House and Fitter's Shop	5	2	...	7
Attending to Earth Closets and Drains ... ..	...	4	...	4
Residences ... ..	...	2	...	2
Carpenters	2	...	2	4
Bricklayers ... ..	...	...	1	1
Medical Superintendent's Residence	1	...	...	1
Steward's Residence	1	...	...	1
Total	329	276	167	772
Total number of Patients in Asylum	841	919	441	2,201

DEPARTMENTS.	LEAVESDEN ASYLUM.	CATERHAM ASYLUM.	DARENTH ASYLUM.	SUMMARY. FEMALES.
FEMALES.				
Laundry	48	48	24	120
Work Room	94	18	12	124
Helpers in Blocks	122	168	96	386
Needlework in Blocks ... ..	...	71	58	129
Centre	11	7	...	18
Dress Room ... ..	...	5	2	7
Kitchen ... ..	...	3	4	7
Medical Superintendent's Residence	...	2	2	4
Steward's Residence ... ..	...	1	...	1
Patron's Residence	1	1	1	3
Total	276	324	199	799
Total number of Patients in Asylum	1,093	1,058	551	2,702

OCCUPATIONS.	LEAVESDEN ASYLUM.					CATERHAM ASYLUM.					DARENTH ASYLUM.					SUMMARY. MALES.					
	NUMBERS.					NUMBERS.					NUMBERS.					NUMBERS.					
	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Unknown.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Unknown.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Unknown.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Unknown.	Total.	
MALES.																					
Artist	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Barman	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Blacksmiths	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...
Boot Closer	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Bootmakers	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	
Boot & Shoe Salesmen	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Bottler	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Bottle Washer	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Bricklayers	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	
Brushmaker	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Builders	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...
Butchers	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	
Cabdrivers	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Cabinet Makers	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...
Canvasser	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Caneworker	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Carmen	2	2	...	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	3	
Carpenters	2	...	2	...	1	2	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	2	
Catsmeat Seller	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Cellarmen	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Cigar Makers	2	2	2	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	
Clerks	1	6	7	...	...	6	6	6	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	12	12	
Clockmaker	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Coachmen	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	...
Coachpainters	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	
Coachmakers	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Coopers	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	
Coppersmith	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Costermongers	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	2	2	
Crossing Sweeper	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Dealers	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Dealer Coal and Coke	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Drayman	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Engineers	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Furniture Porter	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Gardener	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Gasfitter	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Gilders	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Greengrocer	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Grocers	2	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...
Groom	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Hairdressers	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	
Hawkers	3	...	3	...	1	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	4	...	1	1	
Heraldic Painter	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Horsekeepers	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	
Iron-plate Worker	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Journalist	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Labourers ...	1	9	15	25	...	10	16	26	6	6	1	3	2	12	7	20	3	33	33		
Leatherdresser	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Market Porter	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Matchmaker	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Messenger	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Nightwatchman	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
No occupation ...	11	4	25	40	...	...	24	24	30	30	1	2	6	39	41	5	2	55	55	
Nurseryman	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Packers	2	1	3	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	1	
Painters	1	2	3	...	...	2	2	2	2	1	...	3	2	1	1	1	4	4		
Carried forward ...	12	39	75	126	2	21	1	65	89	45	7	6	11	69	59	67	7	151	200		

OCCUPATIONS.	LEAVESDEN ASYLUM.					CATERHAM ASYLUM.					DARENTH ASYLUM.					SUMMARY. MALES.				
	NUMBERS.					NUMBERS.					NUMBERS.					NUMBERS.				
	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Unknown.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Unknown.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Unknown.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Unknown.	Total.
MALES—continued.																				
Brought forward ...	12	39	...	75	126	2	21	1	65	89	45	7	6	11	69	59	67	7	151	284
Pianoforte Maker	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
„ Tuner	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Picture-frameMakers	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
Plasterer	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Plumbers	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2
Policemen	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
Porters	3	3	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
Postman	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Potmen	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Printers	2	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
Salesmen	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Sandwich-man	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Saw-sharpener	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
Sculptor	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Seamen	2	2	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	3
Ship-broker...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Shoeblocks	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	3
Shoemakers	1	1	...	2	...	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	6
Signwriter	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Smith	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Soap-boiler	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
Soldiers	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	3
Stableman	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Stevedore	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Stonemason	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Stone Engraver	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
Surgeons	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Tailors ...	1	3	...	3	7	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	4	8
Tanner	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Ticket-writers	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Travellers	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Upholsterer...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Waiters	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Walking-stick Maker	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Warehouseman	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Weaver	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Wheelwright	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Wine Merchant	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Wire-worker	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Wood-carvers	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Wood-cutters	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2
Total ...	13	50	...	99	162	5	29	1	86	121	49	7	6	12	74	67	86	7	197	357

133 LUNACY STATISTICS.—TABLES XII. (continued).—Showing the Occupations previous to admission, and condition as to Marriage of the Patients admitted during the year 1890.

OCCUPATIONS.	LEAVESDEN ASYLUM.					CATERHAM ASYLUM.					DARENTH ASYLUM.					SUMMARY. FEMALES.					
	NUMBERS.					NUMBERS.					NUMBERS.					NUMBERS.					
	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Unknown.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Unknown.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Unknown.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Unknown.	Total.	
FEMALES.																					
Book-sewer ...	1				1											1				1	
Button-maker ...	1				1											1				1	
Cap-maker ...				1	1						1				1	1			1	2	
Charwomen ...		1	1	6	8	1	1		3	5	2			1	3	3	2	1	10	16	
Costermonger ...		1			1												1			1	
Cook ...	1				1											1				1	
Cotton-winder ...		1			1												1			1	
Dressmakers ...	1			2	3		1		1	2						1	1		3	5	
Flower-maker ...				1	1														1	1	
Governess ...	1				1											1				1	
Housewife ...		1			1												1			1	
Hawkers ...			1	2	3				2	2								1	4	5	
Housekeepers ...								1	2	3								1	2	3	
Ironer ...		1			1												1			1	
Laundresses ...				2	2		1		6	7							1		8	9	
Mantle-maker ...									1	1									1	1	
Milliner ...						1				1						1				1	
Needlewomen ...	1			7	8				6	6		3		1	4	1	3		14	18	
Nurse ...									1	1									1	1	
No occupation ...	24	40		32	96		10	3	56	69	26	30	3	8	67	50	80	6	96	232	
Pedlar ...		1			1												1			1	
Paper Bag Maker ...							1			1							1			1	
Servants ...	6	3		12	21	1	1		22	24	6	1		3	10	13	5		37	55	
Straw Bonnet Maker ...												1			1		1			1	
Tailoresses ...	1				1		1			1						1	1			2	
Upholsteress ...				1	1														1	1	
Washing ...	1			3	4											1			3	4	
Total ...	38	49	2	69	158	3	16	4	100	123	35	35	3	13	86	76	100	9	182	367	

No. 12.

REPORT OF DR. FLETCHER BEACH, MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT
OF DARENTH SCHOOLS AND PAVILIONS.

(For Statistics, see pp. 141 to 149.)

DARENTH SCHOOLS AND PAVILIONS,
NEAR DARTFORD, KENT,
February, 1891.

To the Committee of Management.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present to you my Sixteenth Annual Report with the usual tables.

On the 31st December, 1889, there were in the Schools 647 children—viz., 391 boys and 256 girls. Since that date there have been admitted 148 males and 104 females, total 252. Thirty-six cases, viz., 23 boys and 13 girls have been discharged, and 12 boys and 10 girls, total 22, have died.

On the 31st December, 1890, there remained in the Schools and Pavilions 841 patients—viz., 504 males and 337 females, an increase of 194 over those resident at the corresponding period of 1889. The total number treated has been 899, and the average number daily resident 777·8.

ADMISSIONS.

These have been very numerous in consequence of the Pavilions being attached to the Schools, an event which was shadowed forth in my report last year. At that time two Pavilions were filled with patients belonging to the Schools and two with patients under the care of the Officers of the Adult Asylum. On the 20th February I received instructions from the Committee to take charge of all the Pavilions, and, as a consequence, 94 patients, who had previously been under the care of Dr. Dyer, were added to the number of those resident in the Schools. Besides these, 158 cases, two more than last year, were admitted direct from the parishes and unions 7 of these patients were re-admitted.

DISCHARGES.

Very few, comparatively speaking, have been discharged, owing to the fact that no patients are now transferred to the Adult Asylum: cases which formerly would have been sent there are now accommodated in the Pavilions. Of the 36 who were discharged, 26 were sent back to the parishes at the request of the various Boards of Guardians; of these 11 had improved and 15 had not improved. Three children, two boys and a girl, recovered; one of the boys has since written to me to tell me he has obtained employment, the other has been sent to the industrial school belonging to his parish; the girl was sent home to her mother. A recovered patient, who has for some years been working in the kitchen here, was sent into service. Seven cases, 5 boys and 2 girls, were sent back to their parishes for removal to County Asylums, being dangerous to the other patients.

DEATHS.

The death rate, 2·4 on the total number under treatment, or 2·8 on the average number daily resident, is lower even than last year, and is the lowest since the opening of the Asylum at Clapton. The causes of death were Epilepsy, Paralysis, Effusion of Fluid into the ventricles of the Brain, Phthisis, Bronchitis, Scrofulous Abscesses, Marasmus, Diarrhœa, and Internal Strangulation of the Bowel.

GENERAL HISTORY.

The most important event during the past year has been the attachment of the Pavilions to the Schools. The Pavilions are practically the custodial Asylum for patients over 16 years of age who have passed through the Schools, and in them are placed "helpless" and "improvable" cases. Miss Foot, the Assistant Matron, has been sent over to live there, and under the supervision of myself and the Matron, Miss Wright, generally superintends their working. Since February last four more Pavilions have been opened, and eight of the ten are now in full working order. To take the place of Miss Foot a female head attendant was appointed for the Schools, and as it was found impossible for the Night Superintendent properly to look after the night attendants in the Schools as well as the Pavilions, a second Night Superintendent was appointed specially for the Pavilions. Subsequently a deputy female head attendant was found necessary to assist in the supervision of the patients both at the Schools and Pavilions. Six of the eight Pavilions now open are occupied by male patients, the remaining two accommodate females. All the males are supervised by attendants who are married couples, an arrangement which hitherto has been found to work very successfully.

The next event in order of importance is the relation of the new Lunacy Act to the patients here. It might have been thought that as most of the cases are imbecile children under 16 years of age they should come more especially under the working of the Idiots Act, which was passed in 1876. I saw the Commissioners in Lunacy several times on the point, and endeavoured to impress upon them the injustice of classifying imbecile children as lunatics, but failed to convince them. Unfortunately, the old legal definition of a lunatic, and one which has been incorporated in the Lunacy Act of 1890, is "an idiot or person of unsound mind." The difference between a lunatic and an idiot has long been pointed out, and the different treatment required by the two classes of patients is generally recognized. The regulations drawn up with reference to lunatics are not wanted in the case of idiots and imbeciles, and it was owing to the difficulties found in applying the Lunacy Act to the case of imbecile children that the Idiots Act was passed. By its institutions supported by voluntary contributions and licensed houses for the training and treatment of imbeciles are exempted from the provisions of the Lunacy Act; but because Darenth Schools did not receive money from charity and was not a licensed house, the Commissioners refused to exempt us from the working of that Act. They say that as long as patients are under 16 years of age they do not require them to be re-certified within a fortnight of their detention here, but as soon as the patients attain that age they must be. The consequence is that next May all cases who may have attained the age of 16 years will have to be certified as lunatics and taken to Dartford so that a justice of the peace may authorize their detention. I cannot help thinking that this is a retrograde step, which will tend to obscure the difference between lunatics and idiots, and so undo the work of marking the separate treatment which the two classes of patients require, and which medical and high lay authorities have for years been pointing out.

