

Reports for the year 1894 of the statistical committee and the medical superintendents of the infectious hospitals and imbecile asylums, also of the ambulance and training ship "Exmouth" committees (9th year of issue) / Metropolitan Asylums Board.

Contributors

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Metropolitan Asylums Board.

REPORTS FOR THE YEAR
1894

OF THE

STATISTICAL COMMITTEE

AND THE

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE INFECTIOUS HOSPITALS
AND IMBECILE ASYLUMS,

ALSO OF THE

AMBULANCE AND TRAINING SHIP "EXMOUTH" COMMITTEES.

(9TH YEAR OF ISSUE.)

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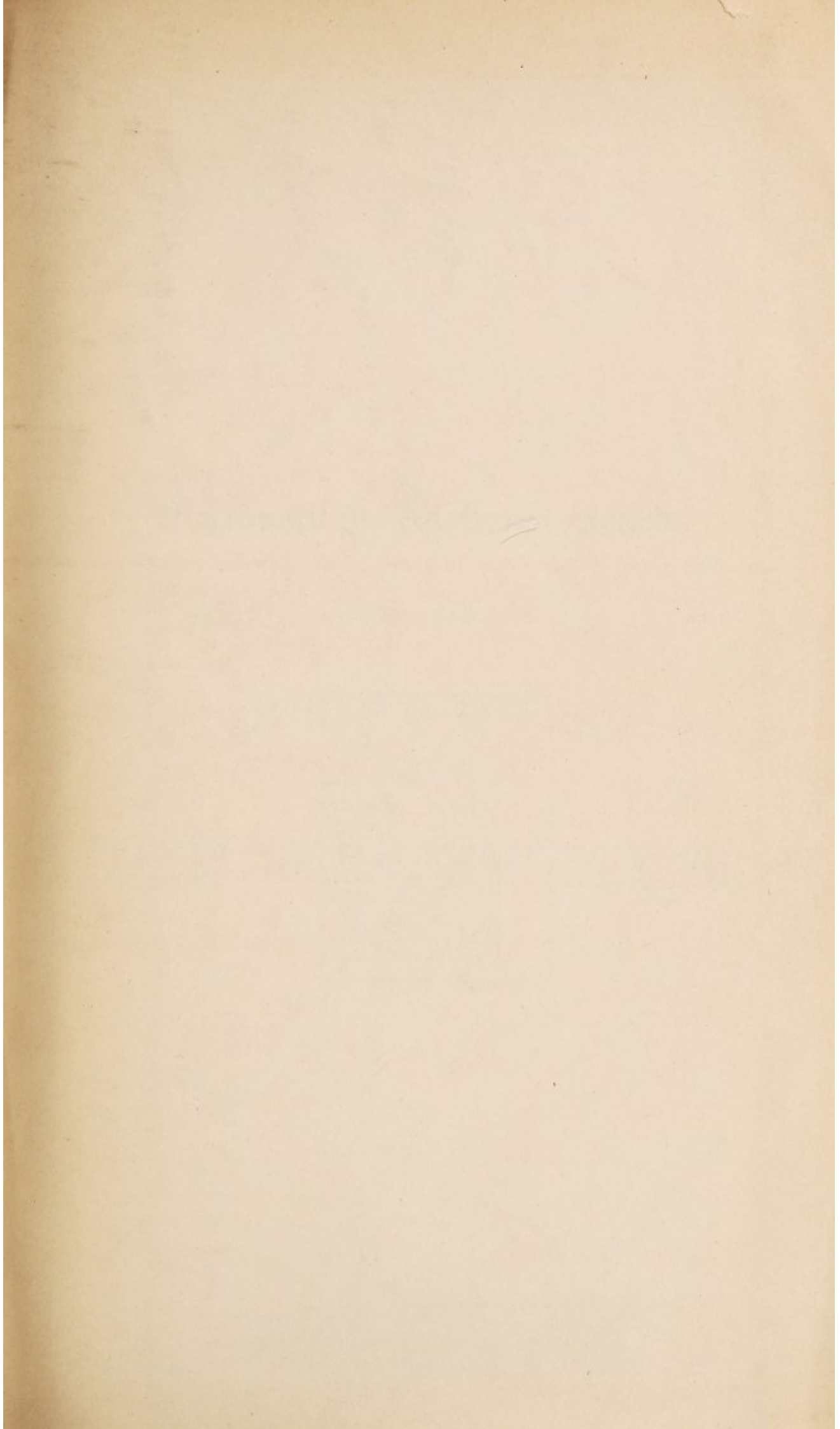
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Metropolitan Asylums Board

REPORTS

STATISTICAL COMMITTEE, &c.

1884

ERRATA IN REPORT OF LAST YEAR (*i.e.*, 1893).—In such Report in the table relating to the South-Western Hospital cases on p. 103, the figures in the col. "Females Died" should be read one line lower than printed, leaving "Under 1, nil," and "30 to 35, 1." Consequently alterations are required in the summary on p. 104, and the table on p. 30.

In the same Report the figures in Table G, p. 36, for the year 1893, should read as shown on p. 34 of this Report.

DATA IN FIGURE 10 (p. 100) -- in such reports in the table
relating to the North-Western Hospital, see on p. 100, the figure is
the col. "Number of cases" which has been thus printed.
Under "Under 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100" (consequently all numbers)
are reported in the summary on p. 101 and the table on p. 100.
In the same figure the figure is Table B, p. 101 for the year
1900, which was on page 101 of this report.

METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD.

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REPORTS FOR THE YEAR

1894

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1895.

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Metropolitan Asylums Board.

REPORT OF THE STATISTICAL COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 1894.

*The Managers of the
Metropolitan Asylum District.*

20th March, 1895.

i. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

We have the honour to submit our Report upon the work of the year 1894.

- (1.) DECREASED PREVALENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.—The several infectious diseases for which the Managers are called on to provide hospital accommodation were less prevalent during the past year than in 1893. This was particularly the case as regards scarlet fever, the notifications of which disease were about half those of the preceding year.

The notification of infectious disease became compulsory at the end of October, 1889, and the following was the total number of cases of the undermentioned diseases notified during each of the past five years:—

Disease.	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
Scarlet Fever	15,330	11,398	27,095	36,901	18,440
Diphtheria (including } Membranous Croup) }	6,420	6,412	8,346	13,694	11,190
Enteric or Typhoid Fever ...	2,877	3,372	2,465	3,663	3,360
Typhus Fever	35	27	20	22	21
Smallpox	60	114	423	2,813	1,192

Had scarlet fever been as prevalent in the past year as it was in 1893, the Managers would again have been unable to accommodate all cases of that disease for whose admission application was made. As it was, the accommodation which existed for diphtheria and enteric fever cases was insufficient; and consequently, as the Ambulance Committee

remark in their report (p. 196), much delay occurred in the removal of patients suffering from these diseases, although not to anything like the extent which occurred in 1893.

As the Managers are aware, several causes—notably the removal of legislative restrictions on the admission of patients to hospital and the introduction of compulsory notification—have in recent years induced a greatly increased proportion of persons suffering from fevers and diphtheria to seek admission to the Managers' hospitals. It is estimated that a few years ago not more than 11 per cent. of such persons were admitted. Since 1889, however, the percentage has increased considerably, as will be seen from the following figures:—

YEAR.	Percentage of Admissions on the total number notified.		
	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.
1890	42·6	14·7	17·3
1891	46·1	20·4	22·3
1892	48·3	24·1	17·4†
1893	39·4*	20·8*	14·8†
1894	62·9	32·8	15·9†

- (2.) ADDITIONAL HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.—So long ago as 1882 the Royal Commission of inquiry respecting fever and smallpox hospitals in London recommended that the Managers should provide hospital accommodation for 3,000 fever patients and 2,700 smallpox patients, or a total of 5,700 beds. At the time this recommendation was made the population of London consisted of 3,862,876 persons whereas the estimated population at the present time is 4,349,166, or an increase of 486,290. Further, it was not then contemplated that the Managers would be called upon, as they have been, to treat cases of diphtheria; nor were the restrictions that limited the admission of patients to the Managers' hospitals to persons of the pauper class then removed.

A consideration of the foregoing facts convinced the Managers that considerable additions were required to their existing hospital

* In the early part of 1893 as many as 56 per cent. of the notified cases of scarlet fever were admitted, but subsequently, owing to the accommodation in the Managers' hospitals becoming exhausted, many patients who would otherwise have been admitted remained at home until the termination of their illness, and thus the percentage for the year became reduced to 39·4, and from a similar cause the percentage of admissions of diphtheria cases fell.

† As regards enteric cases, in 1892-3-4 arrangements were made for the admission of many patients into general hospitals who, had there been room, would have entered the Managers' hospitals.

accommodation, if it were to be made sufficient to fully provide for the requirements of years in which fever and diphtheria were even only ordinarily prevalent in the Metropolis; and that as regards fever and diphtheria the number of beds at the Managers' disposal would have to be largely in excess of the number estimated by the Royal Commission.

In accordance with these views the Managers have had under consideration the nature and extent of the additional hospital accommodation to be provided upon the sites secured at Shooter's Hill, Woolwich; Hither Green, Lewisham; and The Grove, Lower Tooting; and the work required to be carried out in connection with the reconstruction and enlargement of the existing hospitals.

On the site at Shooter's Hill the erection of a hospital to be known as the Brook Hospital, and to contain about 500 beds for fever and diphtheria patients, has been commenced, and is now well advanced; and plans have been prepared and adopted for the construction of hospitals in permanent materials at Hither Green (Park Hospital), and Lower Tooting (Fountain Hospital), for about 500 beds each.

Works of reconstruction and enlargement are also in course of being carried out at all the existing hospitals of the Board.

The Managers still have under consideration the question of securing a site for the erection of a permanent convalescent fever hospital in the south of London.

When the additional accommodation above referred to shall have been provided, the Managers will possess about 5,900 beds for other than smallpox patients.

The deficiency of accommodation in the past has undoubtedly led to the spread of disease; and if in years when fever and diphtheria are only normally prevalent, the accommodation which the Managers propose to provide proves sufficient for the reception of all persons who are attacked with fever or diphtheria and who seek admission into the Managers' hospitals, there is reason to hope that the spread of such diseases may be checked.

Additional land, to the extent of about 350 acres, near the Hospital Ships at Long Reach, has been acquired as a site for an isolation hospital for smallpox patients.

- (3.) CUBIC SPACE FOR PATIENTS IN FEVER HOSPITALS.—In connection with a proposal to erect two additional double pavilions at the Northern Hospital, the Managers referred to the General Purposes Committee for consideration and report the question of what amount of cubic space should be allotted to convalescent fever patients. That Committee after

having given the matter the fullest consideration recommended that in every ward or pavilion thereafter to be erected for convalescent fever patients, there should be allowed for each patient not less than 104 square feet floor space and 8 feet lineal space in the dormitories, and 60 square feet floor space in the day room and dining room combined.

In the new hospitals which the Managers have decided to erect at Shooters Hill, Hither Green, and Lower Tooting, for the accommodation of patients in the acute stage of disease, it has been arranged that the following spaces shall be allowed per bed:—

DISEASE.	MINIMUM PER BED.		BEDS IN EACH WARD.
	Mean Lineal Wall Space.	Floor Space.	
	ft.	sq. ft.	
Scarlet Fever	12	156	20
Diphtheria or Enteric Fever...	15	195	12

- (4.) CASES OF FEVER OCCURRING IN HOUSES AFTER RETURN HOME OF DISCHARGED PATIENTS.—From time to time complaints are received of the outbreak of fever in houses after the return thereto of patients discharged from the Managers' Hospitals. The Managers have no machinery with which to make adequate investigations into these complaints. The Medical Superintendent of the hospital concerned can only answer for the condition of the patient when he authorised his discharge; but it may be remarked that the patient is only one of a number of possible causes of infection.

These cases of recurrent infection are not insignificant in number, as may be gathered from the fact that Dr. Birdwood, the Medical Superintendent of the North-Eastern Hospital, states on p. 45 that at that hospital alone,

“ on 61 occasions it was reported that a recovered patient had returned home from
 “ one of the Board's Hospitals before the outbreak of illness amongst the other
 “ members of the family or household.”

We commend to the Managers' earnest consideration Dr. Birdwood's remarks on this point on p. 46.

- (5.) DIPHTHERIA—*Bacteriological Examination*.—The Managers having become impressed with the importance of affording to their medical officers facilities for the early recognition and accurate diagnosis of diphtheria by means of bacteriological investigation, in November last

entered into a temporary and tentative arrangement with the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons to carry out such investigations. During the continuance of such arrangement the question of the establishment of a bacteriological laboratory under the control of the Managers remains in abeyance.