The Epidemic of Influenza which passed over the country last winter did not spare us. 75 patients and 25 members of the staff took the disease. Of the 75 patients, 54 were males and 21 were females. The children attending school seemed to be the most susceptible to it, for while only 25 of the working and 15 of the helpless patients were attacked, 35 school children were struck down by it. At one time no less than 14 female attendants suffered from it, and it was necessary not only to open a ward for their treatment, but to supply their places temporarily as soon as possible. Fortunately we were able to do this, and though the work was heavy for a time, the healthy patients, and those attacked with influenza were properly attended to, and there was no fatality among the patients or attendants. Soon after the cessation of the epidemic, Dr. Franklin Parsons, specially deputed by the

Local Government Board to enquire into the causation of the disease throughout England, came down here and made enquiries as to the number of cases and the type of those who had been suffering from it.

The ordinary contagious diseases, which had been more or less prevalent here every year, were last year conspicuous by their absence, so that in order to give the attendants at the Infirmary for Infectious Diseases something to do, and to keep the wards in working order, 22 helpless patients were sent over, and have, during the year resided there.

On the 15th of May, 1890, the Local Government Board issued an amended order as regards this Institution, which provided that the order of admission might bear date 14 days before a child was presented for admission, but that no patient should be admitted, unless the certificate of a medical officer required by Article 3 to accompany the order shall have been signed on the day of the removal of the child to the schools, or on the day immediately preceding, or unless the medical officer, either of the Workhouse or District of the union or parish to which the child is chargeable, shall have examined the child on the day of his or her removal to the schools or on the day immediately preceding, and signed a certificate to the effect that, to the best of his belief, the patient is not suffering from contagious or infectious disease, and that, in his judgment, the journey to the schools is not likely to prove detrimental to the child. This order, a copy of which was sent to the Clerk to the Guardians of every union or parish in the Metropolitan area from which we receive imbecile children, was evidently intended to stop, as far as possible, the admission of patients from the parishes who might be suffering from contagious or infectious disease, and so far has accomplished its object. In a few cases where this order was not attended to, I was obliged to refuse to admit the child, and a circular was issued calling the attention of the Clerks to the Guardians, to the imperative necessity of obeying the order; since then cases have been properly certified and no trouble has ensued.

During the year the dietary scale has with the consent of the Committee been revised and its adoption assented to by the Local Government Board. In the old one, the children seven years old received the same diet as those aged 16. This arrangement was not found to work satisfactorily, but according to the new diet sheet the patients are divided into four classes, viz.,—children under the age of 7, children between 7 and 12 years, those between 12 and 16 years, and adults above 16 years. The amount of food is in proportion to the different ages of the patients, and in practice is found to work well.

There are 468 children on the School Register, 300 boys and 168 girls. Of these, 214 have made good progress during the year, 99 have improved slowly, 85 have learnt a little, and 70 have made no progress. 3,161 articles of clothing have been made. A table furnished me by the Schoolmistress, showing the progress of the children attending school during the year is again presented.

In consequence of the increase of patients, a larger number are now employed. On the male side, besides 103 who are occupied in different ways at the Schools and Pavilions, 29 work as tailors, 28 as shoemakers, and 1 as a matmaker. In the shoemaker's shop, 549 pairs of boots and 125 pairs of shoes have been made, and 1,902 boots and shoes have been repaired. In the tailor's shop, 262 jackets, 136 vests, 369 pairs of trousers, and 49 aprons have been made, and 2,238 jackets, 870 vests, and 2,742 pairs of trousers have been repaired. The value of the work done in the shoemaker's shop is £188, 16s. 9d. and of that in the tailor's shop :£250.

On the girls side, 19 work in the laundry, 9 in the work room (whence no less than 13,633 articles have been turned out during the year), 5 in the kitchen, and 78 are employed in the blocks or elsewhere. More patients, both males and females, would have been employed, but owing to the very large number of feeble, epileptic, and helpless paralysed cases here it is impossible to increase the number.

We have received a fair number of visitors during the year; there have been:—

Dr. Beattie Smith, Medical Superintendent of the Hospital for the Insane, Ararat, New South Wales.

Dr. Auguste Müller from an Asylum near Schaffhausen.

Dr. Carson, Medical Superintendent of the New York State Asylum for Idiots.

Miss Bramston, guardian of the parish of St. George's Hanover Square.

Miss Davenport Hill.

A Sub-Committee of the Essex County Asylum. The gentlemen forming this Committee came to consult me with reference to the opening of a Department for Imbecile Children in connection with the Asylum, and to see our arrangements.

During the summer I was requested by the Agent-General of New South Wales, at the instance of Dr. Norton Manning, Inspector-General of the insane of that colony, to obtain the apparatus and appliances necessary

for the physical and mental education of the idiotic and imbecile children located in one of their Institutions. With the assistance of the Schoolmistress, I drew up a list of articles required and obtained them in London, and I have since heard that they have arrived safely. The Agent-General was good enough, on behalf of his Government, to thank me for the care and attention exercised in purchasing and forwarding them to him. I merely mention this circumstance to show that one colony at least has looked to Darenth for help, and I am sure the Committee will be glad to know that we have been able to render some assistance.

The chief structural alterations have been the enlargement of the stage, laying a new floor for the main corridor, replacing the old wood-work in the w.c.'s of M Block, and renewing the asphalt in the female infirmary airing court and laundry drying yard. In order to cook for the increased number of patients, another gas oven has been put up in the kitchen, and twelve additional drying horses are being erected in the laundry. Better communication between the Schools and Pavilions will shortly be effected by means of a telephone.

Further improvements have been made for protecting the Institution and patients against fire. Canvass shoots have been provided for the three storey blocks, and two windows in the dormitories of these blocks, and two in each of those of the Pavilions, have been provided with patent locks and keys, so that the windows cannot be opened more than a little distance under ordinary circumstances, but can be thrown widely open in case of fire. A door providing for the exit of the actors on the stage has been put up, and fire buckets are being placed close to the dormitories of the Schools and Pavilions.

Entertainments during the summer and winter months have gone on as usual. Mr. Walkley has again kindly given the patients magic lantern entertainments, and the Editor of "Truth" sent us a splendid collection of toys for our Christmas tree. Last Easter "Jack the Giant Killer" was performed, many of the children taking part in it. In the summer, besides the usual fête, the boys played cricket, and the patients went for walks in the neighbouring woods.

The Students from the Metropolitan Hospitals, who have attended clinical demonstrations here for many years, were last year increased in number by some who for the first time came from King's College Hospital.

Dr. Mackenzie was appointed Clinical Assistant in November. He

makes himself useful, and keeps records of the cases in the case-books. I have again to thank Dr. Ridley for his valuable assistance, and the Matron and all the Officers generally for their support. Without this it would be impossible for me properly to perform my duties.

To you, Gentlemen, my thanks are particularly due for the continued confidence you repose in me, and for the substantial acknowledgment you have accorded me for my services.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) FLETCHER BEACH, M.B., F.R.C.P.,

Medical Superintendent

IMBECILITY STATISTICS—DARENTH SCHOOLS AND PAVILIONS.

TABLE I.—*Showing the Admissions, Re-admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the Year 1890.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In the Asylums, 1st January, 1890	391	256	647
Admitted for the first time during the Year (direct from the several Parishes & Unions)	93	58	151
Re-admitted during the Year	3	4	7
Admitted from other Asylums of Board ...	52	42	94
Total under care during the Year	539	360	899
Discharged—			
Recovered	2	1	3
Improved	8	3	11
Not Improved	13	9	22
To other Asylums of Board	—	—	—
Died... ..	12	10	22
Total discharged (for various reasons) and died during the Year ...	35	23	58
Remaining in the Asylums, 31st December, 1890	504	337	841
Average numbers resident during the Year	466·4	311·6	777·8
Highest number resident on any one day	505	337	842
Lowest number resident on any one day	391	256	647

TABLE II.—*Showing the Admissions, Re-admissions, and Discharges, from the opening of the Asylum to the present date, 31st December, 1890.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted during the period of 16 years (direct from the several Parishes & Unions)	1,111	724	1,835			
Re-admissions	42	36	78			
Admitted from other Asylums of Board ...	229	210	439			
Total of Cases Admitted				1,382	970	2,352
Discharged—						
Recovered	22	26	48			
Improved	97	80	177			
Not Improved	112	54	166			
To other Asylums of Board	358	265	623			
Died	289	208	497			
Total Discharged and Died during the 16 years				878	633	1,511
Remaining 31st December, 1890				504	337	841
Average numbers resident during the 16 years				305·2	187·5	480·5

TABLE III.—Showing the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, with the Mean Annual Mortality and proportion of Recoveries per cent. of the Admissions for the year 1881, and for each subsequent year.

(For the years from the opening of the Asylum down to and including 1880, see Report for 1886.)

Year.	Admitted.						Discharged.						Died.			Remaining 31st December in each year.			Average Numbers Resident.			Percentage of Recoveries on Admissions.			Percentage of Deaths on Average Numbers Resident.												
	From Parishes and Unions.			From other Asylums of Board.			Total.		Re. covered.		Im. proved.		Not Im. proved.		To other Asylums of Board.		Total.			Males.			Females.			Total.			Males.			Females.			Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.				
1881 ...	67	49	116	2	2	4	7	5	12	1	...	1	...	13	13	26	22	17	39	320	191	511	297.5	192.0	489.5	2.98	4.08	3.44	7.42	8.85	7.96			
1882 ...	88	57	145	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	11	15	5	8	78	17	95	112	23	17	40	298	198	496	310.2	199.7	509.9	...	3.50	1.38	7.41	8.51	7.84
1883 ...	88	83	171	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	4	5	10	6	6	8	14	24	25	16	41	343	247	590	316.0	226.7	542.7	1.13	...	0.58	7.91	7.05	7.55	
1884 ...	62	28	90	...	...	...	2	1	3	6	3	9	8	2	...	...	...	19	17	36	370	252	622	361.6	255.4	615.0	3.22	3.57	3.33	5.25	6.70	5.85	
1885 ...	49	28	77	...	...	...	3	1	4	7	5	12	2	1	3	22	32	54	28	10	38	357	233	590	356.6	248.8	605.4	6.12	3.57	5.19	7.85	4.01	6.27	
1886 ...	66	34	100	...	...	...	1	2	3	3	5	8	2	...	2	20	28	48	15	7	22	381	246	627	358.0	243.2	601.2	1.51	5.88	3.00	4.19	2.87	3.65	
1887 ...	84	62	146	...	...	...	...	8	8	11	5	16	3	...	3	12	69	81	17	14	31	422	212	634	404.1	245.3	649.4	...	12.90	5.47	4.20	5.70	4.70
1888 ...	74	40	114	21	40	61	2	...	2	7	5	12	14	8	22	124	170	29	12	41	341	221	562	417.3	217.6	635.4	2.10	...	1.14	6.94	5.51	6.45					
1889 ...	94	62	156	...	...	...	1	1	2	3	4	7	5	3	8	26	35	60	9	10	19	391	256	647	365.5	249.3	614.8	1.06	1.62	1.30	2.46	4.04	3.07	
1890 ...	96	62	158	52	42	94	2	1	3	8	3	11	13	9	22	...	...	...	12	10	22	504	337	841	466.4	311.6	777.8	1.35	0.96	1.15	2.57	3.24	2.82	

TABLE IV.—*Showing the probable causes of the Mental Condition of the Patients admitted during the Year 1890.*

CAUSES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
I. CONGENITAL—			
Fright of mother during pregnancy	6	4	10
Anxiety and worry of mother during pregnancy	7	2	9
Fright of mother during pregnancy, and difficult labour ...	5	3	8
Fright and anxiety of mother during pregnancy, and tedious labour	2	3	5
Tedious or difficult labour	5	7	12
Injury to mother during pregnancy	5	2	7
Excessive intemperance of parents	5	7	12
Unknown	11	5	16
Premature labour	2	2	4
II. ACQUIRED—			
Epilepsy	8	2	10
Convulsions	4	1	5
Measles	1	1	2
Severe injury to patient	7	1	8
Fright of patient	3	4	7
Illness of patient	3	1	4
Unknown	7	3	10
Not ascertained	15	14	29
Totals	96	62	156

In 25 cases there was a history of Intemperance in the parents.

In 23 cases there was a history of Insanity in the parents or near relatives.

In 6 cases there was a history of Imbecility in the parents.

In 5 cases there was a history of Epilepsy in the parents.

In 21 cases there was a history of Consumption in the family.

In 3 cases the parents were First Cousins.

In 2 cases the parents were Second Cousins.

TABLE V.—Showing the History of the Annual Admissions since the opening of the Asylum, with the Discharges and Deaths, and the numbers of each year's admissions remaining on the 31st December, 1890.

Year.	Admitted.						Of each Year's Admissions, Discharged, and Died, in 1890.						Total Discharged and Died of each Year's Admissions to 31st December, 1890.						Remaining of each Year's Admissions, 31st December 1890.																				
	From Parishes and Unions.		From other Asylums of the Board.		Total.		Recovered.		Not Improved.		To other Asylums of Board.		Died.		Total Discharged and Died.		Males.	Females.																					
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.																				
1875	47	34	11	6	155	124	377	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1									
1876	69	36	7	4	...	...	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1							
1877	32	23	...	1	...	...	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
1878	50	16	2	4	...	...	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
1879	89	64	1	1	...	...	155	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
1880	77	65	...	1	...	...	143	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
1881	66	48	1	1	...	...	116	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
1882	88	56	...	1	...	...	145	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
1883	87	81	1	2	...	...	171	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
1884	58	26	4	2	...	...	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
1885	46	27	3	1	...	...	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
1886	62	32	4	2	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
1887	83	61	1	1	...	...	146	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
1888	72	38	2	2	...	...	175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
1889	92	59	2	3	...	...	156	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
1890	93	58	3	4	...	...	252	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Totals...	1,111	724	42	36	229	210	2,352	2	1	3	8	3	11	13	9	22	12	10	22	26	48	97	80	177	111	55	166	360	267	627	289	202	497	504	337	841

TABLE VI.—Showing the Causes of Death during the year 1890, together with the Ages of the Decedents, calculated from the Ages stated on the Orders of Admission.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 5		5 to 10.		10 to 15.		15 to 20.		20 to 25.		TOTAL.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
CEREBRAL OR SPINAL DISEASES—													
Epilepsy	2	1	1	2	4	1	...	1	7	5	12
Paralysis	1	...	...	...	1	1
Effusion of fluid into the Ventricles of Brain	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
THORACIC DISEASE—													
Phthisis	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	1	3
Bronchitis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
ABDOMINAL DISEASE—													
Diarrhœa	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Internal strangulation of the Bowel	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Scrofulous Abscesses	1	...	...	...	1	1
Marasmus	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Totals	3	4	2	2	7	3	...	1	12	10	22

TABLE VII.—Showing the length of Residence in those Discharged Recovered, and in those who have Died during the year 1890.

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE.	RECOVERED.			DIED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 Month...
From 1 to 3 Months
" 3 " 6 "	1	1
" 6 " 9 "	1	1	...	1	1
" 9 " 12 "
" 1 " 2 Years	3	3	6
" 2 " 3 "	1	1	2
" 3 " 5 "	2	2	4
" 5 " 7 "	1	1
" 7 " 10 "	1	...	1	4	1	5
" 10 " 12 "	1	...	1	1	...	1
" 12 " 14 "
" 14 " 16 "	1	...	1
" 16 " 18 "
" 18 " 20 "
Totals	2	1	3	12	10	22

TABLE VIII.—Showing the Ages of Patients admitted into the Asylum during the year 1881 and subsequent years, calculated from the Ages stated on the Orders of Admission.

(For previous years, see Report for 1886.)

Years ending December 31st.	2 to 4.		4 to 6.		6 to 8.		8 to 10.		10 to 12.		12 to 14.		14 to 16.		16.		17.		18.		19.		20 to 40.		TOTALS.			
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1881	3	3	8	2	11	10	12	10	9	8	11	6	13	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	49	116
1882	2	3	5	7	16	7	17	6	17	11	10	8	19	12	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	57	145
1883	4	1	9	12	16	10	14	10	10	19	16	17	19	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	83	171
1884	...	3	13	5	14	2	11	7	12	2	5	4	6	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	28	90
1885	1	2	7	2	5	7	10	3	10	6	10	6	6	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	28	77
1886	...	...	7	1	16	7	9	7	12	7	10	6	12	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	34	100
1887	...	...	8	8	17	5	8	12	20	12	17	15	12	10	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	62	146
1888	...	...	9	6	12	16	18	7	9	5	10	9	17	3	1	1	3	4	4	4	2	5	10	26	95	80	175	
1889	...	...	10	9	15	3	15	16	23	16	16	11	15	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94	62	156
1890	...	...	...	2	20	25	38	5	12	10	17	14	9	6	10	5	5	4	15	3	5	12	17	18	148	104	252	

TABLE IX.—Showing the Ages of the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the Year 1890, calculated from the Ages stated on the Orders of Admission.

AGES.	THE ADMISSIONS.						THE DISCHARGES.						THE DEATHS.		
	From Parishes and Unions.			From other Asylums of the Board.			Recovered.			Removed, Improved, or Otherwise.			Males.	Females.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
From 1 to 5 years	58	32	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4	11	3	4	7
„ 5 „ 10 „	29	24	53	35	24	59	1	1	2	7	6	13	2	3	5
„ 10 „ 15 „	9	6	15	16	12	28	...	...	...	5	1	6	6	2	8
„ 15 „ 20 „	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	3	1	4	1	1	2
„ 20 „ 30 „	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 30 „ 40 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ages unknown	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	96	62	158	52	42	94	1	1	2	22	12	34	12	10	22

TABLE X.—Showing the Departments where Patients were employed on the 31st December, 1890.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Departments.	Numbers Employed.	Departments.	Numbers Employed.
Blocks (B, C, D, E, F, G, H) ...	46	Laundry ...	† { 19 9
Coaling ...	4	Work Room ...	
Tailor's Shop ...	* { 29 28	Helpers in Blocks— (A, I, K, L, M, N, O, J) ...	43
Shoemaker's Shop ...		1	Needlework in Blocks ...	† { 15 2
Mat Making ...	2	Centre ...	5
Dispensary ...	49	Kitchen ...	3
Pavilions (A, B, C, D, E, H) ...	2	Corridor ...	15
Food Cart ...	...	Pavilions (J, K) ...	...
Total No. of Males employed ...	161	Total No. of Females employed	111
Total No. of Patients in Asylum	504	Total No. of Patients in Asylum	337

* Also employed in the Blocks.

† Also employed in the Blocks.

TABLE XI.—Showing the occupations of Patients in the Tailor's and Shoemaker's Shops.

OCCUPATIONS OF BOYS.	NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN EACH GRADE, WITH THE QUALITY OF THE WORK.			
	Indifferent.	Fair.	Good.	Excellent.
I. TAILORS—				
1. Preliminary Work ...	4	3	2	...
2. Sewing Seams and Linings ...	...	...	...	...
3. Felling ...	2	3	...	...
4. Buttonholing ...	...	1	...	...
5. Repairing ...	...	2	3	4
6. Machining ...	...	1	2	2
II. SHOEMAKERS—				
1. Preliminary Work ...	3	2	...	...
2. Closing Uppers ...	...	2	3	2
3. Repairing ...	...	...	3	3
4. Finishing ...	...	...	2	3
5. Riveting ...	...	...	2	3

29 Tailors and 28 Shoemakers.

TABLE XII.—Showing the progress of Children in the School during the year 1890.

		CLASSES.							Total.
		1	2	3	4	*5	6	7	
SPEECH—									
1	Make no attempt ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	39	40
2	Make a few articulate sounds ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	31
3	Speak indistinctly	3	10	16	25	...	25	20	99
4	Speak fairly	8	37	35	27	...	43	39	189
5	Speak well... ..	50	6	...	...	...	...	...	56
*5th Class (Deaf and Dumb) 64 children taught to speak and read on fingers.									
READING—									
1	Know no words or letters ... ..	...	...	...	3	30	6	69	108
2	Know a few letters ... ..	...	...	...	21	11	35	30	97
3	Know a few words at sight ... ..	...	...	...	...	4	15	...	19
4	Know all the letters ... ..	...	...	...	17	12	11	22	62
5	Know easy words and spell them ... ..	...	20	51	10	7	...	...	88
6	Read fairly... ..	50	33	...	1	...	...	...	84
7	Read fluently	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
WRITING—									
1	Do nothing but scribble ... ..	...	...	...	1	30	12	75	118
2	Form strokes on a slate ... ..	...	...	...	26	20	25	15	86
3	Form letters on a slate ... ..	...	32	46	25	11	30	23	167
4	Form letters in copy-books ... ..	...	4	2	...	3	...	...	9
5	Write easy words in copy-books	18	15	3	...	...	...	...	36
6	Write fairly	18	2	...	...	...	...	...	20
7	Write well... ..	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
COUNTING AND TABLES—									
1	Cannot count at all ... ..	...	...	...	...	40	...	60	100
2	Count to 10 ... ..	...	...	...	3	19	40	50	112
3	Count to 50, and repeat to 3 × 12 ... ..	...	...	15	34	3	27	...	79
4	Count to 100, to 6 × 12 and all questions	20	31	36	15	2	...	...	104
5	Count to 1,000, to 12 × 12 and all questions... ..	23	22	...	...	...	...	...	45
6	The above, and money tables	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
ARITHMETIC—									
1	Cannot recognise objects or numbers ... ..	...	...	...	3	30	10	75	118
2	Recognise objects and numbers to 5 ... ..	...	...	8	18	20	50	14	110
3	Recognise objects and numbers to 20 ... ..	...	...	40	22	10	7	...	79
4	Recognise and work addition sums ... ..	...	37	3	8	4	...	...	52
5	Work easy sums in simple rules	44	16	...	1	...	...	...	61
6	Work all simple and compound money sums	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
7	Beyond the above	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
CLOCK LESSON—									
1	Know neither hours nor minutes ... ..	...	...	...	40	60	67	...	167
2	Know some of the hours ... ..	...	14	37	12	2	...	...	65
3	Know all the hours ... ..	...	30	14	...	2	...	...	46
4	Know the hours and quarters	29	5	...	...	...	...	...	34
5	Know the above and 5 minutes	12	5	...	...	...	...	...	17
6	Can tell the time to a minute	20	4	...	...	...	...	...	24

TABLE XII. (continued)—Showing the progress of Children in the School during the year 1890.

		CLASSES.							Total.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
SHOP LESSON—									
1	Know no coins and weights ... ..	...	...	...	30	45	55	...	130
2	Know a few coins... ..	...	...	45	25	10	12	...	92
3	Know a few coins and weights ... ..	...	20	6	6	9	...	...	41
4	Know all coins and some weights	31	13	...	...	...	...	...	44
5	Know all coins and weights	20	20	...	...	...	...	...	40
6	Coins, weights, and calculate fairly	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
COLOUR LESSON—									
1	Recognise no colours ... ..	...	...	1	6	35	10	65	117
2	Know the colour "red" ... ..	...	...	...	20	20	10	23	73
3	Know one or two simple colours ... ..	...	...	...	10	...	30	20	60
4	Know all simple colours ... ..	...	20	38	10	4	17	21	110
5	Know all simple and some compound shades	48	26	12	6	5	...	...	95
6	Know and can match compound shades	13	17	...	...	...	...	...	30
KINDERGARTEN DRAWING—									
1	No knowledge of drawing at all... ..	...	...	...	25	50	30	120	225
2	Can make straight lines ... ..	...	...	13	20	2	18	9	62
3	Can form outlines... ..	31	26	26	15	8	9	...	115
4	Can draw objects	30	27	12	2	4	...	...	75

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AMBULANCE COMMITTEE FOR
THE YEAR 1890.

9th March, 1891.