Anti-toxic serum treatment.—In October the Managers had brought before them the difficulties which their medical officers had experienced in obtaining supplies of serum for the anti-toxic serum treatment of diphtheria, a form of treatment to which the medical officers considered it their duty to give a fair trial, having regard to the evidence adduced as to its success from Germany, France, &c.

With the view therefore of affording their medical officers facilities for procuring the serum required in sufficient quantities and of pure quality, the Managers on the 8th December last accepted the offer of the Laboratories' Committee of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons to supply the same.

Arrangements have been made by which proper statistical evidence will be forthcoming, both as regards the bacteriological examination of cases and of the anti-toxic serum treatment.

- (6.) *ADDITIONAL ACCOMMODATION FOR IMBECILES.*—The Local Government Board having sanctioned the purchase by the Managers of the Tooting Lodge estate as a site for the proposed Asylum Infirmary, instructions have been given for the preparation of plans of the necessary buildings, and we hope that during the current year every effort will be made to proceed with the erection of the Asylum, as further accommodation for imbecile patients is urgently needed.
- (7.) *OPHTHALMIA.*—At the beginning of the past year the Managers received a letter from the Guardians of the Hackney Union suggesting the provision by the Managers of a separate institution for the reception and treatment of children from Poor Law Schools suffering from ophthalmia. The letter was referred to the General Purposes Committee for consideration and report, and that Committee, after ascertaining the views of other Boards of Guardians on the subject, recommended that the Managers should take no action at present in the matter, and the Guardians were informed accordingly.

We may add that this was not the first time that the subject of accommodating ophthalmia cases had been brought to the Managers' notice, as in October, 1880, the Authorities of the Brentford School District approached the Managers with the view of hiring the North-

Western Hospital (at that time unoccupied) for the accommodation of children suffering from this disease.

- (8.) **CASES OF MISTAKEN DIAGNOSIS.**—In the course of the year no fewer than 864 patients, or a percentage on the total admissions of 5·2, were, after admission at the fever hospitals, found not to be suffering from the diseases mentioned in the medical certificates upon which they were removed to hospital.

The largest number of cases of mistaken diagnosis admitted at any one hospital was, as in previous years, at the Eastern Hospital, where 258, or 9·8 per cent., were received.

Of the patients admitted to the hospital ships, 24 were not suffering from smallpox at the time of admission. Of this number :—

Four were mothers admitted with their infants ;

Nine were infants admitted with their mothers ;

One had no symptom of disease at the time of admission, but was sent to hospital as convalescing from smallpox ; and

Ten suffered from other diseases, a list of which is given in the report of the Medical Superintendent, on p. 111.

From these figures it appears that the actual number of mistakes in diagnosis amongst the patients admitted to hospital was 10, or only 0·8 per cent.

If, however, we consider the total number of cases certified as smallpox and removed to the wharves and medically examined there, we find that out of 1,263 cases 155, or 12·2 per cent., were in the opinion of the Managers' Medical Officers not suffering from smallpox, and were returned to their homes, with the exception of four, who were transferred to fever hospitals.

- (9.) **STAFF ILLNESS IN THE FEVER AND SMALLPOX HOSPITALS.**—On the next 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 who were off duty during the year on account of illness.

There were 2,442 persons employed at the fever hospitals during the course of the year (including those employed at the Gore Farm Hospital, where both scarlet fever and smallpox convalescent patients were admitted), of whom 119, or 4·9 per cent., fell ill with fever or diphtheria, and 4 died, and 454, or 18·6 per cent., suffered from other forms of illness.

The table also shows that 289 persons were employed on the Hospital Ships during the year, and of that number 4 contracted scarlet

NATURE OF DISEASE.	OFFICERS.	Eastern Hospital.		North-Eastern Hospital.		North-Western Hospital.		Western Hospital.		South-Western Hospital.		Fountain Hospital.		South-Eastern Hospital.		Northern Hospital.		Gore Farm Hospital †		SUMMARY (Fever Hospitals).		Hospital Ships (Smallpox).		RESULTS.			
		Number of Officers.	Number of days worked.	Number of Officers.	Number of days worked.	Number of Officers.	Number of days worked.	Number of Officers.	Number of days worked.	Number of Officers.	Number of days worked.	Number of Officers.	Number of days worked.	Number of Officers.	Number of days worked.	Number of Officers.	Number of days worked.	Number of Officers.	Number of days worked.	Number of Officers.	Number of days worked.	Number of Officers.	Number of days worked.		Number of Officers.	Number of days worked.	
Scarlet Fever	Chaplain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	S.E.H., one died.	
	Asst. Medical Officers	3	154	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	199	...	N.E.H., one died; rest recovered.	
	Nurses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Recovered.
	Charge Nurses	1	42	1	50	...	...	2	118	...	...	3	217	1	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Recovered.
	Assistant Nurses	1	42	6	248	...	...	2	106	...	5	239	...	5	217	4	245	2	66	...	27	1,163	1	66	S.E.H., one remained warded at end of year; rest recovered.	
	Housemaids	...	...	2	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Recovered.
	Ward Servants	1	2	3	113	2	105	3	245	2	88	1	75	5	340	3	182	2	112	22	1,352	1	46	E.L., one died; N.E.H., one remained warded at end of year; rest recovered.			
	Laundrymaid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	52	...	...	Recovered.
	Engineer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	63	...	Recovered.
	Porters	1	71	1	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	90	...	...	...	...	...	3	164	...	...	Recovered.
	Painter	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	58	...	Recovered.
	Diphtheria	Medical Superintendent	1	126	1	126	Recovered.
		Asst. Medical Officer	1	26	1	26	Recovered.
Night Superintendent		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	61	...	...	Recovered.
Nurses		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Recovered.
Charge Nurses		2	56	1	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Recovered.
Assistant Nurses		3	57	...	...	3	60	2	58	3	58	...	...	6	224	...	...	1	29	18	486	...	...	...	...	S.E.H., two remained.
Ward Servants		...	...	...	...	1	12	1	89	1	15	...	...	5	230	...	...	2	104	10	430	...	...	...	...	S.E.H., one remained.
Laundrymaid		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	16	...	...	Recovered.
Enteric Fever	Housemaid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Recovered.
	Kitchenmaid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Recovered.
	Porters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	61	...	...	Recovered.
	Asst. Medical Officer	1	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	84	...	...	Recovered.
Totals	Asst. Medical Officers	15	508	18	688	11	332	11	637	18	668	7	422	25	1,219	8	487	8	359	119	5,270	4	227	...	...	Recovered.
	Asst. Medical Officers	1	28	2	31	...	...	...	...	1	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	78	...	...	...	Recovered.
Other Diseases	Nurses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Recovered.
	Charge Nurses	4	50	10	93	...	...	...	...	1	5	2	141	9	64	21	361	...	1	12	48	726	11	58	E.H., one relieved; rest recovered.	
	Assistant Nurses	11	89	28	373	7	95	17	444	14	103	18	98	37	614	14	113	6	53	152	2,072	24	123	N.E.H., two improved; S.W.H., one remained; one at F.H. and one at			
	Housemaids	3	24	1	6	...	...	...	...	4	64	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	146	...	...	...	(G.F.H. left service uncurd.)
	Ward Servants	11	112	34	373	4	64	4	35	13	270	30	262	24	304	27	360	16	136	163	1,916	14	103	N.E.H., one remained, six improved; S.W.H., one remained; S.E.H., one			
	Laundrymaid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Recovered.
	Needlewomen	...	...	2	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(died; G.F.H., one left service uncurd; rest recovered.)
	Looks	Recovered.
	Kitchenmaid	2	14	Recovered.
	Porters	2	10	6	77	3	72	3	14	3	15	4	40	Recovered.
	Carpenter	Recovered.
	Stokers	1	8	Recovered.
	Housekeepers	1	7	Recovered.
	Assistant Engineer	Recovered.
Painters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Recovered.
Totals		46	829	106	1,648	28	669	44	1,323	61	1,450	68	865	121	2,662	67	1,218	32	586	573	11,250	84	680	...	...	Recovered.
Number employed	(Males	52	45	80	26	51	52	25	51	52	35	36	76	393	86											...	
	(Females	264	290	209	173	237	237	270	185	184				2,049	203											...	
Totals		316	335	289	199	288	289	295	221	260	3,442	289														...	
Number engaged during the year	(Males	9	14	7	13	23	24	7	9	38	144	24														...	
	(Females	94	92	79	103	84	80	94	44	62	732	97														...	
Totals		103	106	86	116	107	104	101	53	100	876	121														...	
Number that left during the year	(Males	9	11	4	8	21	23	9	7	29	121	58														...	
	(Females	102	115	82	93	72	77	59	54	63	747	102														...	
Totals		111	126	86	101	93	100	98	61	92	868	140														...	

* This gives the total number of individuals who have been on the books of the Hospitals in the course of the year, and must not be taken as giving either the average staff or the number employed at any one time.
† The Gore Farm Hospital staff includes the staff employed in the Smallpox wards of that Hospital as well as those employed in the Fever wards.

DATE		DESCRIPTION		AMOUNT	
YEAR	MONTH	DEBIT	CREDIT	DEBIT	CREDIT
1890	1		Balance		100.00
1890	2		...		...
1890	3		...		...
1890	4		...		...
1890	5		...		...
1890	6		...		...
1890	7		...		...
1890	8		...		...
1890	9		...		...
1890	10		...		...
1890	11		...		...
1890	12		...		...
1891	1		...		...
1891	2		...		...
1891	3		...		...
1891	4		...		...
1891	5		...		...
1891	6		...		...
1891	7		...		...
1891	8		...		...
1891	9		...		...
1891	10		...		...
1891	11		...		...
1891	12		...		...
1892	1		...		...
1892	2		...		...
1892	3		...		...
1892	4		...		...
1892	5		...		...
1892	6		...		...
1892	7		...		...
1892	8		...		...
1892	9		...		...
1892	10		...		...
1892	11		...		...
1892	12		...		...
1893	1		...		...
1893	2		...		...
1893	3		...		...
1893	4		...		...
1893	5		...		...
1893	6		...		...
1893	7		...		...
1893	8		...		...
1893	9		...		...
1893	10		...		...
1893	11		...		...
1893	12		...		...
1894	1		...		...
1894	2		...		...
1894	3		...		...
1894	4		...		...
1894	5		...		...
1894	6		...		...
1894	7		...		...
1894	8		...		...
1894	9		...		...
1894	10		...		...
1894	11		...		...
1894	12		...		...
1895	1		...		...
1895	2		...		...
1895	3		...		...
1895	4		...		...
1895	5		...		...
1895	6		...		...
1895	7		...		...
1895	8		...		...
1895	9		...		...
1895	10		...		...
1895	11		...		...
1895	12		...		...
1896	1		...		...
1896	2		...		...
1896	3		...		...
1896	4		...		...
1896	5		...		...
1896	6		...		...
1896	7		...		...
1896	8		...		...
1896	9		...		...
1896	10		...		...
1896	11		...		...
1896	12		...		...
1897	1		...		...
1897	2		...		...
1897	3		...		...
1897	4		...		...
1897	5		...		...
1897	6		...		...
1897	7		...		...
1897	8		...		...
1897	9		...		...
1897	10		...		...
1897	11		...		...
1897	12		...		...
1898	1		...		...
1898	2		...		...
1898	3		...		...
1898	4		...		...
1898	5		...		...
1898	6		...		...
1898	7		...		...
1898	8		...		...
1898	9		...		...
1898	10		...		...
1898	11		...		...
1898	12		...		...
1899	1		...		...
1899	2		...		...
1899	3		...		...
1899	4		...		...
1899	5		...		...
1899	6		...		...
1899	7		...		...
1899	8		...		...
1899	9		...		...
1899	10		...		...
1899	11		...		...
1899	12		...		...
1900	1		...		...
1900	2		...		...
1900	3		...		...
1900	4		...		...
1900	5		...		...
1900	6		...		...
1900	7		...		...
1900	8		...		...
1900	9		...		...
1900	10		...		...
1900	11		...		...
1900	12		...		...

fever, but none died, and 80 suffered from other forms of illness. Neither at the Hospital Ships nor at the Gore Farm Hospital did any one of the employees suffer from smallpox.

To the infectious cases must also be added, two of smallpox referred to in the Ambulance Committee's report on p. 204.