*To the Managers of the
Metropolitan Asylum District.*

In submitting this Report on the working of the Land and River Ambulance Services during the year 1890, the Committee has much satisfaction in being able to state that all the removals have been effected with entire freedom from accident to any patient, a result particularly gratifying having regard to the severe frosts and dense fogs experienced during the last six weeks of the year.

The same immunity from accidents has not, unfortunately, been enjoyed by the Staff. Even with the constant exercise of every care, the removal of the sick can only be effected with some risk of accident to those whose duty it is to carry the patients to the ambulances from rooms only accessible by steep, narrow, and ill-lighted stairs. It was under such circumstances that in one case an attendant fell and broke his leg. The patient who was being carried was uninjured.

The discipline of the Staff has, on the whole, been excellent, although summary dismissal was found necessary in two cases of misconduct.

LAND SERVICE—*Removals to the Managers' Hospitals.*—A reference to Appendix A will show that the total number of Fever patients removed was 8,235; a considerably larger number than in any previous year, and within 263 of the combined numbers of Fever and Smallpox patients removed in 1884, when the latter disease was epidemic in the Metropolis.

This high figure appears to have been due not to any exceptional prevalence of disease, but rather to the increased favour in which the Managers' hospitals are held, and to the assistance given to the local sanitary authorities by the immediate intimation of the existence of cases of disease, which they now receive under the provisions of the "Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889."

The average daily removals in the first six months of the year were 15·97, and in the latter six months 29·66, as compared with 8·48 and 23·01 respectively, in 1889, and 15·4 and 12·8 respectively in 1888.

The number of journeys made, and miles run, by the horses and vehicles, will be found in Appendix B. The average length of journey of the Fever patients removed to hospital did not exceed that in past years, namely, 3½ miles, notwithstanding that a considerable number of patients from districts usually allocated to the Western and Eastern Hospitals were removed to the North-Western Hospital.

Smallpox Patients.—During the year 49 persons certified to be suffering from Smallpox were removed from their homes. In only 27 of these cases was the diagnosis confirmed by the Medical Superintendents of the hospitals to which they were conveyed. Of the 22 patients found not to have Smallpox, 18 were returned to their homes, and four who were too ill to bear the return journey were admitted into hospital. An application was also made for the removal of two children, but on the arrival of the ambulance, the Nurse was informed that they were suffering from Chickenpox.

Of the 27 Smallpox patients, five were infected outside the United Kingdom, and one of these caused the infection of two men employed by the local sanitary authority in the removal and disinfection of the contents of the room in which he had slept.

Fever Patients.—At the commencement of the year there were 1,820 patients in the Managers' Hospitals, distributed as follow:—

Hospital.	Scarlet.	Diphtheria.	Typhus.	Enteric.	Other Diseases.	Total.
Eastern Hospital ...	213	38	1	70	4	326
North-Western Hospital	205	26	—	11	—	242
Western Hospital ...	184	11	—	14	—	209
South-Western Hospital	145	—	—	—	—	145
South-Eastern Hospital	268	16	8	24	5	321
Northern Hospital ...	553	24	—	—	—	577
Totals	1,568	115	9	119	9	1,820

By the end of March the number under treatment had receded to

1,220, subsequently falling gradually to the lowest number for the year, namely 1,160, at the end of May.

About the middle of June the numbers under treatment began again to ascend, and by the 12th July they had risen to 1,451. On that day the Managers authorised the General Purposes Committee, if and when they considered such a step necessary, to instruct the Smallpox Hospitals Committee to fit up, furnish and open, the brick-hut hospital at Gore Farm, Darent, for the reception of convalescent Scarlet Fever patients.

By the 30th September the number of patients in the several hospitals had risen to 1,985, and the General Purposes Committee gave instructions for the Gore Farm Hospital to be opened on such date as the Smallpox Hospitals Committee and the Ambulance Committee might jointly arrange. On the 14th October the hospital was opened, and the first batch of patients was then admitted, and by the 21st of that month it contained 141 patients.

Without the assistance thus promptly afforded by the Smallpox Hospitals Committee at Gore Farm, it is difficult to see how the requirements of the Metropolis, and especially of the Eastern portion, in respect of Fever accommodation, could have been met, for on the 13th November no less than 2,435 beds were occupied by Fever and Diphtheria patients, that being the maximum number under treatment at any one time during the year.

It may be added that the distance of Gore Farm Hospital from the South-Eastern Hospital being about the same as that of the Northern Hospital at Winchmore Hill, the conveyance of patients to the former entailed little extra expense so far as the South-Eastern Hospital was concerned, though it caused a somewhat severe strain on the resources of the Western Station, the journey from Fulham and back—46 miles—being as great as can fairly be undertaken in one day.

It is perhaps hardly necessary to point out to the Managers that the distance which separates Gore Farm from all hospitals, other than the South-Eastern, greatly diminishes its value as a relief hospital for Fever convalescents, and that during the prevalence of Smallpox it could not be made available for Fever convalescents at all.

The Committee therefore venture to express a hope that the question of the provision of a Fever convalescent hospital in a situation convenient for the requirements of South London, as suggested by the Royal Commissioners in 1882, may receive the attention of the Board at an early date.

In November and December no less than 39 children were removed in the Board's Ambulances to the Eastern Hospital from the schools at Brentwood, belonging to the Hackney Guardians.

As to the nature of the circumstances which justified such a call upon the Metropolitan resources the Committee is not informed, but think it right to point out that while the Managers will doubtless always desire to render every assistance in their power, under circumstances of urgency, to those who belong to the Metropolis, yet the sudden and unexpected demand for removal and admission of considerable numbers of children, if coinciding with a period of pressure in London itself, might place the Managers in a position of great difficulty, and deprive the actual residents in London of the accommodation to which they certainly have the first claim.

It is to be noticed that the distance from Brentwood to the Eastern Hospital is 16 miles. While the fact that all these children while suffering from fever were carried so long a journey in very inclement weather without, so far as your Committee can ascertain, sustaining any detriment, appears a satisfactory illustration of the comfort and safety which can be secured by a well-considered and carefully-organised Ambulance Service, yet it is to be hoped that so undue a strain on the resources of the Managers may not recur.

Diphtheria Patients.—The total number of patients removed to the Managers' hospitals, and certified at the time of removal as suffering from this disease, was 1,049, and of that number 37 per cent. were removed during the first half, and 63 per cent. during the second half of the year.*

It is to be noted that the diphtheria removals included all cases certified as of "diphtheritic membranous Croup." The question having been raised whether the term "diphtheria" in Section 3 of the "Poor Law Act, 1889," could be taken to include "membranous croup," the Local Government Board, in reply to an enquiry addressed to them, expressed the opinion that "a case of membranous croup, which the medical officer concerned states to be diphtheritic in nature, may properly be admitted into such a hospital." Accordingly, such cases have, since the middle of June last, been admitted into the Managers' hospitals.

* NOTE.—These figures may be found to differ from those compiled from the annual reports of the Medical Superintendents of the various hospitals, the reason being that in certain instances the original diagnosis was not confirmed upon examination of the patients after admission.

Patients Conveyed to other Places than the Managers' Hospitals.— Under the powers conferred by Section 6 of the "Poor Law Act, 1889," 125 persons suffering from dangerous infectious disorders were conveyed in the Managers' ambulances during the year 1890. Of these, 45 were stated to have measles; 36 scarlet fever; 19 enteric fever; 13 diphtheria; 9 erysipelas; 2 smallpox; and 1 puerperal fever. One other person was sent for, but not conveyed.

When the Committee submitted regulations to the Board relative to the conveyance of patients to other places than the Managers' hospitals, they, in the absence of any evidence of such a demand, did not feel justified in suggesting the provision of nurses to take charge of the patients during the journeys. Few patients, however, had been removed before requests began to be made for the services of nurses, and as the applicants were willing to pay any reasonable charges for the accommodation, the Managers decided, on the Committee's recommendation, to supply nurses when applied for at a charge of 2s. 6d. for each journey.

The total sum received by the Managers under this section of the Act during 1890 was £40 1s. 6d., of which £2 17s. 6d. was in respect of the services of nurses.

It should be added that, under the powers conferred on the Committee by the Managers, the charge was remitted in one case, on account of the poverty of the applicant.

A copy of the regulations relating to the removal of patients to the Managers' hospitals and to other places is annexed (see Appendix D).

Ambulance Stations.— The South-Eastern, Eastern, and Western Stations have been maintained in complete repair.

The strain upon the resources of the land ambulance service during the autumn of 1887—referred to in the Committee's report for that year—demonstrated the need for increased accommodation for staff, horses, &c., at the Western Station, and the opinion then expressed by the Committee has been confirmed by the experience of each succeeding year. The Committee, therefore, in November last obtained the Managers' sanction to consult Messrs. A. & C. Harston (under whose supervision the Station was erected) as to the practicability of enlarging the Station upon its present site to such an extent as to place it on a level with the other Stations, and their report is now under consideration.

The question of the desirability of erecting an Ambulance Station at the North-Western Hospital has again been referred to the Committee by the General Purposes Committee, and it is still under consideration.

Staff.—The monthly amount of wages paid to the Staff (excluding Superintendents and Housekeepers), was, in May, £143 19s. 7d., but owing to the increased number of removals, it rose in November to £170 6s. 5d.

RIVER SERVICE.—*Steamers.*—The three Ambulance Steamers, “Red Cross,” “Maltese Cross,” and “Albert Victor,” and the steam pinnace “Swallow,” have undergone the usual Board of Trade annual survey, and their passenger certificates have been renewed.

Notwithstanding the unusual prevalence of fog towards the end of the year, and the presence in the river of great quantities of ice, which were the cause of numerous accidents, all requisite service has been conducted with punctuality and safety, and in no instance have the Managers' steamers caused damage to any other vessel or craft. Several collisions have occurred between barges and other craft and the steamers while lying at their moorings at South Wharf. The damage sustained has in every case been thoroughly repaired; the total expenditure under this head amounting to £119 3s. 9d., all of which was recovered from the Insurance Company.

During the year the steamers ran collectively a distance of 4,009 miles, and conveyed 428 patients and other passengers, and 63 tons 4 cwt. of stores, &c., to and from the Hospital Ships at Long Reach. (See Appendix C.)

Wharves, &c.—The wharves and piers, and the houses and other buildings in connection therewith, at Fulham, Rotherhithe, and Blackwall, continue to be maintained in a satisfactory state of repair.

Staff.—No change has taken place in the number or cost of the Staff during the year.

In addition to their ordinary duties, the Staff at the South Wharf have chipped, scraped, and painted with three coats of red-lead paint the whole of the interior of the hull of the “Albert Victor;” repainted, grained, and varnished the hospital wards of the steamers, and painted two coats and grained and varnished where requisite the upper deck of each vessel; scraped and varnished the woodwork of the upper deck of the “Albert Victor” and “Red Cross,” and recaulked the decks of all the steamers.

COST OF AMBULANCE SERVICES.—The total payments made during the year ended on the 27th December last, were as under :—

	£	s.	d.
For the Eastern Station	2,450	4	9
„ South-Eastern Station	2,430	8	11
„ Western Station	2,196	5	8
	<hr/>		
	7,076	19	4
To which must be added payments on the completion of the reconstruction and enlargement of the South-Eastern Station	1,018	5	1
	<hr/>		
	8,095	4	5
	<hr/>		
River Service	3,515	9	11
To which must be added payments for overhauling machinery of, and repairs to the steamers	308	13	8
	<hr/>		
	£3,824	3	7
	<hr/>		

With reference to the cost of the Land Service, viz., £7,076 19s. 4d., the Committee venture to point out that though that amount is only 18 per cent. in excess of the amount expended in 1889, viz., £5,988 4s., yet the work actually performed in 1890, if measured by the number of miles run by the Managers' vehicles, is 75 per cent. in excess of that of 1889.

These facts reflect credit on the economical management of their stations by the respective Superintendents, and at the same time appear to show how large a portion of the cost of the service consists of the standing expenses of each station, as distinct from the additional horses and drivers required in proportion to the work to be performed.

(Signed) AUGUSTUS C. SCOVELL,
Chairman.

APPENDIX A.—LAND AMBULANCE SERVICE.

Number of Patients removed by the Ambulances of the Board.

	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	Totals.
FEVER :—											
From homes to Hospitals	356	1,472	1,733	2,329	1,723	2,151	6,394	5,050	5,680	8,235	35,123
Convalescents to Northern and other Hospitals ... )	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,793	2,455	1,731	3,508	9,487
Recovered cases from Northern Hospital to Town Hospitals for discharge ... )	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,088	2,710	1,372	3,084	8,254
Ditto, Gore Farm Hospital, ditto ... )	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	309	309
From Hospitals to homes	...	...	*463	1,087	245	110	212	300	125	136	2,678
Total Fever Patients ...	356	1,472	2,196	3,416	1,968	2,261	9,487	10,515	8,908	15,272	55,851
SMALLPOX :—											
From homes to Hospitals and Wharves)	624	562	348	6,099	6,091	125	62	64	5	26	14,006
From Hospitals to Wharves ... )	...	...	...	3,152	1,573	23	49	62	5	...	4,864
From Hospitals and Wharves to homes )	...	...	...	4,324	5,934	69	18	13	...	...	10,358
Total Smallpox Patients	624	562	348	13,575	13,598	217	129	139	10	26	29,228
Conveyance of Patients to other places than Managers' Hospitals )	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	125	130
Grand Totals ...	980	2,034	2,544	16,991	15,566	2,478	9,616	10,655	8,922	15,423	85,209

* Includes some Smallpox Cases.

N.B.—(1) The Eastern Ambulance Station commenced work on the 14th July, 1881, at London Fields; the South-Eastern Station on the 1st October, 1883; and the Western Station on the 9th July, 1884.

(2) Section 6 of the "Poor Law Act, 1889," which authorises the use of the Managers' Ambulances for the general conveyance of the infectious sick, was not adopted until the 30th November, 1889.

APPENDIX B.—LAND AMBULANCE SERVICE—(continued).

Return of Work for the Twelve Months ended 31st December, 1890.

PARTICULARS OF WORK.	Number of Journeys.	MILES RUN.				
		By Horses.				By Vehicles.
		1	2	3	4	
REMOVALS FROM HOME—						
Fever Patients to London } Hospitals }	7,435	61,905	730	...	...	62,635
Smallpox Patients to London } Hospitals }	29	244	33	...	...	277
Non-Smallpox Patients returned } home }	28	276	15	...	...	291
Other Patients returned home ...	39	334	18	...	...	352
Patients sent for, but for various } causes not removed }	66	461	...	...	...	461
Patients' friends taken from } Hospital to home }	2	11	...	...	...	11
TRANSFERS BETWEEN HOSPITALS—						
Fever Convalescents to } Northern Hospital }	520	490	10,883	367	1,635	13,375
Fever Convalescents to Gore } Farm Hospital }	50	...	1,116	48	765	1,929
Fever Convalescents to other } Hospitals }	86	704	813	...	...	1,517
Smallpox Patients to Wharves	22	110	...	...	...	110
RECOVERED PATIENTS TAKEN HOME—						
From Hospitals:—Fever ...	120	983	72	...	...	1,055
From Wharves:—Smallpox...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Service Requirements	125	940	97	...	5	1,035*
Conveyance of Ambulance } Committee }	1	...	3	...	...	3
CONVEYANCE OF HOSPITAL STORES—						
Fever	1	10	...	...	...	10
Smallpox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
CONVEYANCE OF PATIENTS TO OTHER PLACES THAN MANAGERS' HOSPITALS						
	8,524	66,468	13,780	415	2,405	83,061
	120	975	387	...	...	1,362
Totals for 1890	8,644	67,443	14,167	415	2,405	84,423
Totals for 1889	5,594	40,957	6,276	232	881	48,346
Totals for 1888	5,550	34,842	12,767	...	1,910	49,519
Totals for 1887	6,507	51,894	5,223	...	1,009	58,126
Totals for 1886	2,073	13,578	1,980	...	...	15,558
Grand Totals	28,368	208,714	40,413	647	6,205	255,972

* Including half journey by vehicle lent to Smallpox Hospitals Committee.

APPENDIX C.—RIVER SERVICE.

Number of Patients, Visitors, Staff, &c., conveyed to and from the Hospital Ships during the year 1890.

MONTH.	Patients conveyed to Hospital Ships.	Recovered cases conveyed from Hospital Ships.	Visitors conveyed to and from Hospital Ships (including Managers).	Staff, &c., conveyed to and from Hospital Ships.	Totals.
January	2	...	5	44	51
February	3	1	2	30	36
March	7	5	1	59	72
April	4	8	...	22	34
May	4	3	7	43	57
June	3	6	22	20	51
July ... ..	...	1	...	15	16
August	1	...	...	13	14
September	1	1	...	17	19
October ... ..	...	...	...	19	19
November	1	...	...	34	35
December ... ..	...	...	1	23	24
Totals for year 1890	26	25	38	339	428
Totals for 1889	5	4	51	445	505
Totals for 1888	62	63	246	476	847
Totals for 1887	54	45	395	478	972
Totals for 1886	130	145	458	*3,929	4,662
Totals for 1885	5,468	5,809	†	†	11,277
Totals for 1884	5,592	4,267	†	†	9,859
Grand Totals... ..	11,337	10,358	1,188	5,667	28,550

STEAMERS.

STEAMER.	Fires alight.		Under Steam.		Under Way.		Coal consumed.		Number of days when under steam.	Distance run. Miles.
	Hours.	Mins.	Hours.	Mins.	Hours.	Mins.	Tons.	Cwt.		
"Red Cross"	219	5	138	15	70	28	21	0	32	734
"Maltese Cross"	323	40	211	5	111	2	67	10	48	1,159
"Albert Victor"	170	35	121	30	67	17	27	10	26	726
"Swallow"	369	40	247	20	164	25	12	15	47	1,390
Totals	1,083	0	718	10	413	12	128	15	153	4,009

Quantity of Stores, Parcels, &c., conveyed to and from the Hospital Ships.

Number, 1,688. Weight, 63 tons, 4 cwt.

* Included in this number is the number of Contractors' workmen who were engaged on building and other work in connection with the Hospital Ships, and who were conveyed to and from Long Reach each week.

† These figures were not given in the Committee's Annual Report for 1884 and 1885.

APPENDIX D.—AMBULANCE SERVICE.

Removal of Persons suffering from Infectious Diseases.

1. Apply on Week Days between 8 a.m. and 8 p.m., } To the Chief } Postal Address: Norfolk House, Norfolk Street,
Offices: } Strand, W.C.
} } Telegraphic Address: Asylums Board, London.
} } Telephone Number, 2587.

N.B.—Applications in the latter part of the day must be dispatched in time to reach the Offices before 8 p.m.

- At Night, between 8 p.m. and 8 a.m., and on Sundays, Christmas Day, and Good Friday. } To the } Eastern Ambulance Station, Brooksby's Walk,
Ambulance } Homerton, N.E.
Stations: } South Eastern Ambulance Station, New Cross
} } Road (near Old Kent Road Railway Station),
} } S.E.
} } Western Ambulance Station, Seagrave Road,
} } Fulham, S.W.

2. REMOVAL TO THE BOARD'S HOSPITALS.

- (a) Only persons suffering from Smallpox, Fevers, or Diphtheria are admitted into the Board's Hospitals.
(b) Every application must state the name, age, and full address of the patient, from what disease suffering, and in cases of fever the particular kind of fever; and also the name of the person making the application.
(c) Unless a Medical Certificate be handed to the Ambulance Nurse the patient will not be removed.
(d) Patients should leave all valuables, money, &c., and all outside clothing at home, should wear body linen only, and be wrapped in the blankets provided for the purpose.
(e) The Ambulance Nurse will leave, at the house from which the patient is removed, a notice stating the Hospital to which the patient is to be taken, and a copy of the regulations as to visiting, &c.

3. CONVEYANCE TO OTHER PLACES.

- (a) Persons suffering from any Dangerous Infectious Disorder may be conveyed by Ambulance to places other than the Board's Hospitals.
N.B.—Dangerous Infectious Disorders include the following: Smallpox, Cholera, Diphtheria, Membraneous Croup, Erysipelas, Scarlatina or Scarlet Fever, Typhus, Typhoid, Enteric, Relapsing, Continued, and Puerperal Fevers, and Measles.
(b) Every application for an Ambulance must state:—
(i.) Name, sex, and age of patient.
(ii.) Description of disease, and in the case of fever, the particular kind of fever.
(iii.) Full address from which the patient is to be conveyed.
(iv.) Full address to which the patient is to be conveyed.
(c) The patient must be provided with a Medical Certificate of the nature of the disease, to be handed to the Driver of the Ambulance.
(d) The charge for the hire of the Ambulance, including (when the patient is over ten years of age) the services of a male attendant, is 5s. This amount must be paid to the Driver, who will give an official receipt for the same.
(e) One person only will be allowed to accompany the patient, and such person may be conveyed back to the place from which the patient was conveyed. If desired, a nurse will be supplied at an additional charge of 2s. 6d. for her services.
(f) The Ambulances may be sent outside the Metropolitan district only by special sanction of the Ambulance Committee or of the Clerk to the Board, and in such cases an extra charge will be made of 1s. for every mile outside the Metropolitan area.

4. The Drivers of the Board's Ambulances are not allowed to loiter on their journeys or to stop for refreshments, on pain of instant dismissal. It is particularly requested that any breach of this regulation, or any neglect or incivility on the part of the Drivers, Nurses, or Attendants may be immediately reported to the undersigned.

The Servants of the Board are forbidden to accept any gratuities or refreshments.

By Order, T. DUNCOMBE MANN,
Clerk to the Board.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1890 OF THE COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT OF THE TRAINING SHIP "EXMOUTH."

January, 1891.

*To the Managers of the
Metropolitan Asylum District.*

The Committee for the Training Ship "Exmouth" beg to submit the 15th Annual Report (for 1890) of the Captain-Superintendent, in which is included a Report by the Chaplain, the Rev. Canon Whittington.

On reference to the statistics, it will be seen that during the year 290 boys were admitted, 326 were discharged, and 1 died.

Of those discharged, 108 entered the Royal Navy, as against 104 in the year 1889; 134 entered the Mercantile Marine, as against 171; 48 entered the Army as musicians, as against 56; while 36 were returned to their respective Parishes and Unions, leaving 489 under training on the 31st December last.

The net expenditure incurred during the twelve months ended at Michaelmas last, excluding "works of a special character," was £18,525 13s. 11d., as against £18,886 17s. 4d. for the previous twelve months. Of this amount the charge made upon the several Parishes and Unions for the maintenance and clothing of the boys during the half-years ended at Lady-day and Michaelmas, 1890, was at the rate of 10½d. and 10d. per head per day, as against 9½d. and 9½d. for the corresponding periods of 1889.

The total cost of the maintenance and clothing, &c., of the boys (exclusive of the repayment, with interest, of the amount raised on loan) is shown in the following statement, viz. :—

ITEMS.	Half-year ended Lady-day, 1890.	Half-year ended Michaelmas, 1890.
	s. d.	s. d.
Provisions, Necessaries, and Clothing	0 10 $\frac{1}{32}$	0 10
Warming, Cleansing, Lighting, and Water	0 1 $\frac{24}{32}$	0 1 $\frac{23}{32}$
Officers' Salaries, Rations, and Uniforms	0 6 $\frac{24}{32}$	0 6 $\frac{18}{32}$
Furniture and Repairs, Rates and Taxes, and Sundries	0 4 $\frac{6}{32}$	0 3 $\frac{21}{32}$
Total Daily Cost per Boy	1 11 $\frac{6}{32}$	1 9 $\frac{30}{32}$

In addition to the above, a sum of £1,276 14s. 3d. was expended in

providing outfits for boys going to sea, including their travelling expenses, the daily cost being nearly 3½d. per boy, as against 3¼d. in the year 1889.