(10.) **AMBULANCE WORK.**—The Ambulance Committee in their Report on p. 196 refer to the fact that the number of removals was in far greater proportion to the number of notifications than had been the case in previous years, and this led the Committee to express the hope that no delay would occur in completing the hospitals already under construction, and to describe the steps they had taken to provide additional ambulance stations.

The Committee also describe the reasons which led the Managers to admit fever patients from the extra Metropolitan districts of Tottenham and Penge, and smallpox patients from West Ham, and the terms upon which the removals were effected.

During the year 17,759 fever, diphtheria, and smallpox patients were removed from their homes to the various hospitals of the Managers; 5,159 convalescent patients were transferred to the Northern and Gore Farm Hospitals; 5,465 recovered patients were brought back to London from the latter hospitals, and 269 patients were removed to other places than the Managers' hospitals, exclusive of 143 who were taken from the out-patient departments of general hospitals to their homes, owing to there being no vacant beds in the Managers' hospitals, and of 216 enteric patients who were removed from their homes to the general hospitals, where the Managers had made arrangements for the reception of this class of patients.

Altogether, 29,688 removals were effected by the land ambulance service during 1894, and the various vehicles made 19,796 journeys, and ran 203,820 miles.

The steamboats of the river ambulance service conveyed 7,614 passengers to and from the hospital ships at Long Reach, and of that number 1,101 were patients taken to the hospital ships, 1,009 were recovered patients brought back to London, and 5,504 were visitors, staff, workmen, &c.

The vessels were under steam for 880 days, travelled $21,785\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and carried, besides the passengers before mentioned, 3,809 parcels of stores, &c., weighing 98 tons 5 cwt.

- (11.) TRAINING SHIP "EXMOUTH."—The reports of the Committee and Captain-Superintendent of this vessel for the year 1894 will be found on pp. 218–231.

The number of boys admitted during the year was 307, while the number discharged was 303.

Of the latter number, 133 entered the royal navy, 87 the mercantile marine, 26 the army as musicians, and 54 were returned to their respective parishes and unions. There were two deaths.

At the end of the year there remained 585 boys under training (including 31 who were admitted from extra Metropolitan parishes and unions), as compared with 581 at the end of 1893.

In a postscript to their report, the Training Ship Committee call attention to the fact that the number of boys entered into the royal navy from the "Exmouth" during the year was 133, whilst the aggregate number of similar entries from all the training ships in the United Kingdom was 103.

ii. NOTIFICATION STATISTICS AND SPOTTED MAPS.

The table on the succeeding page shows the number of notifications of, and deaths from, those notifiable diseases which are eligible for admission to the Managers' hospitals, the ratio of such notifications and deaths to the population, the number of notifications of other notifiable diseases, and the grand total of cases notified during 1894.

The appended diagram shows the rise and fall in the numbers of cases of scarlet and enteric fevers, diphtheria, and smallpox which were notified during each week of the past year.

Graphic statistics of the prevalence of the principal fevers throughout the Metropolis will be found upon reference to the spotted maps enclosed in the pocket at the end of this volume.

In all, there are seven maps, dealing with five diseases.

Scarlet Fever cases are spotted on four maps—one for each quarter of the year.

In the *Diphtheria* map, the prevalence of the disease in certain localities is well defined, particularly in the eastern districts.

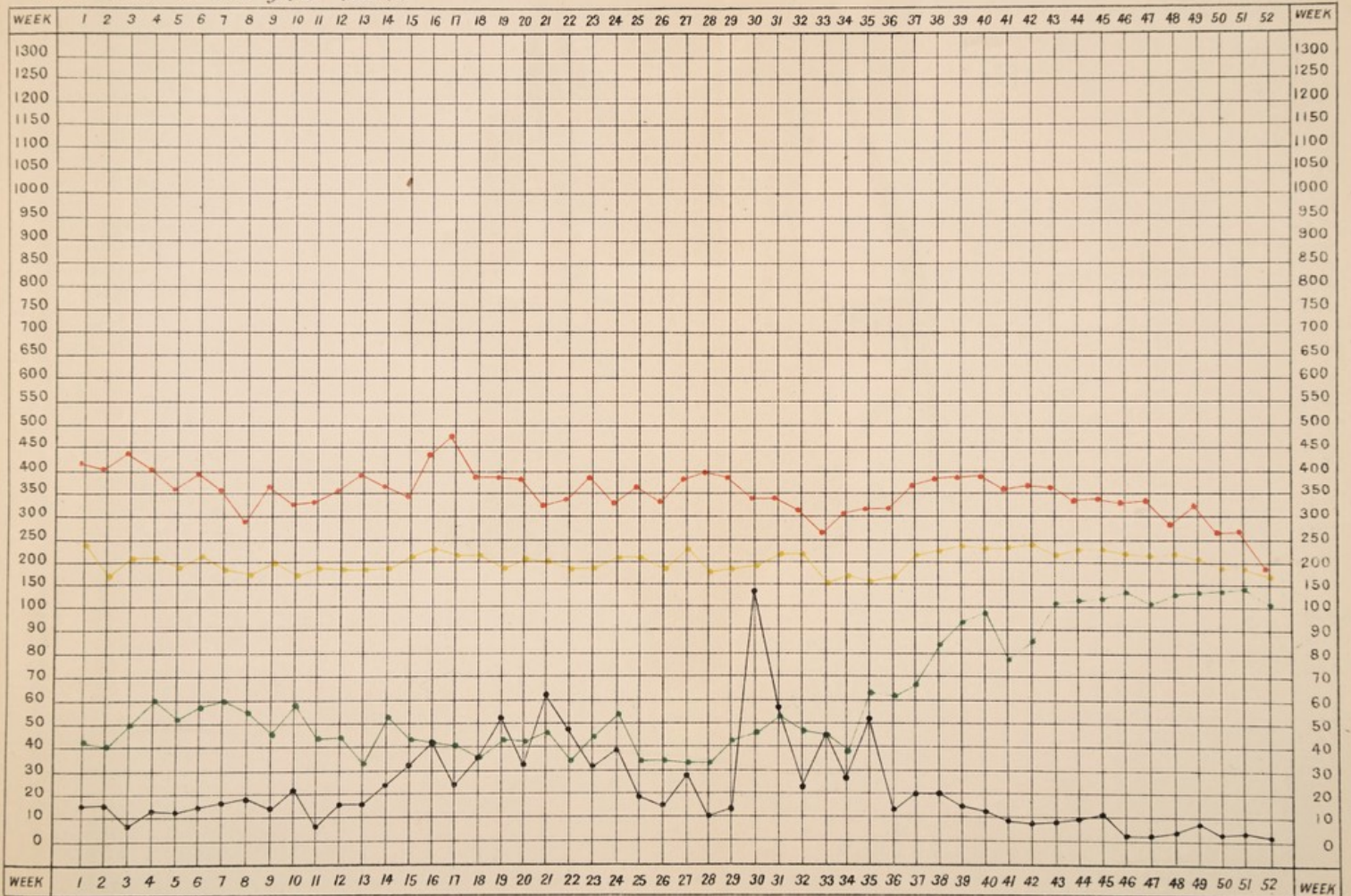
On the *Enteric Fever* map, a few considerable aggregations of cases are apparent, notably at Poplar and St. Marylebone.

Smallpox and *Typhus Fever* cases are shown on one map, the former being represented by spots and the latter by crosses.

Typhus fever has, for some years past, been practically stamped out in London, and there are very few cases now occurring.

METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD.

CHART showing the cases of Scarlet fever (red line), Enteric fever (green line), Diphtheria (yellow line), and Smallpox (black line) notified in the Metropolis during each week of the year 1894.



METROPOLITAN

CHART showing the results of the
census taken in the year 1851

Age	Sex	Population
0-10	Male	100,000
0-10	Female	100,000
10-20	Male	100,000
10-20	Female	100,000
20-30	Male	100,000
20-30	Female	100,000
30-40	Male	100,000
30-40	Female	100,000
40-50	Male	100,000
40-50	Female	100,000
50-60	Male	100,000
50-60	Female	100,000
60-70	Male	100,000
60-70	Female	100,000
70-80	Male	100,000
70-80	Female	100,000
80-90	Male	100,000
80-90	Female	100,000
90-100	Male	100,000
90-100	Female	100,000

TABLE A.

Local Authorities in whose Districts the cases were resident.	Estimated Population, 1894.	NOTIFICATIONS OF, AND DEATHS FROM, THOSE NOTIFIABLE DISEASES WHICH ARE ELIGIBLE FOR ADMISSION TO THE MANAGERS' HOSPITALS.										NOTIFICATIONS OF OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.							GRAND TOTAL NOTIFICATIONS.							
		NOTIFICATIONS.							DEATHS.																	
		Smallpox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.*	Enteric or Typhoid Fever.	Typhus Fever.	TOTAL NOTIFICATIONS.	Annual Rate per 1,000 persons living.	Smallpox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup).	Enteric or Typhoid Fever.	Typhus Fever.	TOTAL DEATHS.	Annual Rate per 1,000 persons living.	Relapsing Fever.	Continued Fever.		Cholera.	Diarrhoea.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Totals.		
WEST DISTRICTS.																										
Kensington	167,350	18	385	269	10	87	1	770	4.6	—	22	77	21	—	120	0.72	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	202	972
Fulham	110,993	40	585	330	14	38	—	957	8.6	3	33	105	5	—	146	1.32	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	125	1,082
Hammersmith	105,696	10	330	179	10	54	—	583	5.5	—	14	50	15	—	79	0.75	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	104	687
Paddington	121,583	28	288	374	9	71	—	770	6.4	3	14	98	19	—	129	1.06	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	131	901
Chelsea	99,052	14	318	246	5	92	1	676	6.8	—	16	52	14	—	82	0.83	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	153	829
St. George, Hanover Square...	75,033	11	257	103	3	66	—	440	5.9	1	11	19	12	—	43	0.57	—	4	—	101	—	—	—	—	158	598
Westminster	54,414	1	142	73	—	46	—	262	4.8	—	7	26	5	—	38	0.70	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	296
St. James', Westminster ...	23,571	3	59	40	2	24	—	128	5.4	1	3	15	8	—	27	1.15	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	155
NORTH DISTRICTS.																										
Marylebone	138,554	308	560	274	13	151	1	1,307	9.5	23	40	73	23	—	165	1.19	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	277	1,584
Hampstead	75,443	18	232	95	4	49	—	398	5.3	3	10	19	6	—	38	0.51	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	72	470
St. Pancras	233,739	97	1,274	506	15	200	1	2,093	9.0	8	51	118	38	1	216	0.93	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	483	2,576
Islington	331,900	84	1,512	859	22	267	1	2,745	8.3	3	69	221	36	—	329	0.99	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	441	3,186
Stoke Newington	34,172	3	92	52	2	16	—	165	4.8	—	6	5	3	—	14	0.41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	189
Hackney	211,493	36	1,030	551	30	195	—	1,842	8.7	1	57	122	38	—	218	1.03	1	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	289	2,131
CENTRAL DISTRICTS.																										
St. Giles	38,114	7	87	43	—	34	1	172	4.5	1	2	14	8	—	25	0.66	—	—	—	99	—	—	—	—	162	334
St. Martin-in-the-Fields ...	13,783	1	21	16	1	15	—	54	3.9	—	1	6	2	—	9	0.65	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	70
Strand	23,179	5	56	27	2	15	—	105	4.5	—	1	9	7	—	17	0.74	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	117
Holborn	32,438	8	80	68	4	29	—	189	5.8	—	—	20	7	—	27	0.83	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	79	268
Clerkenwell	65,312	7	223	154	8	66	—	458	7.0	—	10	34	8	—	52	0.80	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	107	565
St. Luke's, Middlesex	41,168	16	124	60	4	15	—	219	5.3	1	10	15	3	—	29	0.71	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	96	315
London, City of	34,832	1	80	41	2	31	—	155	4.5	—	9	6	6	—	21	0.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	198
EAST DISTRICTS.																										
Shoreditch	123,186	29	486	283	19	80	—	897	7.3	2	28	75	12	1	118	0.96	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	206	1,103
Bethnal Green	129,840	85	512	508	51	146	2	1,304	10.1	5	27	133	27	—	192	1.48	—	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	278	1,582
Whitechapel	75,498	11	269	167	14	36	—	497	6.6	—	23	46	10	—	79	1.05	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	106	608
St. George-in-the-East	45,360	5	219	197	9	62	—	492	10.9	—	18	51	6	—	75	1.66	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	76	568
Limehouse	57,000	9	376	183	11	45	—	624	11.0	1	33	51	8	—	93	1.64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	86	710
Mile End Old Town	108,242	45	578	327	20	79	—	1,049	9.7	4	37	82	13	—	136	1.26	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	169	1,218
Poplar	170,217	112	799	639	63	212	—	1,825	10.8	10	40	108	31	—	189	1.11	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	381	2,206
SOUTH DISTRICTS.																										
St. Saviour, Southwark	26,712	2	103	84	4	8	—	201	7.5	—	6	20	2	—	28	1.05	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	36	237
St. George, Southwark	60,060	7	287	177	9	29	—	509	8.5	—	17	49	5	—	71	1.19	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	76	585
Newington	118,512	15	549	298	23	86	—	971	8.2	2	19	61	14	—	96	0.81	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	180	1,151
St. Olave, Southwark	12,984	—	34	28	—	6	—	68	5.3	—	4	3	—	—	7	0.54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	85
Bermondsey	84,053	8	391	259	9	51	2	720	8.6	1	23	66	16	1	107	1.28	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	96	816
Rotherhithe	40,365	7	330	144	6	25	3	515	12.8	—	15	31	2	—	48	1.19	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	125	640
Lambeth	282,574	26	1,173	588	26	257	3	2,073	7.4	1	64	141	46	—	252	0.89	—	50	13	—	—	—	—	—	386	2,459
Battersea	161,558	12	834	468	37	136	—	1,487	9.2	2	32	116	28	—	178	1.11	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	318	1,805
Wandsworth	179,518	3	674	326	24	131	—	1,158	6.5	—	20	80	21	—	121	0.68	—	12	1	—	—	—	—	—	280	1,438
Camberwell	248,893	16	933	697	21	127	2	1,796	7.2	2	46	192	22	1	263	1.06	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	346	2,142
Greenwich	173,128	25	1,053	562	16	164	—	1,820	10.5	—	59	132	32	—	223	1.29	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	277	2,097
Lewisham (excluding Penge)	79,903	7	258	149	4	46	—	464	5.8	—	12	30	14	—	56	0.70	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	118	582
Woolwich	42,309	14	238	49	—	13	1	315	7.5	1	22	14	6	—	43	1.02	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	351
Plumstead	59,233	22	461	111	9	23	—	626	10.6	2	23	36	6	—	67	1.13	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	66	692
Lee	38,172	9	180	46	—	24	2	261	6.9	2	7	21	3	1	34	0.89	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	26	287
Port of London	—	7	18	5	—	13	—	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	45
Totals	4,349,166	1,192	18,440	10,655	535	3,360	21	34,203	7.9	89	961	2,637	608	5	4,300	0.99	2	162	21	204	6,080	253	6,722	40,925		