The following is a copy of the entry made in the visiting book by H. M. Inspector of Poor Law Schools (Mr. Wyndham Holgate), upon the occasion of his annual inspection of the School in April:—

April 1st, 2nd, and 3rd, 1890.

I inspected the Ship for school work. Notwithstanding a heavy outbreak of Influenza, the want of electric light for many weeks, and the changes in the School staff, I am well satisfied with the general efficiency of the boys in elementary subjects, and in scripture and religious knowledge. I think that the New Code will enable all Teachers, who really enter into their duty, to produce more thorough and practical results in future than the mechanical requirements of previous codes have hitherto permitted.

I am glad to notice that the passed out boys well maintain their position both in accuracy and intelligence. All the boys sing well; order and tone are very creditable. Dumb-bell, club, and cutlass drill are progressing satisfactorily.

The subject of the after career of "Exmouth" boys, to whom no alternative is left but employment in the merchant service, was prominently brought to the notice of the Managers in March by a letter from the Guardians of St. Leonard, Shore-ditch.

A long report on the subject was submitted to and adopted by the Managers in May (see Board Minutes, vol. xxiv., p. 135).

The question of the provision of a new horizontal boiler in place of the condemned vertical one, which was under the consideration of the Committee at the date of their last annual report, was settled by the Managers in July, when the tender of Messrs. Fraser & Fraser, of Bromley-by-Bow, E., for such new boiler was accepted. The work is proceeding.

The agreement under which Seabrooke's wharf had for many years been used to facilitate the conveyance of water and stores on board having expired at Michaelmas, the Managers subsequently decided to continue the user of such wharf at a rental of £20 per annum, subject to six months' notice on either side being given to terminate the arrangement at one of the usual quarter days.

In October the Committee brought to the notice of the Managers, with a view of obtaining their opinion on the matter, the large number of vacancies

for boys on board. These vacancies had existed for many months, notwithstanding the issue of circular letters to the several Metropolitan Boards of Guardians and the Committees of Management of the District Schools, and the exercise of personal influence on the members of such Boards and Committees. The Committee reported that they had considered the expediency of admitting boys to the "Exmouth" from country Unions, and recommended that application be made to the Local Government Board for authority to admit a limited number of boys from other than Metropolitan Unions upon terms and regulations to be hereafter settled.

After discussion at the Board meeting on the 18th October, the further consideration of the matter was deferred for six months.

At the close of the year there were 111 vacancies—a greater number than in October. During the whole time the "Exmouth" has been established as a Training Ship there has never been so large a number of vacancies at the end of any one year, and as there is no indication of an increase in the number under training, it would seem that some alteration in the regulation restricting the Ship to Metropolitan pauper boys is imperatively needed if the cost of the training per boy is to be kept within reasonable limits.

In December the Committee reported the result of further communication with the Solicitors to the Freeholder of Sherfield House and Grounds at Grays (used as an infirmary and playground in connection with the "Exmouth"), and recommended the Managers to accept the offer of the Freeholder to grant a reversionary lease of the property upon terms set forth in the Committee's Report (see vol. xxiv., p. 627). The offer was accepted, and the arrangement has received the sanction of the Local Government Board.

The Rev. G. A. M. How ceased to be a member of the Committee in March, thus enabling Admiral Adeane to join the Committee.

The Committee have to again thank the following gentlemen for their generosity in giving prizes for five of the boys:—

Sir E. H. Galsworthy, J.P., D.L.
Mr. J. M. Goodall.
„ R. Strong, J.P.

Mr. Taylor.
„ Walkley.

The prizes consisted of four watches and a silver medal, and their distribution is referred to in the Captain-Superintendent's Report.

To Mr. Henry Halsey the Committee likewise tender their hearty thanks for his repeated gift of six watches.

For the services rendered by the Captain-Superintendent and the Officers in the efficient discharge of their various duties, the Committee desire to again express their high appreciation.

(Signed) R. STRONG, *Chairman.*

P.S.—According to the Mercantile Marine Navy List, published by the Registrar-General of Seamen, the number of boys entered into the Royal Navy from the “Exmouth” during 1890 was 108, whilst the aggregate number of similar entries from all the other Training Ships in the United Kingdom was 112

TRAINING SHIP "EXMOUTH."

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CAPTAIN.SUPERINTENDENT
FOR THE YEAR 1890.

1st January, 1891.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit my Fifteenth Annual Report, which, with a glance at the table hereunder, will show that we are well up to the average during this year in the number of boys placed out in the world, after a careful training, to get their own living.

I am glad to report only one death this year.

BOYS ADMITTED AND DISCHARGED.																
	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	Total.
Boys admitted	194	494	188	210	289	226	340	358	326	267	374	241	301	329	290	4,427
Boys discharged to Royal Navy	1	6	1	8	72	85	155	141	95	128	114	95	87	104	108	1,200
Boys discharged to Mercantile Marine, of whom 34 were enrolled in the 3rd Class Royal Naval Reserve	53	19	126	115	105	107	109	96	106	91	107	93	141	171	134	1,573
Boys discharged to Army as Musicians	9	11	9	31	17	27	46	74	61	43	55	36	18	56	48	541
Boys discharged to situations, 3 of whom subsequently went to sea	1	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Boys discharged to their respective Unions, for various reasons, by order of the Boards of Guardians of the Unions and Parishes	21	23	47	30	61	43	27	33	52	39	49	44	45	44	36	594
Boys died ... ..	...	...	2	1	...	4	1	...	2	2	5	1	2	1	1	22
Boys discharged ...	85	59	187	185	258	266	338	344	318	303	330	269	293	376	327	3,938
Total number of boys discharged												3,938				
Remaining under training, 31st December, 1890												489				
Total												4,427				

The number of boys discharged during the last 11 years averages 311 per annum.

The following table shows the number admitted from each of the Metropolitan Unions and Parishes during the year 1890, also during the whole time the Ship has been established, viz. :—

Year ending 31st December, 1890.	NAMES OF UNIONS AND PARISHES.	From 25th March, 1876, to 31st Dec., 1890.
9	City of London	78
22	Fulham	78
22	Greenwich	274
6	Hackney	125
1	Holborn	101
23	Lewisham	390
12	Mile End	118
14	Poplar	255
4	St. George's-in-the-East	77
12	St. George's Union	156
...	St. Giles, Bloomsbury	21
11	St. Giles, Camberwell	228
1	St. John, Hampstead	21
3	St. Leonard, Shoreditch	129
2	St. Luke, Chelsea	110
13	St. Mary, Islington	158
3	St. Mary, Kensington	124
17	St. Mary, Lambeth	255
11	St. Marylebone	389
3	St. Mary, Paddington	90
3	St. Matthew, Bethnal Green	111
10	St. Olave's	204
13	St. Pancras	190
38	St. Saviour's	206
3	Stepney	74
...	Strand	12
6	Wandsworth and Clapham	98
...	Westminster	33
11	Whitechapel	111
17	Woolwich	199
Total, 290		
	Chichester	1
	Croydon	2
	Dorking	1
	Ecclesall	1
	Epping	1
	Eton	1
	Horsham	3
	Tonbridge	1
	Wilton	1
	Total	4,427

These boys were in the Establishment when the Metropolitan Asylums Board took it over from the Managers of the Forest Gate District Schools.

Of the 2,773 boys discharged to sea service from 25th March, 1876, to 31st December, 1890—

1,200 entered the Royal Navy.

765 went into vessels in Baltic and coasting trade, and other short voyages, such as the Mediterranean, &c.

261 went into ships trading to North and South America.

99 into ships in the West India trade.

90 to the East Indies, China, Japan, &c.

262 to the Australian Colonies.

96 to Africa, Cape, and Mauritius.

2,773

The positions the above 2,773 boys occupied on board the ships in which they first went to sea were as follows, viz. :—

1,200 entered the Royal Navy as boys.

335 shipped as ordinary seamen in the Mercantile Marine.

1,010 shipped as deck or cabin boys do.

102 shipped as apprentices do.

126 shipped as assistant stewards and cooks do.

2,773

The 541 boys discharged to the Army since the 25th March, 1876, joined the undermentioned Regiments as bandboys, viz. :—

3 to the 7th Dragoon Guards.	11 to the South Wales Borderers.
1 „ 3rd Hussars	5 „ King's Own Scottish Borderers.
1 „ 4th Hussars.	4 „ Scottish Rifles.
1 „ 11th Hussars.	7 „ Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.
9 „ 20th Hussars.	2 „ Gloucester Regiment.
2 „ 21st Hussars.	4 „ Worcestershire Regiment.
2 „ 5th Lancers.	4 „ East Lancashire Regiment.
12 „ Royal Artillery.	3 „ Duke of Cornwall's Lt. Infantry.
1 „ Royal Horse Artillery.	10 „ Royal Sussex Regiment.
1 „ Royal Engineers.	5 „ Dorsetshire Regiment.
8 „ Grenadier Guards.	5 „ South Lancashire Regiment.
4 „ Coldstream Guards.	20 „ Welsh Regiment.
1 „ Scots Guards.	1 „ Royal Highlanders.
1 „ Royal Marine Light Infantry	10 „ Oxfordshire Light Infantry.
8 „ Yorkshire Regiment.	17 „ Essex Regiment.
1 „ Lancaster Fusiliers.	21 „ Derbyshire Regiment.
19 „ Royal Scots Fusiliers.	5 „ Loyal North Lancashire Regiment.
8 „ Cheshire Regiment.	7 „ Northamptonshire Regiment.

4 to the Berkshire Regiment.	22 to the King's Royal Rifles.
3 „ Yorkshire Light Infantry.	2 „ Wiltshire Regiment.
39 „ Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment).	8 „ Manchester Regiment.
5 „ Royal West Surrey Regiment.	7 „ York and Lancaster Regiment.
8 „ East Kent Regiment.	11 „ Durham Light Infantry.
6 „ Northumberland Fusiliers.	5 „ Highland Light Infantry.
3 „ King's Liverpool Regiment.	2 „ Seaforth Highlanders.
14 „ Royal Warwickshire Regiment.	7 „ Gordon Highlanders.
15 „ Royal Fusiliers (City of London)	10 „ Royal Irish Rifles.
3 „ Lincolnshire Regiment.	3 „ Royal Irish Fusiliers.
2 „ Devonshire Regiment.	19 „ Connaught Rangers.
19 „ Suffolk Regiment.	19 „ Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.
19 „ Somersetshire Light Infantry.	15 „ Rifle Brigade.
3 „ West Yorkshire Regiment.	4 „ Leinster Regiment.
1 „ East Yorkshire Regiment.	20 „ Royal Dublin Fusiliers.
1 „ Leicestershire Regiment.	1 „ Army Hospital Corps.
8 „ Shropshire Light Infantry.	
8 „ Middlesex Regiment.	541 Total.

SEAMANSHIP.

This branch of instruction has naturally occupied most of the boys' time. On all favourable occasions, drill aloft, which includes bending, loosing, reefing, shortening, and furling sails, sending up and down topgallant masts and yards, has been actively carried out. In rowing and sailing, every advantage has been taken of the fine weather to give the boys a thorough knowledge of the management of boats.

The Rigger's class has been constantly employed in repairing all sails, rigging, and ratlines. Under the care and direction of the Sailmaker they have assisted in making new sails, as well as repairing and using up the old ones for various purposes. For the new work over 1,300 yards of canvas and 80 fathom of rope of different sizes have been used.

Instruction in signalling is still carried on with most satisfactory results. Communication with the brigantine and with boats when away from the ship is easily maintained by the recognised codes of signals by flags, semaphores, flashing lights, and bugles.

During the winter months, instruction by means of models forms the chief method of imparting information, more especially during the evenings. The number of promotions from one class to another will be seen below :—

From 5th or lowest Class to 4th Class	...	291
„ 4th „ 3rd	...	227
„ 3rd „ 2nd	...	267
„ 2nd „ 1st	...	244
„ 1st „ Fit for Sea (Riggers)		181
		<hr/> 1,212

BRIGANTINE.

As in previous years, the Brigantine has been kept cruising with the bigger boys, amongst whom this practical training is as popular as ever.

In addition to cruising on the Thames and its estuaries, two trips were made to Devonport, where, as on former occasions, the movements of the vessel with her youthful crew were closely scrutinised by the naval authorities.

After cruising for some days in Hamoaze, the Brigantine and boys were inspected by Captain Harris, R.N., Inspecting Captain of Boys' Naval Training Ships, with the result that a number of the crew were recommended by him to the Admiralty for special entry, although under the regulation standard for height and chest measurement.

The first of the Brigantine's trips extended from April 24th to June 1st, and the second from July 17th to August 15th, with the result that during the two trips 49 boys were entered into the Royal Navy, where their education and training is continued to an extent but little known to the public, and where they are well paid and provided for until they are thirty years of age at least.

While at Devonport the Brigantine is allowed the privilege of using the naval moorings, and fresh water is supplied and delivered on board as required by order of the Port Admiral. The boys had the run of the "Impregnable's" recreation field, and were kindly treated on board the ship, where some of them gave a gymnastic exhibition, to the gratification of the large ship's company.

Such trips awaken the boys' intelligence and develop their physical powers, while the spirit of emulation is encouraged by their successfully working the Brigantine before the large number of boys in the Naval Training Ships in Hamoaze, where no other vessel of the Brigantine class cruises. All this induces the boys to volunteer for the naval service, in which their entry is greatly facilitated by the impression they make while in the vessel at Devonport.

While at this great naval port the Brigantine was frequently visited by large numbers of fine young fellows, formerly "Exmouth" boys, who are now doing well in the service with which this establishment has such a valuable connection.

GUNNERY.

Out of the large number of boys discharged during the past twelve months, 249 have been under instruction with rifle, cutlass, and gun drill. They were discharged from the following classes:—

Leading Gunners	...	...	...	...	58
1st class	„	...	...	...	138
2nd	„	„	...	...	38
3rd	„	„	...	...	15
Total	...	...	...	...	<u>249</u>

Some of the boys that have visited the ship since joining the Royal Navy have told us that the Gunnery instructions they receive on board here give them a great advantage over other boys in the Royal Naval Training Ships.

GYMNASTICS.

The following figures will show the proficiency on the 1st January, 1890, and the number trained, discharged, and remaining on the 31st December, 1890:—

In Special Gymnastic Class, January 1st, 1890...	...	75
In 1st	„	376
Under Training	„	76
		<u>527</u>
In Special Gymnastic Class, December 31st, 1890	...	25
1st	„	56
2nd	„	149
3rd	„	243
4th	„	16
Total	...	<u>489</u>

Certificates issued during the year ending December 31st, 1890:—

From 4th Class to 3rd Class	...	290
3rd	„	326
2nd	„	245
1st	„	109
Total	...	<u>970</u>

ANNUAL GYMNASTIC COMPETITION.

On the 7th June, the usual annual competition took place for the very handsome gift by Mr. J. Goodall of a Silver Watch and for the five money prizes allowed by the Ship Committee.

These prizes were as usual keenly competed for by the following 24 boys, the "Goodall" prize falling to Buttery 3647, who was closely followed by Bevan, Raymond, Hill, McCormack, and Clifford. The competition was watched with the greatest interest by the whole ship's company.

COMPETITION FOR GYMNASTIC PRIZES, 7TH JUNE, 1890.

No. on Ship's Books.	NAME.	No. on Watch Bill.	UNION OR PARISH.	No. of marks obtained.	PRIZES.	DESTINATION
3647	H. Buttery ...	541	Lambeth ...	70	1st Prize, Silver Watch (Given by Mr. J. Goodall.)	M. Marine.
3504	H. Bevan ...	557	St. Saviour's	69	2nd Prize, 15s.	M. Marine.
3734	W. Raymond ...	87	Greenwich ..	68	3rd ,, 10s.	Royal Navy.
3639	J. Hill ...	431	Lambeth ...	65	4th ,, 7s. 6d.	M. Marine.
3808	T. McCormack	65	Fulham... ..	63	5th ,, 5s.	Royal Navy.
3661	J. Clifford ...	437	St. Marylebone	59	6th ,, 2s. 6d.	M. Marine.
3897	J. Phillips ...	53	Greenwich ..	59	... ..	Still on board
4056	J. Davis ...	426	City of London	58	... ..	Still on board
3619	A. Powell ...	223	Paddington ..	53	... ..	M. Marine.
3981	F. Cox ...	278	Strand	52	... ..	Still on board
3671	H. Sturman ...	417	Lewisham ..	52	... ..	Still on board
3630	G. Baker ...	4	St. Saviour's	51	... ..	Still on board
3567	F. Garland ...	383	Hackney ...	51	... ..	Still on board
4072	J. Marshall ..	70	Camberwell ..	50	... ..	Still on board
3592	A. Garland ..	588	Hackney ...	50	... ..	Still on board
3805	W. Gooch... ..	562	Poplar	50	... ..	Still on board
3892	W. Hicks ...	59	Shoreditch ...	49	... ..	Still on board
4026	R. Phillips ...	40	Greenwich ..	46	... ..	Still on board
3768	W. Angle... ..	249	Lewisham ...	39	... ..	M. Marine.
3584	A. Nicholas ...	29	Hackney ...	37	... ..	M. Marine.
3868	G. Sumners ...	586	Hackney ...	36	... ..	Still on board
3582	C. Lewis ...	574	Lewisham ...	35	... ..	M. Marine.
4003	A. Woodcock ...	577	Wandsworth	34	... ..	Still on board
3769	J. Metcalf... ..	201	St. Pancras ...	32	... ..	M. Marine.

1st Prize, Silver Watch, presented by Mr. J. Goodall.

Money prizes, divided as above, allowed by the Training Ship Committee out of the interest on the legacy left to the Ship by the late Captain Brown.

SWIMMING.

The following figures show the number of boys trained during the year 1890:—

On the 1st January, 1890, boys who could not swim	...	...	30
Boys admitted during 1890 who could not swim	...	...	275
			<hr/>
	Total	...	305
Number remaining 31st December, 1890, who could not swim	...	...	21
			<hr/>
„ actually taught to swim	...	...	275
„ passed into 4th Class	...	...	290
„ „ 3rd „	...	...	234
„ „ 2nd „	...	...	128
„ „ 1st „	...	...	117
„ „ Special	...	...	148
			<hr/>
	Total number of Certificates issued	...	1,192
			<hr/> <hr/>

The following table will show the number of boys in the swimming classes on 31st December, 1889, and 31st December, 1890:—

	1889.	1890.
In the 5th Class	19	30
„ 4th „	37	22
„ 3rd „	88	171
„ 2nd „	114	58
„ 1st „	66	28
„ Special	192	189
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	527	489
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

It should be noted that the 21 lads in the 5th Class were lads who had been admitted on board the Ship during the months of November and December, 1890.

SWIMMING COMPETITION.

The Winner of the 1st Prize was in the water 1 hours 47 minutes.

No. on Ship's Books.	NAME.	No. on Watch Bill.	UNION OR PARISH.	Lengths	DISTANCES.	DESTINATION.
3547	Poole... ..	239	Wandsworth.....	180	3600 yds. = 2 miles and 80 yds.	M. Marine.
4152	Bexley	63	Fulham..... ..	172	3440 ,, = $1\frac{3}{4}$,, ,, 360 ,,	Royal Navy.
3822	Druce	207	St. Marylebone	170	3400 ,, = $1\frac{3}{4}$,, ,, 320 ,,	Still on board.
3628	Allcock	458	St. Olave's ...	132	2640 ,, = $1\frac{1}{2}$,, ,, ...	M. Marine.
3679	Jewell	341	St. Olave's ...	132	2640 ,, = $1\frac{1}{2}$,, ,, ...	Royal Navy.
3920	Wills	149	Mile End	126	2520 ,, = $1\frac{1}{4}$,, ,, 320 ,,	Still on board.
3554	Elford	237	Camberwell ...	122	2440 ,, = $1\frac{1}{4}$,, ,, 240 ,,	M. Marine.
3956	Chamberlain	204	Wandsworth ...	107	2140 ,, = 1 ,, ,, 300 ,,	Still on board.
3786	Sullivan	502	St. Marylebone	102	2040 ,, = 1 ,, ,, 280 ,,	Army.
3697	Carpenter... ..	339	Lewisham	94	1880 ,, = 1 ,, ,, 120 ,,	Discharged to friends
3661	Clifford	437	St. Marylebone	92	1840 ,, = 1 ,, ,, 80 ,,	M. Marine.
3357	Wilkins.....	530	Lambeth	88	1760 ,, = 1 ,, ,, ...	Royal Navy.
4077	Tilton	134	Camberwell ...	74	1480 ,, = $\frac{3}{4}$,, ,, 160 ,,	Still on board
4030	Ellis	538	St. Marylebone	68	1360 ,, = $\frac{3}{4}$,, ,, 40 ,,	Army.
4122	Gaiter	91	St. Olave's ...	64	1280 ,, = $\frac{1}{2}$,, ,, 400 ,,	Royal Navy.
3504	Revan	557	St. Saviour's ...	62	1240 ,, = $\frac{1}{2}$,, ,, 360 ,,	M. Marine.
3649	Lovejoy	436	Wandsworth ...	61	1220 ,, = $\frac{1}{2}$,, ,, 340 ,,	M. Marine.
3734	Raymond	87	Greenwich	59	1180 ,, = $\frac{1}{2}$,, ,, 300 ,,	Royal Navy.
3823	Matthews	135	St. Marylebone	50	1000 ,, = $\frac{1}{2}$,, ,, 120 ,,	Still on board.

Prizes.

Bexley (63)	1st Prize, Silver Watch, presented by Mr. E. Renton.	
Poole (239)... ..	2nd ,, Silver Medal, presented by Mr. Taylor.	
Druce (207)	3rd ,, 15s. 0d.	} Allowed by Committee.
Allcock	4th ,, 10s. 0d.	
Jewell (341)	5th ,, 7s. 6d.	
Wills (149)... ..	6th ,, 5s. 0d.	
Elford (237)	7th ,, 2s. 6d.	

Poole, who swam the greatest distance, was awarded the 2nd Prize, because he won the Silver Watch in 1888, and it was clearly understood by him before the Competition that if he was first he was to take the Second Prize.

SCHOOL.

As will be seen by the following quotations from the report of H.M. Inspector, Wyndham Holgate, Esq., "school instruction has been well maintained," and that "notwithstanding a heavy outbreak of influenza, the want of electric light for many weeks, and three changes in the school staff," the inspector is "well satisfied with the boys in elementary subjects

and in Scripture and religious knowledge," and is "glad to notice that the passed-out boys well maintained their position, both in accuracy and intelligence."

Mr. Holgate adds in his Report that "all the boys sing well." This is probably due to the extensive use of the "Exmouth" Boys' Song Book, which is a constant source of pleasure and instruction.

The school staff has worked well. Unfortunately the long and serious illness of Assistant-Schoolmaster Sherlock, who has since died, has deprived us of the services of our organist for some weeks; his classes have also suffered greatly in respect of their school work.

Educational lectures, with the aid of the magic lantern, have been given by the head schoolmaster, the subjects, comprising geographical sketches of the British Possessions and historical events from English history, retaining the boys' attention throughout the course.

The Library books are in constant use, and necessarily require occasional rebinding and renewal.

MUSIC.

Thirty-three band boys were sent into the Royal Navy and 48 into the Army, and on pages 151 and 152 will be seen the names of the regiments in which no less than 541 of our boys are serving.

The performances of our band on board very much add to the cheerfulness of the ship's company, particularly on Wednesday and Saturday evenings, and on these occasions some very creditable dancing can be seen.