* It has been decided by the Local Government Board that cases of Membranous Croup which are "stated to be Diphtheritic in nature may properly be admitted" into the Managers' Hospitals

Of smallpox the most notable outbreaks occurred in St. Marylebone, Poplar, St. Pancras, Islington, Bethnal Green, Mile End, Fulham and Hackney.

iii. FEVER STATISTICS, 1894.

Summary of Table 1. (p. 79).—On the last day of 1893 there were 3,270 fever, diphtheria, and other patients in the fever hospitals then open.

During the first three months of the year 1894 the number under treatment declined until the minimum, 2,455, was reached on the 7th April. After that date the number gradually rose, until the end of the month. During May and June the number remained almost stationary but in July it again rose steadily until it attained 2,810 on the 8th August, after which date it slightly declined but rose again in October until the maximum, 2,950, for the year was reached on the 31st October, after which date the number steadily declined.

The following was the distribution of patients amongst the various hospitals on the 31st October:—

HOSPITAL.	BEDS OCCUPIED.					TOTAL.
	Scarlet.	Diphtheria.	Typhus.	Enteric.	Other Diseases.	
Eastern Hospital	183	82	1	23	...	289
North-Eastern Hospital...	377	1	...	...	...	378
North-Western " ...	226	77	...	20	3	326
Western " ...	204	76	...	20	1	301
South-Western " ...	232	43	...	26	...	301
Fountain " ...	239	53	...	...	...	292
South-Eastern " ...	284	80	2	15	...	381
Northern " ...	398	40	...	...	...	438
Gore Farm " ...	244	...	...	...	...	244
TOTALS	2,387	452	3	104	4	2,950

The total number of patients under treatment during the year was 19,937 as compared with 22,222, in the preceding year.

The total admissions were 16,667, as compared with 18,674 in 1893, 16,276 in 1892, 7,809 in 1891, 8,334 in 1890, 5,772 in 1889, 5,152 in 1888, and 6,537 in 1887. Up to the latter year the largest number admitted in any one year had been 2,867 in 1882.

The total discharges during the year were 15,426, and the deaths

were 1,999, or a total mortality of 11·73, as compared with 10·53 in the preceding year.

Summary of Table II. (p. 82).—The total monthly admissions of all cases were lowest in February, and highest in November.

The accompanying diagram shows the monthly admissions of each kind of fever from the date of opening of the first of the Managers' hospitals in 1872 to the end of 1894.

The curves relating to the scarlet and enteric fevers clearly indicate the seasonal prevalence of those diseases. During the twenty-three years the scarlet fever admissions fell to the minimum eight times in February, four times in March, five times in April, four times in June, once in September, and once in December (1888); while the maximum number was reached once in January (1888), twice in July, three times in September, ten times in October, five times in November, and twice in December. The enteric fever admissions fell to the minimum three times in March, six times in April, six times in May, seven times in June, and once in July; and rose to the maximum twice in September, twelve times in October, eight 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 years 1889 and 1891 the minimum admissions took place in January, in 1890 in April, and in February in 1892, 1893, and 1894; and the maximum admissions of 1889 and 1893 in November, of 1890 and 1891 in September, of 1892 in August, and of 1894 in October.

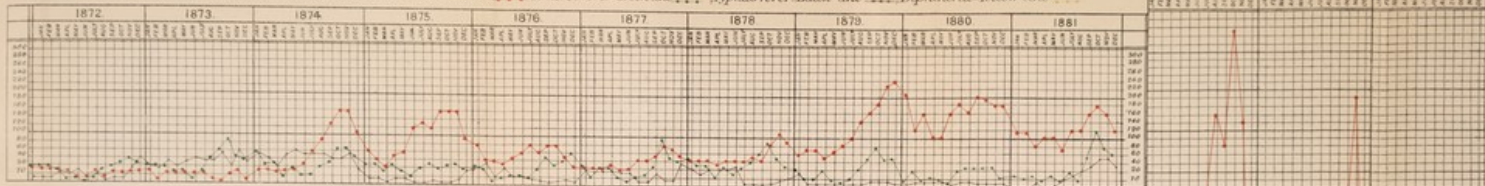
Summary of Table III. (p. 86).—Scarlet fever, diphtheria, and enteric cases were admitted from every parish and union in the district.

Summary of Table IV. (p. 88).—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 has since been arranged accordingly.

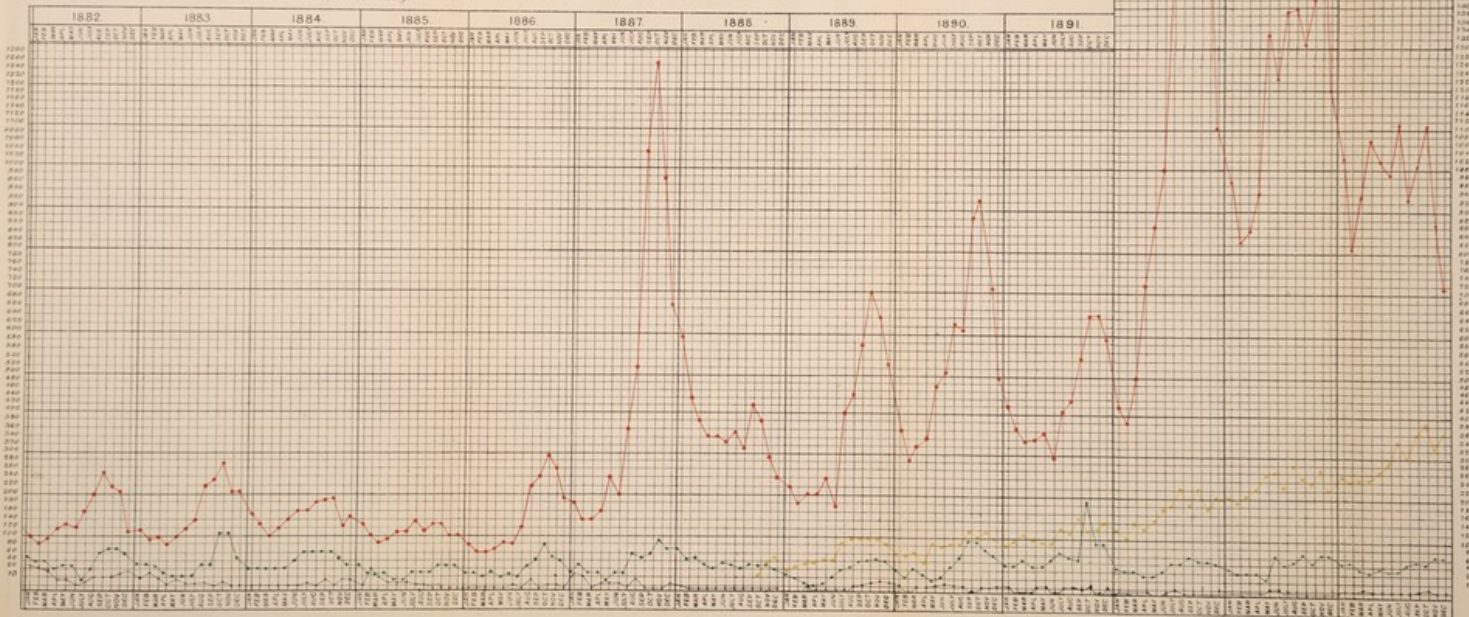
The total admissions of scarlet fever cases in 1894 were 11,598: the female were 512 in excess of the male admissions. The total mortality, calculated on the admissions, was 6·18 per cent.

METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD.

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

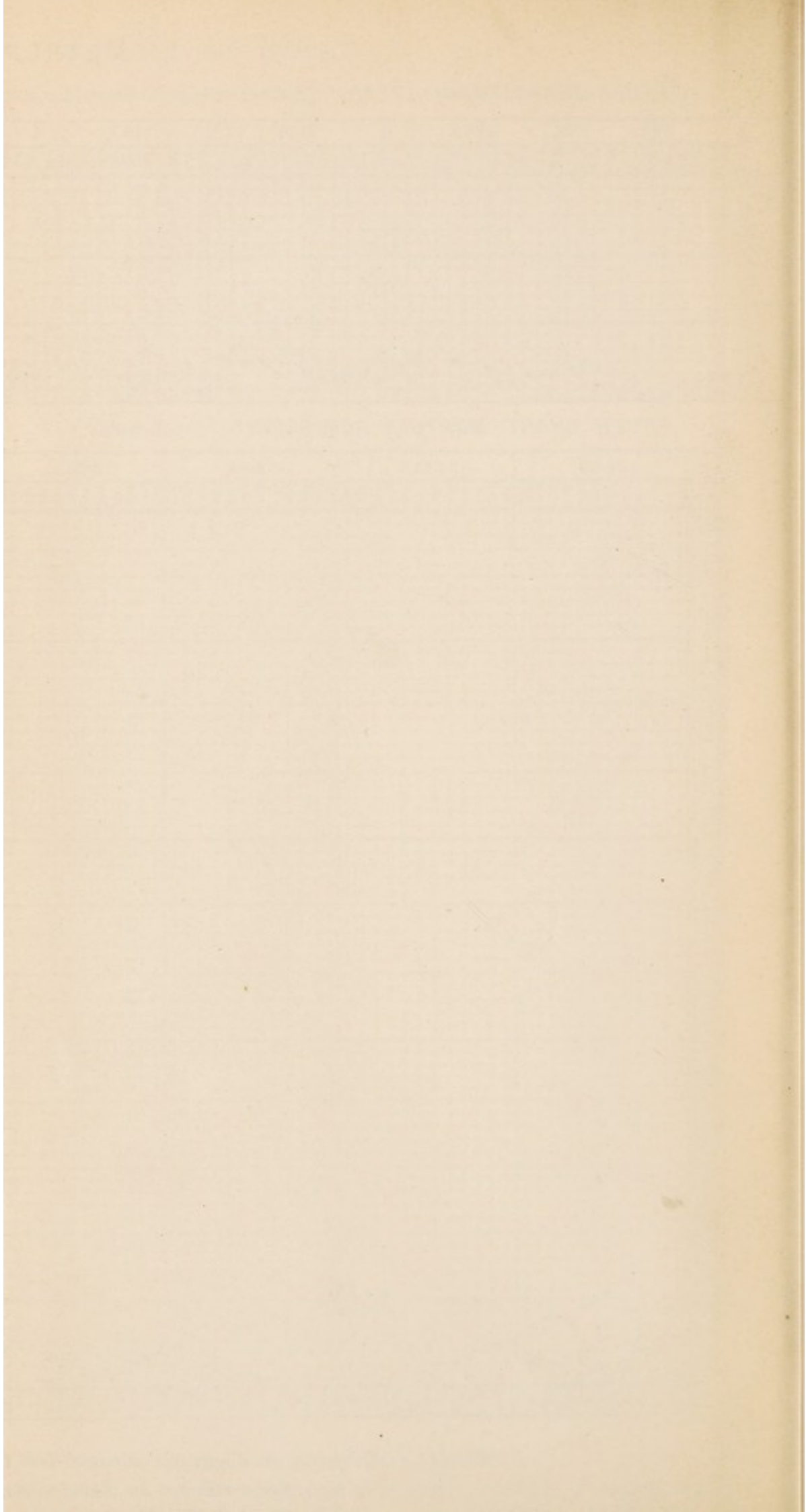


FEVER CHART- MONTHLY ADMISSIONS (Continued)



NOTE—(1) Diphtheria cases were not admitted into the Board's Hospitals until the 23rd October, 1888.