CARPENTERING.

I have again to draw your attention to the wear and tear of the ship's decks. The poop is getting very thin, and is now in want of repair, either by doubling it in plank, by laying cement, or placing tar paving over it; either of the latter plans would make the deck last much longer, but I am of opinion that doubling it with a 2½ in. plank would be altogether the best course. The boats, from the incessant use and drill, require and receive a large number of repairs during the year, and our two carpenters, supplemented occasionally by a hired man, have *all* their work to do in patching bad places, repairing boats, and keeping pumps in order.

TAILORING.

Each boy, on his admission, is sent into the Tailor's shop until he obtains a certificate that he can use a needle, and thoroughly repair his clothes, which he is most carefully taught to do by the Master Tailor.

Work done in Tailor's shop during the year ending 1890:—

570 Serge Frocks looped and buttoned.	12 Distinguishing Shoulder Belts made.
450 Serge Frocks altered.	17 Answering Pennants made for use in Boats.
342 Gold Chevrons made.	33 Straw Hats ribboned.
12 Masthead Vane Pennants made.	15 Aprons repaired.
95 Flags repaired.	2 Harmonium Covers made.
30 Flags made for use in boats.	3 Boat Cloths repaired.
72 Flags made for use of boys learning Signals.	24 Aprons made for use of boys in Gunroom.
28 Boxing Gloves repaired.	4,150 Soap Bags made.
60 Duck Bags made for Draughts and Dominoes.	897 Eyelet Holes made in towels
60 Haversacks repaired.	270 Class Marks made.
273 Oilskins repaired.	270 Pairs of Trousers shortened.
220 Sou'westers repaired.	320 Serge Frocks watch-striped.
13 Pilot Jackets repaired.	

SHIPPING ESTABLISHMENT AT LIMEHOUSE.

The following table shows the number shipped each year from the Home at Limehouse in the Mercantile Marine. This does not include boys who are assisted to get ships for a second, third, and sometimes a fourth voyage:—

YEAR.	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	TOTAL.
No. shipped	63	107	78	81	95	93	104	91	87	92	118	148	124	1,381

The Shipping Home is also a place of call for old boys to look up old chums, make inquiries about others, and get general news of the ships.

HEALTH.

The following table is supplied by the Medical Officer, and speaks for itself:—

DISEASES.	No. of Sick admitted into Infirmary during 1890.	Percentage of Sick.	Deaths.
General Diseases—			
Febrile (Influenza)	480	58·82	...
Constitutional	50	6·12	...
Local—			
Diseases of the Respiratory System	1	·12	...
" " Circulatory "	1	·12	...
" " Digestive "	45	5·51	...
" " Nervous "	3	·36	...
" " Cutaneous "	12	1·47	...
" " Eye	16	1·93	...
" " Ear	4	·49	...
Accidental Injuries	150	18·25	1
Total	762	93·19	1

During the year 1890 the number of boys on board the "Exmouth" was 816. The health of the boys has been good; the large percentage of illness was due to the epidemic of influenza in January, 1890.

SPIRITUAL INSTRUCTION.

Training Ship "Exmouth,"

January, 1891.

DEAR SIR,

I have much pleasure in reporting that the interest and attention with which the boys have received the instruction in religious knowledge given them during the past year has been very encouraging, and I am able to say this not only from my own observation, but from the reports made to me from time to time by the Rev. F. Haslock, who, by the kind permission of the Committee, undertook my duties during my absence through illness, for which I take this opportunity of thanking him most heartily. The rendering of Divine service on board continues to improve in reverence and heartiness, and the strong interest which the chief and other schoolmasters take in training the ship's choir is a great help to this end. During the summer the choir of the ship had a day at my house, and their excellent behaviour and

good singing were much remarked on by all present. Over 100 candidates are in course of preparation for the next confirmation to be held at the end of this month or the beginning of the next by the Bishop of the Diocese. The sick in hospital, among them I regret to say our excellent Schoolmaster-Organist, Mr. Sherlock, have been regularly visited by myself and my colleagues. One funeral took place during the past year, and I was much pleased with the quiet and reverent demeanour of the funeral party and gunners.

In conclusion, Sir, I beg to thank you and all your officers, and especially the Schoolmasters, for your hearty and friendly help, and also to thank all the ship's company for the kindly welcome with which all received me on my return to duty from sick leave.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Yours very faithfully,

R. T. WHITTINGTON,
Chaplain to Training Ship "Exmouth,"
and Canon of St. Albans.

CAPTAIN BOURCHIER, R.N.,
Training Ship "Exmouth."

GENERAL REMARKS.

The conduct of the boys during the past year has been "very good."

The number of admissions of boys has, I regret to say, fallen considerably below the average.

We have done a good steady business in placing boys out suitably in the world during the year, well up to the average of past years, and a reference to the tabulated statement on page 165 will, I believe, prove this satisfactorily.

At the "General Inspection" by the Board of Managers on the 25th of June, 1890, Mr. Forwood, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty, was good enough to distribute the annual prizes and certificates to the boys according to the list (A)* appended hereto.

* The Appendices A and B not being of general interest are not included in this volume.

The annual prizes for school work were presented to the winners, after the Annual Examination by Mr. Holgate, H.M. Inspector, by Mr. Hart, one of your Committee, who said a few very suitable words to the fortunate recipients.

Mr. Halsey, who has so kindly kept up his substantial interest in the boys by giving six silver watches, one for the best boy in each of the six divisions, has again given the same number this year to commemorate the anniversary of his daughter's birthday. These were presented to the selected boys by your Chairman, Mr. Strong, whose kindly address to the fortunate receivers made them very happy.

I am grateful and thankful to be able to say that the appeal for the Boys' General and Entertainment Fund, which was instituted in 1889 by a few friends in order to defray the expenses of entertainments for the boys during the winter season of the year, has been responded to most kindly and liberally, and I cannot thank those ladies and gentlemen sufficiently for the readiness they have shown in placing me in a position to relieve somewhat the severe monotony of incessant training and drill, and so to brighten the lives of my boys.

The usual list (B)* of old boys who have left the Ship and have since written to or visited the "Exmouth" is appended.

It is very gratifying to see fine, stalwart bluejackets, who have now become men and who were little boys in the ship, come on board, and tell, among other matters, that they could not go on leave without coming to pay a visit to the "*dear old Exmouth.*"

I have very great pleasure in offering my thanks to the staff under my command for the zealous way in which they have performed their duties and helped me to carry out your wishes.

Thanking you, gentlemen, for your unvarying kindness, support, and confidence,

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) W. S. BOURCHIER,
Captain-Superintendent.

* The Appendices A and B not being of general interest are not included in this volume ; but the latter contains the names of 316 old boys who had either visited the ship or written to the Superintendent during the year 1890.

RULES AND REGULATIONS TO BE OBSERVED BY STUDENTS
ADMITTED TO MEDICAL INSTRUCTION AT THE FEVER
HOSPITALS (ASYLUMS) UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE
BOARD.

(a) GENERAL REGULATIONS.

- (1.) No student shall be admitted to study at the Asylum until he has produced at the offices of the said Board of Management evidence of his having obtained the sanction of the Medical School to which he belongs to his attendance at the Asylum.
- (2.) No student shall be admitted to study at the Asylum until the completion of the third year of his medical education, nor until he has held the offices of clinical clerk and dresser.
- (3.) The fee for each course of study at the Asylum shall be payable in advance to the Clerk to the said Board of Management. The amount of the fee shall be three guineas for the first two months, and one guinea for each subsequent period of one month, or such other amount as may from time to time be fixed by the said Board of Management with our consent.
- (4.) On payment of the prescribed fee the student shall be furnished with a card showing to what Asylum he will be attached, and containing information with regard to the times at and during which he may attend at such Asylum. A copy of the regulations made by the said Board of Management respecting disinfection, and in force for the time being, shall at the same time be given to the student.
- (5.) A register shall be kept at each Asylum in which shall be entered the name of each student admitted, the medical school to which he belongs, and the number of his attendances at the Asylum.
- (6.) The minimum duration of the course of study shall be two months; and the student shall be permitted to attend at the Asylum three days at least in each week.
- (7.) A certificate, signed by the Medical Superintendent of the Asylum attended by the student, shall be granted by the said Board of Management to the student when he shall have satisfactorily completed his course of study; provided that no such certificate shall be granted to any student who has attended for less than two days in each week during the whole period of two months.
- (8.) The student, whilst within the gates of the Asylum, shall in all respects be subject to the control of the Medical Superintendent of the Asylum, and shall strictly observe the regulations made from time to time by the said Board of Management with regard to disinfection.

- (9.) In case of any breach of discipline on the part of a student, the Medical Superintendent may suspend him from attendance at the Asylum, and shall immediately report such suspension to the Clerk to the said Board of Management, who shall report the same to the Dean of the medical school to which the student belongs. The Board of Management may remove such suspension, or they may confirm the same, in which case the student shall cease to have any right of admission to the Asylum.
- (10.) Paragraphs 3 to 9 (both inclusive) of this order shall apply to any legally-qualified medical man who may desire to attend at any of the said Asylums for purposes of medical instruction, as if he were a student; but, so far as regards any such medical man, paragraphs 5 and 9 shall be read as if there was no reference in them to the medical school to which a student belongs.

(b) RULES AS TO DISINFECTION.

- (1.) Every student will be required to wear, as long as he is within the Hospital, a suit of brown holland overalls, consisting of coat, trousers, and cap, which will be provided by the Asylums Board.
- (2.) As far as the Hospital arrangements admit, three rooms shall be set apart for the students. The first, which the student reaches on entering the Hospital (Room A), shall be a cloak room, in which he shall hang his outer clothing; the second room leading out of this (Room B), shall be a lavatory; the third (Room C), also in direct communication with the second, shall contain the Hospital suit, which the student shall put on, and then pass direct into the Hospital.

On leaving the Hospital, the student shall enter Room C* and take off his Hospital suit. Then, passing into the lavatory, he shall wash and disinfect his hands and face; after which he shall go into room A, resume his outer clothing, and at once quit the Hospital.

- (3.) Every student shall keep his hair cut short, and satisfy the Medical Superintendent that he is sufficiently protected against Smallpox by vaccination or otherwise.

N.B.—The above Rules and Regulations shall apply, so far as may be practicable, to any qualified medical man who may be desirous of attending the course of study, and who shall obtain the consent of the Medical Superintendent of the Hospital at which he may elect to study.

in case of any breach of discipline on the part of a student, the Medical Department may suspend the student's attendance at the Academy and shall immediately report such suspension to the Board of the Medical Department, who shall report the same to the Board of Management and shall advise the student's friends. The Board of Management may, at any time, if they may desire, suspend the student from the Academy and may, at any time, if they may desire, suspend the student from the Academy. In case of any breach of discipline on the part of a student, the Medical Department may suspend the student's attendance at the Academy and shall immediately report such suspension to the Board of the Medical Department, who shall report the same to the Board of Management and shall advise the student's friends. The Board of Management may, at any time, if they may desire, suspend the student from the Academy and may, at any time, if they may desire, suspend the student from the Academy.

(3) SUSPENSION FROM ACADEMY

Any student who is guilty of any act which is deemed to be a breach of discipline shall be suspended from the Academy for a period of one year. The Board of Management may, at any time, if they may desire, suspend the student from the Academy and may, at any time, if they may desire, suspend the student from the Academy.

Any student who is guilty of any act which is deemed to be a breach of discipline shall be suspended from the Academy for a period of one year. The Board of Management may, at any time, if they may desire, suspend the student from the Academy and may, at any time, if they may desire, suspend the student from the Academy. In case of any breach of discipline on the part of a student, the Medical Department may suspend the student's attendance at the Academy and shall immediately report such suspension to the Board of the Medical Department, who shall report the same to the Board of Management and shall advise the student's friends. The Board of Management may, at any time, if they may desire, suspend the student from the Academy and may, at any time, if they may desire, suspend the student from the Academy.

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Approved: _____
Secretary