(2) The high figure attained by the admissions in 1887 was attributed partly to an unusual prevalence of Scarlet Fever in that year, and partly to the issue in July of an Order by the Local Government Board authorising the admission of patients upon the Order of a Relieving Officer or Master of a Workhouse, accompanied by a Certificate signed by a Poor Law Medical Officer or by any registered Medical Practitioner.



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 81,350 cases admitted into the Board's Hospitals in the years 1871 to 1894.*

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 ...	11,492	2,084	18·1	11,580	1,968	17·0	23,072	4,052	17·6
5 to 10 ...	15,937	890	5·6	17,710	899	5·1	33,647	1,789	5·3
10 to 15 ...	6,745	158	2·3	7,654	187	2·4	14,399	345	2·4
15 to 20 ...	2,506	75	3·0	2,813	64	2·3	5,319	139	2·6
20 to 25 ...	1,054	24	2·3	1,455	41	2·8	2,509	65	2·6
25 to 30 ...	452	17	3·8	763	21	2·8	1,215	38	3·1
30 to 35 ...	270	14	5·2	395	17	4·3	665	31	4·7
35 to 40 ..	99	8	8·1	182	8	4·4	281	16	5·7
40 to 45 ...	63	6	8·2	74	4	4·5	137	10	6·2
45 to 50 ...	21	1		33	1		54	2	
50 to 55 ...	19	1		17	—		36	1	
55 to 60 ...	5	1		3	—		8	1	
And upwards	2	—		6	1		8	1	
Totals	38,665	3,279	8·5	42,685	3,211	7·5	81,350	6,490	8·0
<i>Cases under 5 years of age admitted during the years 1888 to 1894.</i>									
Under 1 ..	297	80	26·9	243	80	32·9	540	160	29·6
1 to 2 ...	996	270	27·1	933	244	26·2	1,929	514	26·6
2 to 3 ...	1,811	373	20·6	1,848	383	20·7	3,659	756	20·7
3 to 4 ..	2,640	403	15·3	2,634	366	13·9	5,274	769	14·6
4 to 5 ..	2,868	304	10·6	3,040	305	10·0	5,908	609	10·3
Totals	8,612	1,430	16·6	8,698	1,378	15·8	17,310	2,808	16·2

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

(2) 2,172 cases are excluded from the first table 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. 33.

The relation of age and sex to mortality is clearly indicated by the above table. The disease is most fatal to children under five years of age, and notably so to infants in the first and second years of life. The total mortality of males is greater than that of females by 1·0 per cent.

Summary of Table V. (p. 89).—Shows certain of the complications observed amongst the scarlet fever cases under treatment during the past year.

Summary of Table VI. (p. 90).—This is a table which has been prepared by the medical superintendents of “coexistent diseases more or less prejudicial to recovery present during the attack of scarlet fever.

Summary of Table VII. (p. 92)—Shows the admissions and deaths at various ages of diphtheria cases during the past year.

The following table is a summary of the tables in this and the Annual Reports for 1888 to 1893:—

DIPHTHERIA.—TABLE C—*Showing Mortality at various ages of 11,598 cases admitted into the Board's Hospitals in the years 1888 to 1894.*

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 ...	102	65	63·7	97	58	59·8	199	123	61·8
1 to 2 ...	357	226	63·3	331	208	62·8	688	434	63·1
2 to 3 ...	482	271	56·2	484	261	53·9	966	532	55·1
3 to 4 ...	613	317	51·7	646	291	45·0	1,259	608	48·3
4 to 5 ...	601	232	38·6	722	284	39·3	1,323	516	39·0
Total under 5	2,155	1,111	51·6	2,280	1,102	48·3	4,435	2,213	49·9
5 to 10 ...	1,733	456	26·3	1,990	590	29·6	3,723	1,046	28·1
10 to 15 ...	573	61	10·6	757	80	10·6	1,330	141	10·6
15 to 20 ...	305	16	5·2	477	18	3·8	782	34	4·3
20 to 25 ...	188	9	4·8	355	16	4·5	543	25	4·6
25 to 30 ...	119	9	7·6	235	10	4·3	354	19	5·4
30 to 35 ...	70	2	2·9	113	7	6·2	183	9	4·9
35 to 40 ...	44	3	6·8	66	2	3·0	110	5	4·5
40 to 45 ...	28	3	} 17·2 {	34	3	} 17·5 {	62	6	} 17·4 {
45 to 50 ...	11	—		23	4		34	4	
50 to 55 ...	11	4		8	2		19	6	
55 to 60 ...	6	2		9	1		15	3	
And upwards	2	1		6	4		8	5	
Totals ...	5,245	1,677	32·0	6,353	1,839	29·0	11,598	3,516	30·3

Diphtheria, like scarlet fever, is most fatal to infant children. The maximum mortality occurs in the first year of life, when it reaches the high percentage of 61·8, subsequently falling with every additional year of life to the minimum of 4·3 per cent. amongst persons between 15 and 20 years of age.

The death rate of females is less than that of males by 3·0 per cent.

Summary of Table VIII. (p. 93).—Shows certain of the complications observed in the diphtheria cases under treatment during the past year.

Summary of Table IX. (p. 94).—This is a table which has been prepared by the medical superintendents of “coexistent diseases more or less prejudicial to recovery present during the attack of diphtheria.”

Summary of Table X. (p. 96).—Shows the admissions and deaths at various ages of enteric cases during the 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 9,223 cases admitted into the Board's Hospitals in the years 1871 to 1894.*

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 ...	156	19	12·2	131	18	13·7	287	37	12·9
5 to 10 ...	612	56	9·2	597	51	8·5	1,209	107	8·9
10 to 15 ...	1,148	117	10·2	982	164	16·7	2,130	281	13·2
15 to 20 ...	1,081	158	14·6	983	207	21·1	2,064	365	17·7
20 to 25 ...	707	152	21·5	681	127	18·6	1,388	279	20·1
25 to 30 ...	507	122	24·1	413	87	21·1	920	209	22·7
30 to 35 ...	296	87	29·4	258	50	19·4	554	137	24·7
35 to 40 ...	159	48	30·2	162	41	25·3	321	89	27·7
40 to 45 ...	90	25	} 36·0 {	85	19	} 24·2 {	175	44	} 30·0 {
45 to 50 ...	46	22		58	14		104	36	
50 to 55 ...	21	9		22	5		43	14	
55 to 60 ...	7	3		8	4	15	7		
And upwards	8	3		5	1	13	4		
Totals ...	4,838	821	17·0	4,385	788	18·0	9,223	1,609	17·4

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. 33, for similar reasons to those given in note 2 to Table B, p. 27.

The number of cases of enteric fever under five years of age is comparatively small.

The lowest death rate is amongst patients between 5 and 10 years of age; it then increases with each quinquennium, until it attains a percentage of 27·7 amongst patients between 35 and 40 years of age and of 30·0 amongst the patients of ages from 40 to 60 and upwards.

The male sex is evidently more liable to attack by this disease; but its fatality is greater amongst females by 1·0 per cent. There are striking variations in the relative mortality in the sexes at different age-periods. Between the ages of 10 and 20 the death rate is much greater amongst females, but the case is entirely reversed in all later age-periods.

Summary of Table XI. (pp. 97-98).—Shows the complications observed in the enteric fever cases under treatment during the past year.

Summary of Table XII. (p. 99).—This is a table which has been prepared by the medical superintendents of “coexistent diseases more or less prejudicial to recovery during the attack of enteric fever.”

Table XIII. (p. 100).—Shows the admissions and deaths at various ages of typhus fever cases at the South-Eastern Hospital.

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 2,166 cases admitted into the Board's Hospitals in the years 1871 to 1894.*

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 ...	40	1	2·5	48	1	2·1	88	2	2·3
5 to 10 ...	106	1	0·9	139	—	—	245	1	0·4
10 „ 15 ...	170	4	2·4	207	11	5·3	377	15	4·0
15 „ 20 ...	163	10	6·1	197	18	9·1	360	28	7·8
20 „ 25 ...	123	28	22·8	124	22	17·7	247	50	20·2
25 „ 30 ...	76	21	27·6	82	15	18·3	158	36	22·8
30 „ 35 ..	76	25	32·9	85	22	25·9	161	47	29·2
35 „ 40 ...	57	26	45·6	76	21	27·6	133	47	35·3
40 „ 45 ...	75	46	61·3	95	35	36·8	170	81	47·7
45 „ 50 ...	42	21	50·0	54	21	38·9	96	42	43·8
50 „ 55 ...	23	16	69·6	38	21	55·3	61	37	60·7
55 „ 60 ...	14	9	64·3	18	15	83·3	32	24	75·0
And upwards	16	12	75·0	22	15	68·2	38	27	71·1
Totals ...	981	220	22·4	1,185	217	18·3	2,166	437	20·2

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. 33, for similar reasons to those given in note 2 to Table B, p. 27.

Young children appear to be less liable to attack by typhus fever than adolescents or adults. At all ages more females than males have been admitted.

The death rate of females is less by 4·1 per cent. than that of males. The mortality in both sexes is greatly influenced by age. Up to the twentieth year the rate does not exceed 7·8 per cent.; but in the quinquennium 20 to 25 it suddenly rises to 20·2 per cent., and increases during every later age-period.

Summary of Table XIV. (pp. 102-110).—Shows the total admissions during the year of patients having other diseases than those set forth on the medical admission certificates. The form of the table is so arranged as to show not only the diseases from which the patients actually suffered, but also the diseases from which they were stated to be suffering by the certificate under which they were removed to hospital.

The percentage of these cases of mistaken diagnosis was, as

regards scarlet fever cases, 2·8; diphtheria cases, 9·5; and enteric cases, 30·0.

Amongst the 320 cases certified as scarlet fever, there were 75 of measles, 47 of tonsillitis, and 59 had no obvious disease. Amongst the 348 cases certified as diphtheria, were 32 of measles, 196 of tonsillitis, and 26 of pharyngitis.

Amongst the 160 cases certified as enteric fever, were 27 of febricula, and 38 of pneumonia.

iv. SMALLPOX STATISTICS, 1894.

Table I. on pp. 132-134 shows the number of smallpox patients admitted from each parish or union during each month of the year 1894, and the total admissions for the year. It also shows the total deaths and discharges, and the number remaining under treatment at the beginning and end of the year.

The total number of smallpox cases admitted was 1,117, of whom 102 died, 1,081 were discharged, and 16 remained under treatment at the end of the year. But, in addition to these numbers, there were 24 non-smallpox cases admitted to the Hospital Ships, and 97 who were detained at the observation shelters at South Wharf.

Full information concerning the cases admitted to the Hospital Ships will be found in the report of the Medical Superintendent, Dr. Ricketts, on pp. 111-124; of the cases detained at the South Wharf Shelters in the report of the Medical Officer of the River Service, Dr. Brooke, on pp. 126-131; and of the cases transferred to the Gore Farm Hospital in the report of the Medical Superintendent, Dr. Dickinson, on pp. 75-77.

Amongst the admissions at the Hospital Ships were 9 infants not suffering from smallpox at the time of admission who were admitted with their mothers; and 4 of these 9 subsequently developed the disease. Three of these 4 patients proved to have been in the incubation stage of the disease when admitted, of whom 2 died, and the fourth patient developed the disease 12 days after admission, and was therefore not improbably also in the incubation stage of the disease when admitted.

Table II.—On pp. 135-146 are tables which supply detailed particulars concerning the vaccination of the smallpox patients admitted.

In Table IIc. (which is a continuation of Tables IIa. and IIb.) it will be seen that vaccination cicatrices were present in 797 cases,

of whom 38 died. In 68 cases there was "no evidence" as to cicatrices—(these were cases said to have been vaccinated, but bearing no visible evidence of the operation, and cases in which no statement was made, but the nature of the eruption or other cause prevented any observations of the marks if any existed)—of whom 8 died; and in 252 cases vaccination cicatrices were absent, 56 of whom died. Two of the 24 patients who were not suffering from disease at the time of their admission, afterwards developed the disease, and one died.

v. FEVER AND SMALLPOX 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 scarlet and enteric fevers for certain specified years before and since the establishment of the Managers' hospitals.

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.	Total.	Scarlet.	Diphtheria	Typhus.	Enteric.	Total.	Relapsing Fever.	Diphtheria	Typhus.	Enteric.	Scarlet.	Diphtheria	Typhus.	Enteric.	
1870 (25th Jan. to 15th May)	...	...	...	...	218	...	...	...	...	14	12-84	...	...	...	1-88	0-10	0-15	0-30
1871	...	...	...	...	864	...	...	...	...	...	Scarlet	...	...	...	0-58	0-11	0-12	0-27
1872 (15 months to 31st Dec., 1872)	108	...	134	279	343	11	...	30	57	168	10-78	...	23-62	21-96	0-28	0-08	0-05	0-24	
1873	92	...	401	381	271	6	...	91	56	211	6-55	...	23-15	15-13	0-19	0-09	0-08	0-27	
1874	804	...	536	435	359	89	...	106	63	84	12-15	...	19-62	14-87	0-77	0-12	0-09	0-26	
1875	1,182	...	65	299	269	160	...	16	78	308	13-69	...	23-35	24-68	1-06	0-17	0-04	0-23	
1876	671	...	139	288	294	90	...	28	59	248	12-13	...	19-31	20-34	0-65	0-11	0-04	0-22	
1877	479	...	170	372	186	54	...	36	79	202	12-10	...	23-07	22-93	0-44	0-09	0-04	0-25	
1878	679	...	168	484	233	91	...	47	100	278	14-34	...	26-25	20-26	0-49	0-15	0-04	0-28	
1879	1,469	...	48	385	196	211	...	11	74	335	15-27	...	21-56	19-73	0-72	0-15	0-02	0-23	
1880	1,949	...	28	248	239	242	...	6	43	328	12-30	...	20-68	15-63	0-82	0-14	0-02	0-19	
1881	1,477	...	219	415	211	168	...	34	86	334	11-10	...	16-95	21-47	0-55	0-17	0-02	0-25	
1882	1,850	...	148	515	354	287	...	27	104	380	10-37	...	16-92	20-71	0-52	0-22	0-01	0-25	
1883	1,920	...	45	486	269	270	...	11	74	385	12-38	...	21-15	15-64	0-51	0-24	0-01	0-25	
1884	1,845	...	29	493	180	234	...	5	98	392	12-27	...	20-00	18-82	0-36	0-24	0-01	0-23	
1885	1,353	...	53	220	229	130	...	7	36	219	9-47	...	12-17	15-82	0-18	0-23	0-01	0-15	
1886	1,780	...	10	333	74	151	...	4	47	224	9-04	...	42-10	14-85	0-17	0-21	0-00	0-15	
1887	5,900	...	35	441	161	489	...	4	61	613	9-54	...	11-59	14-30	0-36	0-23	0-00	0-15	
1888	4,408	...	1	450	194	501	...	46	72	679	9-89	...	59-35	14-64	0-30	0-32	0-00	0-17	
1889	4,518	...	23	290	219	366	...	275	41	736	8-85	...	40-74	15-15	0-19	0-39	0-00	0-13	
1890	6,537	...	16	498	341	510	...	316	93	1,005	7-86	...	33-55	19-68	0-21	0-33	0-00	0-15	
1891	5,262	...	18	755	462	357	...	397	106	963	6-67	...	30-63	14-52	0-14	0-34	0-00	0-13	
1892	13,093	...	19	430	725	839	...	583	65	1,629	7-28	...	29-35	9-76	0-27	0-46	0-00	0-10	
1893	14,548	...	2	544	732	901	...	865	110	1,982	6-11	...	30-42	20-54	0-37	0-76	0-00	0-16	
1894	11,598	...	6	534	863	717	...	1,035	96	1,999	5-92	...	29-29	16-67	0-22	0-61	0-00	0-15	
Totals	83,522	11,598	2,313	9,575	7,622	6,740	3,517	479	1,698	13,974	8-26	31-62	20-71	17-94	...	...	...	...

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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever (only obtainable for 3 years), 1869 to 1871, both inclusive	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average Annual Mortality per 1,000 of estimated population of London from Scarlet Fever during the past 13 years, and from Enteric Fever during the past 3 years, extracted from the Registrar-General's Returns	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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 deaths due to intercurrent maladies.
 3. Diphtheria cases have only been admitted into the Managers' Hospitals since the 23rd October, 1888.
 4. The Mortality rates 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	15·80	0·35
1886	99	33	132	22	2	24	14·28	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
1891	63	1	64	8	...	8	11·29	0·01
1892	325	23	348	35	...	35	7·64	0·05
1893	2,376	118	2,494	180	2	182	8·87	0·02
1894	1,117	120	1,237	102	7	109	...	...
Totals	60,855	1,295	62,150	10,183	56	10,239	16·7	...
Average annual mortality per 1,000 of estimated population of London during the 23 years (1848 to 1870 inclusive) before the opening of the Managers' Hospitals, extracted from the Registrar-General's Returns								0·29
Average annual mortality per 1,000 of estimated population of London during the past 23 years (1872 to 1894 inclusive) extracted from Registrar-General's Returns								0·16
Increase ... ..								...
Decrease								0·13

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 shows a decline of 73 per cent.

The mortality rates of enteric fever for the three years 1892 to 1894 inclusive show a decline of 53 per cent. as compared with the three years immediately preceding the opening of the Managers' hospitals.

The decreasing percentage of the mortality amongst scarlet fever patients treated in the Managers' hospitals continues to be a noticeable feature in the fever table.

The following table is founded on the returns of the Registrar-General, and will be of interest to the Managers in relation to the history of smallpox in the Metropolis:—

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	3,652,827	1,417	387	266
1879	3,711,517	450	120	287
1880	3,771,139	471	124	309
1881	3,824,964	2,367	617	391
1882	3,862,876	430	110	271
1883	3,901,164	136	34	201
1884	3,939,832	1,236	307	228
1885	3,978,883	1,419	347	288
1886	4,018,321	24	5	160
1887	4,058,150	9	2	139
1888	4,098,374	9	2	132
1889	4,138,996	—	—	71
1890	4,180,021	4	1	2
1891	4,221,452	8	2	1.4
1892	4,263,294	41	10	3
1893	4,306,411	206	48	12
1894	4,349,166	89	20	16

vi. IMBECILITY STATISTICS, 1894.

The Reports of the Medical Superintendents of the asylums for adult imbeciles and of the schools for imbecile children will be found on pp. 147-195.

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, 1894, the several Asylums and Schools contained	2,281	2,735	5,016	590	357	947	2,871	3,092	5,963
There were admitted during the year from the several Parishes and Unions (including re-admissions)	256	291	547	77	51	128	333	342	675
Transfers	38	13	51	...	...	...	38	13	51
The total number under treatment being	2,575	3,039	5,614	667	408	1,075	3,242	3,447	6,689
Of that number there were discharged	63	28	91	9	7	16	72	35	107
Transferred ... ..	...	...	...	38	13	51	38	13	51
And there died	240	242	482	25	20	45	265	262	527
Leaving under treatment on the 31st December, 1894	2,272	2,769	5,041	595	368	963	2,867	3,137	6,004

The total number remaining under treatment in the asylums and schools at the end of 1894 showed an increase of 941 as compared with the number at the end of 1893.

*Adult Imbeciles.—Statistics—Summary of Table I. (p. 159).—*This shows the total admissions, re-admissions, discharges, and deaths for the year at the three asylums for adults.

Of the total number of patients discharged, 26 had recovered, 22 had improved, and 40 had not improved. There were also 2 discharges entered as "Not insane," and 1 as "Not certified."

The total number of patients who died was 482, as compared with 435 in 1893.

The average number daily resident in the three asylums was 5,015; the highest number resident on any one day was 5,059; and the lowest number was 4,943.

*Summary of Table II. (p. 159).—*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 1894.

The total admissions during this period of over 24 years were 17,921, of whom 16,294 were admitted for the first time, 132 were re-admissions, and 1,495 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, 22 were not insane, 768 had recovered, 985 had improved, 993 had not improved, and 367 were transfers from one asylum to another.

The deaths numbered 9,730.

Summary of Table III. (pp. 160-161).—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 1885, and for each subsequent year.

The total percentage of recoveries during the past year was 4·5, and the percentage of deaths on the average number daily resident was 9·6.

Summaries of Tables IV. (p. 162) and V. (p. 163).—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 1894, 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 5,041 then resident, 1,408 are classified as suffering from imbecility, 1,338 from dementia, 431 from dementia and epilepsy, 439 from imbecility and epilepsy, 286 from chronic mania, 311 from idiocy, 235 from senile dementia, and 164 from melancholia.

Summary of Table VI. (pp. 166-167). 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, 1894.

Of the 598 patients admitted during the year 1894, 10 had at the close of the year been discharged as recovered (including 1 not certified), 8 as improved, and 13 as not improved, and 35 had died.

Of the 5,041 patients remaining under treatment, upwards of 2,154 had been resident in the asylums over ten years.

Summary of Table VII. (pp. 170-173). Shows the causes of death during the year 1894, together with the ages of the decedents, calculated from the ages stated in the orders of admission.

There were 482 deaths during the year, 65 having been caused by senile decay, 38 by phthisis, 50 by heart diseases, 18 by exhaustion of dementia, and 42 by epilepsy. There was one death caused by accident.

Summary of Table VIII. (p. 175).—This table shows the length of residence of those discharged as recovered and of those who have died during the year 1894.

Of the 482 deaths, no fewer than 82 were of patients who had been resident upwards of 18 years.

Summary of Table IX. (pp. 174-175).—This table shows the age of patients resident in the several asylums on the 31st December, 1885, and on the same day in each subsequent year, calculated from the ages stated on the orders of admission.

Of the 5,041 patients remaining in the several asylums on the 31st December, 1894, upwards of 1,900 were over 50 years of age, six being over 90 years.

Summary of Table X. (p. 177).—This table shows the ages of the admissions, discharges, and deaths during the year 1894, calculated from the ages stated on the orders of admission.

The total discharges numbered 91.

The total deaths numbered 482, of whom 338 were upwards of 40 years of age, and 113 upwards of 70 years.

Summary of Table XI. (pp. 178-179).—This table shows the departments where patients were employed on 31st December, 1894. 876 out of a total of 2,272 males, and 911 out of 2,769 females, were usefully employed in and about the asylums.

Summary of Table XII. (pp. 180-182).—This shows the occupations previous to admission, and condition as to marriage, of the patients admitted during the year 1894.

Of the 294 males admitted, 58 were described as labourers, 10 as porters, and 104 had no settled occupation; 133 were stated to be single, 45 married, 25 widowers, and as regards 91 the condition as to marriage was unknown.

Of the 304 females, 37 were servants, 14 needlewomen, 32 charwomen, and 168 were without settled occupations; 115 were stated to be single, 44 to be married, 61 widows, and in 84 cases the condition as to marriage was unknown.

Imbecile Children.—The statistics relating to the children and older patients under treatment at the Darent Schools and Pavilions will be found attached to the Report of the Medical Superintendent, Dr. Walmesley, pp. 187 to 195.

vii. GENERAL SUMMARY.

In conclusion, the Committee submit 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., 1894.
Fever Hospitals	114,628	2,512
Smallpox Hospitals (including the Shelters at South Wharf)	62,150	16
Asylums for Adult Imbeciles	*16,294	5,041
Schools for Imbecile Children	*2,416	963
Training Ship "Exmouth"	5,578	585
Totals	201,066	9,117

* Re-admissions are not included.

(Signed) JACKSON HUNT,
Chairman, Statistical Committee.
 (1894-5).

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

PART II.

REPORTS OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENTS OF
THE SEVERAL INFECTIOUS HOSPITALS FOR
THE YEAR 1894.

No. 1.

REPORT OF DR. E. W. GOODALL, MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT
OF THE EASTERN HOSPITAL.

(For Statistics, see pp. 78 to 110.)

EASTERN HOSPITAL,

HOMERTON, N.E.,

January 21st, 1895.

To the Committee of Management.

MADAM AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present to you my Annual Report and Statistical Tables for 1894.

On December 31st, 1893, 308 patients remained under treatment. The admissions during the year numbered 2,630, making the total treated 2,938. Of these 1,221 were discharged, 1,041 were transferred to other Hospitals of the Board, and 382 died, leaving under treatment on December 31st, 1894, 294 patients. The gross mortality for the year is 14·48 per cent.

At the end of 1893, 218 scarlet fever patients remained in the Hospital; 1,621 were admitted during the year, making the total under treatment 1,839. Of these 567 were discharged, 949 were transferred to the Northern Hospital, and 131 died, leaving under treatment 192. The mortality per cent. of the scarlet fever cases is 8·01. These figures do not, however, represent the truth; for included amongst the 131 deaths are no less than 18 in which death was due to a cause other than scarlet fever,

and, in all of these cases but two, existing before the patients' admission to this hospital, viz.:—accidents (burns, &c.), five; tuberculosis, four; measles, three; whooping cough, two; chronic pneumonia, one; rickets and bronchitis, one; rickets and tetany, one; and exophthalmic goitre, one. Ten of these patients were admitted from general or children's hospitals, where they were being treated as in-patients. If allowance is made for these cases, the scarlet fever mortality is 6·91. Two fatal cases of scarlet fever were complicated with puerperal fever on admission, and in five, death was due to secondary diphtheria contracted during convalescence. I append a table showing the details of the cases of secondary diphtheria occurring during the past year:—

No.	Sex.	Age.	Ward.	Attacked with Diphtheria.	Days after admission.	Result.	Remarks.
1	F.	6	Charity	Jan. 4	64	Died ...	Faucial and Laryngeal.
2	F.	5	Temperance	March 1	51	Recovered	Faucial and Laryngeal.
3	F.	8	Gladness	April 28	21	Recovered	Faucial.
4	M.	1	Fortitude	May 2	98	Died ..	Laryngeal.
5	F.	9	Courage	May 30	27	Died ...	Faucial and Nasal.
6	F.	4	Fortitude	July 19	61	Died ...	Faucial and Laryngeal.
7	F.	5	Fortitude	Dec. 12	16	Died ...	Faucial.
8	F.	3	Gladness	Dec. 14	31	Died ..	Faucial and Laryngeal.
9	M.	5	Gladness	Dec. 15	38	Recovered	Faucial.
10	M.	6	Gladness	Dec. 16	31	Recovered	Faucial.
11	M.	14	Honor	Dec. 19	23	Recovered	Faucial.
12	F.	5	Courage	Dec. 29	24	Recovered	Faucial.
13	M.	2	Courage	Dec. 29	24	Recovered	Faucial.
14	F.	7	Courage	Dec. 31	27	Recovered	Faucial.

There have been more cases of secondary diphtheria during 1894 than during 1893, but with the same number of deaths. It is curious that from July 19th to December 12th there were no cases, and then within three weeks there arose cases in four different wards. Most of these cases were very mild, and some would not have been recognised as diphtheria without a bacteriological examination. Case 8 was already dangerously ill with nephritis and pneumonia when diphtheria supervened.

Thirty-nine diphtheria patients remained in the hospital on December 31st, 1893; 598 were admitted during the year, making the total treated 637. Of these 297 were discharged, 91 were transferred to the Northern Hospital, and 176 died, leaving under treatment 73. The mortality per cent. is 30·29.

Thirty-four enteric cases remained at the end of 1893; 153 were admitted, making the total number under treatment 187; 139 were

discharged, and 28 died, leaving in the hospital 20. The mortality per cent. is 17·50.

No case of typhus fever has been under treatment during the year.

The combined mortality of the scarlet fever, diphtheria, and enteric cases is 14·10 per cent.

Seventeen cases of diseases other than those mentioned above remained under treatment on December 31st, 1893; 258 such cases were admitted during the year, making a total under treatment of 275. Of these 218 were discharged, one was transferred to another hospital of the Board, and 47 died, leaving nine in the hospital at the end of the year. The mortality per cent. of these cases is 17·93.

I have ascertained that during the past year about 3·7 per cent. of the cases certified scarlet fever, 17·5 per cent. of those certified diphtheria, and 25·8 per cent. of those certified enteric were found upon further observations not to be suffering from those diseases. Last year the figures were 3·0 per cent., 12·2 per cent., and 25·8 per cent. respectively. In the case of diphtheria the increased percentage of error is due largely to the fact that during the latter part of the year bacteriological methods of diagnosis have been freely employed. With respect to enteric fever, I have to observe that this disease is, especially in its early stages, often very difficult to diagnose with certainty. It is also most important that if a patient suspected to be suffering from enteric fever is on account of his surroundings to be removed to a hospital, he should be removed as early as possible, without waiting for several days until an absolutely certain opinion as to the nature of the disease can be given. For in many cases absolutely certain symptoms are only observed at a period of the disease when even a most careful removal is fraught with the gravest risk to the patient's life.

I append a return showing the number of members of the staff warded during the year.

Three Assistant Medical Officers, one Charge Nurse, one Assistant Nurse, one Porter, and one Wardmaid contracted scarlet fever. In the case of the Wardmaid the attack was of a very malignant nature, and death ensued at the end of the second day. Two Charge Nurses and three Assistant Nurses suffered from mild attacks of diphtheria. One of the Assistant Medical Officers contracted enteric fever; no other member of the staff suffered from this disease until a few days before the end of the year, when a Ward Servant fell ill of it. She has been dangerously ill, and is still warded. She is not included in the return for the past year.

Tar pavement has been put down in Faith airing court, and the four enteric wards have been supplied with an apparatus for heating them with hot water. In July the erection of a block containing two wards and of two

small blocks for staff accommodation was commenced, and the buildings are now about half completed.

The past year is noteworthy for having witnessed the introduction into this country of the treatment of diphtheria with the serum of horses immunised against that disease. So well is the fell nature of diphtheria and the hitherto uncertain and, unfortunately too often, hopeless character of its treatment known to the public, that the interest aroused by the paper read last September at the Budapest Congress of Hygiene by M. Roux, was manifest far beyond the circle of his professional hearers. Hence, I mention the subject in this report.

Last June I was furnished with a small quantity of the antitoxic serum obtained from the Institut Pasteur, and I employed it in certain cases, of which, however, the number was too few to enable me to come to any definite conclusion as to its merits. In October, through the kindness of the Council of the British Institute of Preventive Medicine, I was supplied with a quantity sufficient for a considerable number of patients.

The results of the treatment in these cases have already been made known: they went to confirm the conclusions to which various foreign observers had previously come, viz., that the remedy was one of much value. At the end of the present year the Medical Officers of the Board will doubtless be able to pronounce a very decided opinion upon the merits of the treatment. For the present I have only to add that in my opinion the method is full of hope and encouragement, and that during the next few months it will be subjected to criticisms and inquiries more keen and searching than have, I venture to say, been applied to or undertaken in the case of any other remedy or form of treatment.

I take this opportunity of thanking my fellow officers, Mr. Spurrell, Dr. Richards, and Mr. Potts, for their help in the compilation of the appended statistics, and in the medical work of the hospital during the past year.

I have the honour to remain,

Madam and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) E. W. GOODALL,

Medical Superintendent.

No. 2.

REPORT OF DR. R. A. BIRDWOOD, MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT
OF THE NORTH-EASTERN HOSPITAL.

(For Statistics, see pp. 78 to 110.)

NORTH-EASTERN HOSPITAL,
ST. ANN'S ROAD, SOUTH TOTTENHAM,
22nd January, 1895.

To the Committee of Management.

On presenting the year's statistics for this Hospital, I would draw attention to the fact that on no occasion during 1894 were all the beds for patients used.

The normal accommodation of the North-Eastern Hospital is 456 beds. The highest number of patients in hospital at midnight was 420 on the 1st January. In February the numbers fell below 300, and remained so till the end of July; they then continued below 400 till December when the fall again began, and on the 31st December we had 237 patients in hospital.

2,003 patients were admitted from their homes, one was born in hospital, and two were entered as transfers from the Northern Hospital, as they were not taken home when sent here for discharge. Out of these 2,006 patients, 107 were not suffering from scarlet fever at the time of admission. Twenty of these were infected in hospital, and of that number three died. The baby developed symptoms of scarlet fever after birth and recovered. One diphtheria and one other disease patient remaining in hospital at the end of 1893 had scarlet fever during 1894. This correction has been made in the present statistical tables.

1,793 were discharged to their homes.

273 were transferred to other hospitals of the Board.

128 died.

The mortality for the year for all patients was 6·09 in 100.

Five patients were re-admitted. Three of these five had scarlet fever on their first admission, but were not suffering from it on their second visit this year. The remaining two had it on their re-admission.

On 61 occasions it was reported that a recovered patient had returned home from one of the Board's hospitals before the outbreak of illness amongst the other members of the family or household.

Two were taken ill on the same day as the patient returned ;

Twenty-four within the first week after ;

Twenty-nine others during the first month ;

Three after five weeks ; and

Three after six weeks.

This is a serious matter and difficult to explain. It would be an advantage to us if the Managers would appoint someone to investigate all such outbreaks, in the hope that a means of preventing them might be discovered. That the second outbreak is not always due to the original patient being in an infectious condition on discharge is demonstrated by the following considerations :—

- 1st. The interval between the discharge of the original patient and the initial illness of the others, is either too short or too long in three out of every five of them.
- 2nd. Several of the original patients and some of the others were not suffering from scarlet fever.
- 3rd. Some houses seem to keep up a regular supply of patients. Their relatives have also told me that their sanitary environment at home was faulty.
- 4th. Light is shed on how the disease is spread by even the little we are able to find out at the hospital. For instance, a boy went from here to join his brothers and sisters at the seaside ; he was intimately associated with them there, and they were all quite well till a week after their return home. Scarlet fever then broke out in that family.

Again, two patients went from here to a convalescent establishment as they were unable to return to their lodgings direct. Not being able to take their goods with them when admitted here, these things had been forwarded to a friend. The lady wrote to me from the convalescent home : "The friend to whom I sent on trunk has taken scarlet fever, and they protest my things have conveyed it. It is most unfortunate, but as they were all disinfected by the sanitary people, I cannot see how it can be." Clearly in neither of these instances, quoted as examples, was infection caused by the discharged patient.

The time has arrived when an attempt to exterminate scarlet fever in London might be made. The Managers are the only authority capable of

doing this work. Aided by notification and partial isolation they alone can bring it to a practically successful issue. A beginning might be made by starting with some such investigation as has been here suggested for these instances of scarlet fever occurring at home after the discharge of a patient from hospital.

The year's experience has confirmed the opinion that more isolation accommodation is needed within the hospital for diseases other than scarlet fever. It is also desirable to proceed with the permanent accommodation for the staff. Almost all the land required for the hospital has been acquired, and is now being enclosed. The Managers have under consideration the plans of the wards for diphtheria and typhoid fever patients. It is to be hoped that the wisdom of the Board's action in making adequate and suitable provision for the isolation of the infectious sick will be early rewarded by a diminution in the number of scarlet fever patients.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) R. A. BIRDWOOD,
Medical Superintendent.

No. 3.

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

(For Statistics, see pp. 78 to 110.)

NORTH-WESTERN HOSPITAL,
HAVERSTOCK HILL, N.W.,
January 10th, 1895.

To the Committee of Management.

MADAM AND GENTLEMEN,

In accordance with the prescribed custom, I have the honour to present to the Committee of Management the following Report of the proceedings of this hospital during the past year.

The number of patients coming under treatment still continues large, amounting, indeed, to within a few hundreds of the admissions in 1893, when there were 3,557. Every attempt has been made to provide beds compatible with a due regard to the avoidance of overcrowding and a keen sense of the responsibility attached to every discharged patient. Compared with the previous year a larger number were, it will be observed, transferred to the Northern Hospital; the connection of such institutions with the acute hospitals must assuredly be regarded as a great boon to the steadily convalescing patients, and materially aids the efforts made to meet the frequent pressing demand for accommodation.

During the year just ended 3,158 patients have been received, of whom 1,754 were suffering from scarlet fever, 1,163 from diphtheria, 114 from enteric fever, and 127 from other diseases. In the same period 90 have died from scarlet fever, 314 from diphtheria, 18 from enteric fever, and 34 from other diseases. 2,073 were also discharged in the course of the twelve months direct to their homes, and 680 to the Northern Hospital, 276 remaining in the hospital on the night of December 31st. Thus the gross death-rate for 1894 is 14·32 per cent.

Of the scarlet fever cases there were 90 deaths, or a mortality of 5·03 per cent., as against 5·98 of the previous year.

The incidence of diphtheria during scarlatinal convalescence has happily

been less frequent, 20 such cases coming under observation, a full list of which is appended :—

Cases of Diphtheria occurring amongst Patients convalescent from Scarlet Fever during 1894.

Date.	Initials.	Age.	Time after Admission.	Nature.	Result.	Ward.
1894.						
January 28th ...	A. F.	10	6 weeks...	Faucial	Recovered	O
February 14th...	F. D.	11	4 ,, ...	Faucial	Recovered	C
February 14th...	J. G.	5	19 days	Faucial	Recovered	B
February 26th...	J. B.	8	6 weeks...	Faucial and Nasal ...	Died ...	B
March 2nd ...	L. B.	2	4 ,, ...	Faucial and Laryngeal ...	Died ...	C
March 5th ...	E. M.	5	16 days ..	Faucial	Recovered	E
March 27th ...	H. K.	4	4 weeks...	Faucial	Recovered	P
June 4th	A. S.	4	16 days ..	Faucial and Laryngeal ...	Recovered	A
June 14th... ..	F. B.	6	4 weeks...	Faucial	Recovered	P
July 21st	L. P.	4	10 ,, ...	Faucial and Laryngeal ...	Died ...	P
July 30th	E. Z.	2	6 ,, ...	Faucial and Nasal ...	Recovered	B
August 2nd ...	A. W.	3	3 ,, ...	Nasal	Recovered	E
September 1st ...	A. L.	16	7 ,, ...	Faucial	Recovered	A
September 27th	A. M.	4	3 ,, ...	Faucial and Laryngeal ...	Died ...	L
October 2nd ...	A. H.	10	5 ,, ...	Faucial	Recovered	A
October 4th ...	W. S.	2	2 ,, ...	Faucial and Laryngeal ...	Died ...	L
December 13th	A. P.	4	5 ,, ...	Faucial and Nasal ...	Recovered	C
December 28th	H. F.	6	3 ,, ...	Faucial	Recovered	L
December 28th	G. M.	2	5 ,, ...	Faucial	Recovered	L
December 29th	G. G.	5	18 days ...	Faucial and Nasal ...	Recovered	C

Recovered 15

Died 5

Total 20

Although all the scarlet fever patients have been located and treated in a similar way as in past years, the attacks of post-scarlatinal diphtheria have not only been fewer but the mortality less, while the factors generally considered to favour the tendency of this disease, viz., wet and cold, were exceptionally in evidence during nearly the whole of the summer months.

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

Diphtheria 27·10 per cent.

Enteric 16·07 ,,

Other diseases 27·20 ,,

The reception of those who show but too plainly that they are beyond

all hope of recovery continues to add considerably to our fatalities, and vitiates to no small degree any conclusions arrived at as to the particular death-rate of a given hospital. During 1894 these cases amounted to 105, being made up as follows :—

Within 24 hours 48 died ...	}	Diphtheria ...	41
		Scarlet Fever ...	2
		Other diseases...	5
„ 48 „ 57 „ ...	}	Diphtheria ...	43
		Scarlet Fever ...	6
		Other diseases...	8

Such being left out of the calculation, the mortality would be reduced as under :—

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	4.05 per cent.
Diphtheria	...	...	...	20.06 „
Other diseases	...	...	...	17.06 „

Scarlet Fever.—The comparatively low death-rate of this disease as compared with that of 15 or 20 years ago is much cause for satisfaction, and facts show clearly that the real cause of the enormous fatality in past times was that the cases were treated (so called) at home, where they could not in the majority of instances be properly isolated. Hence all the authorities of later times have come more and more decidedly to the conviction that all, or nearly all, zymotic diseases should be transferred to hospitals set apart for the purpose, so arranged that each different kind of disease can be isolated in separate buildings or separate wards; indeed, hospital treatment seems to be one of the most immense improvements ever introduced in medicine, and the means which, when combined with others, will lead in time, if not to the extinction, at least to a most marked diminution, of attacks. Drawbacks to any established plan must inevitably exist, but the advantages referred to undoubtedly outweigh them.

Diphtheria.—The large number of 1,163 cases have come under treatment during the year, and although a proportion might not, if submitted to a bacteriological examination, have shown the distinctive “Loeffler’s bacillus,” yet from all clinical points of view they were such as could not be placed in any other class of disease. The serum or anti-toxin treatment of this fatal, loathsome, and contagious disease, has within the last twelve months sprung into sudden and world-wide notoriety, and as all are more or less interested, any hint or procedure cannot be passed over with indifference, neither can it be denied that the evidence produced apparently shows that some remarkable results may accrue, so that possibly a perfect revolution in the mortality statistics may eventually be the outcome. If only a fraction of lives now lost

--in England alone during the 25 years 1868-92 they have amounted to 97,000, or a yearly average of 3,900—can be preserved, the names of the introducers of this treatment will deservedly be immortalised. The questions as to its freedom from danger, its effects on those severe cases that unhappily form so large a proportion of those coming under observation in our special hospitals, its action on the post-paralytic seizures so unfortunately common, and further, the immunity that it may give against future attacks, can hardly for some extended time be answered with any confidence; but all the evidence nevertheless thus far points to an essentially satisfactory conclusion. Accurate clinical observations and the collection of cases arranged particularly as regards ages and degrees of severity will settle the, as yet, many doubts; some, however, will possibly remain beyond our generation. If any field for testing conclusively this remedy be sought, it would seem to be difficult to find a more suitable and extensive one than that afforded by the Metropolitan Asylums Board's hospitals; combined, however, with the use of the remedy, bacteriological cultivations must imperatively go hand in hand.

Enteric Fever.—Of this disease 114 cases have been received, the patients having been admitted from many of the districts, some at a considerable distance from the hospital, and not a few in a very advanced stage of the disease. It would, doubtless, be a great advantage to the sufferers if prolonged journeys could by any means be obviated and early admission secured, as not unfrequently such considerations turn the balance for or against recovery.

Referring to the non-medical work of the hospital, which, by the demolition of more wards, has curtailed its usefulness somewhat for a time, the point that presents the greatest interest is the progress of the erection of the administrative block. Hopes were entertained that its completion would have been accomplished by the end of the past year; in this we have been disappointed; when finished, however, it will supply a long-felt want, and provide such necessaries as the present class of nurses demands. The possession also of sufficient and suitable isolation wards is now in the near future. With these and general wards constructed on modern principles, the North-Western Hospital will fairly claim to be classified as equal to any under the management of the Board.

A large amount of sickness, as shown by the accompanying tables, occurred amongst the staff, the principal source of anxiety being, as usual, from several contracting diphtheria, all of whom, I am glad to report, recovered. Manifold changes have occurred, but with improved accommodation it is reasonable to hope these will be lessened in future.

Several cases have come under notice during the past year certified as scarlet fever who, upon admission, were found to be suffering from smallpox,

and were accordingly sent to the Ships. None of these appear in the tables herewith supplied.

The residents of Hampstead and elsewhere continue to show much kindness by donations of books, periodicals, toys, &c. To the leading pictorial papers we are also deeply indebted for copies and pictures for the wards.

To my colleagues I tender sincere thanks for the assistance they have given me during the past twelve months, and to Drs. Winter and Hughes for the careful compilation of the statistical tables.

I embrace this opportunity of acknowledging once more, with grateful thanks, the continued and very cordial support I have received from you, Madam and Gentlemen, in the past and former years of my Medical officership, and I trust that in the future I may continue to merit a renewal of your confidence.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) WM. GAYTON,
Medical Superintendent.

No. 4.

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

(For Statistics, see pp. 78 to 110.)

WESTERN HOSPITAL,
FULHAM, S.W.,
January, 1895.

To the Committee of Management.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present to you my Report for the year 1894.

During the year, 2,690 cases came under treatment, including 307 which remained in the hospital on December 31st, 1893; 2,096 were discharged to their homes or transferred to convalescent hospitals of the Board, and 322 died, leaving 272 under treatment at the end of the year.

The general death-rate was 13·41 per cent.

The scarlet fever admissions numbered 1,558, a decline of 737 when compared with the number admitted in 1893; 1,546 were discharged, of which nearly 70 per cent. were transferred to convalescent hospitals, and 106 died. If 21 deaths which resulted from superadded infectious disease, viz., 15 from diphtheria and six from measles, contracted during scarlatinal convalescence, be deducted, the scarlet fever death-rate is reduced from 6·6 (as shewn in Table I.) to 5·33.

The percentage incidence of the more important complications of scarlet fever was as follows:—Otitis, 13·9; albuminuria, 10·4; adenitis, 9·0; rheumatism, 5·0; acute nephritis, 4·1.

Eight scarlet fever cases presented evidence of superadded diphtheria when admitted, of which three died, whilst 28 contracted the disease during convalescence, of which 15 died.

Tabular particulars of these cases are given herewith :—

No.	Initials.	Age.	Sex.	Ward.	Admitted.	Contracted Diphtheria.	Days after admission.	Result.	REMARKS.
1	L. O.	3	F	12	2nd Sept., 1893	11th Sept., 1893	9	R	Faucial.
2	E. M.	14	F	16	14th Oct., „	26th Oct., „	12	R	Faucial and Laryngeal.
3	E. P.	3	M	16	30th „ „	15th Nov., „	16	R	Faucial and Laryngeal.
4	E. M.	4	F	16	21st „ „	21st „ „	31	R	Faucial and Laryngeal.
5	F. C.	4	M	14	2nd Dec., „	26th Dec., „	24	R	Faucial and Laryngeal ; Tracheotomy.
6	E. G.	1	M	13	8th Nov., „	29th „ „	51	D	Laryngeal ; Intubation ; Tracheotomy.
7	F. F.	6	M	5A	18th Dec., „	2nd Jan., 1894	15	R	Faucial.
8	A. C.	13	F	13	27th „ „	11th „ „	15	D	Laryngeal ; Tracheotomy.
9	J. F.	1	M	14	16th Jan., 1894	8th Feb., „	25	D	Faucial and Laryngeal.
10	L. L.	4	F	12	1st Feb., „	18th „ „	17	R	Faucial ; General Neuritis.
11	E. L.	19	F	12	29th Jan., „	20th „ „	22	D	Faucial and Laryngeal.
12	A. L.	2	F	11	29th Dec., 1893	7th March, „	68	D	Laryngeal ; Intubation.
13	M. P.	5	F	14	10th Feb., 1894	11th „ „	28	R	Faucial ; General Neuritis.
14	L. W.	5	F	16	1st March, „	13th „ „	12	R	Faucial and Laryngeal.
15	G. G.	5	F	11	21st „ „	8th April, „	18	D	Laryngeal ; Tracheotomy.
16	E. F.	2	F	11	28th „ „	19th „ „	22	D	Faucial and Laryngeal Intubation.
17	P. R.	3	M	14	17th April, „	9th May, „	22	D	Faucial and Laryngeal ; Intubation Tracheotomy.
18	W. S.	4	M	13	23rd „ „	11th June, „	49	D	Faucial and Laryngeal ; Tracheotomy.
19	A. O.	2	M	3	6th June, „	16th „ „	10	D	Faucial and Laryngeal.
20	H. E.	1	F	3	9th „ „	17th „ „	8	D	Laryngeal ; Intubation.
21	F. H.	5	F	3	13th July, „	20th July, „	7	R	Faucial.
22	H. P.	3	M	3	17th May, „	21st „ „	65	D	Faucial and Laryngeal ; Tracheotomy Tuberculosis.
23	W. S.	3	M	3	25th „ „	24th „ „	62	R	Faucial and Laryngeal.
24	J. S.	5	M	14	23rd July, „	29th „ „	6	D	Faucial and Laryngeal ; Tracheotomy.
25	M. H.	5	F	14	31st Aug., „	19th Sept., „	20	R	Faucial and Laryngeal ; Tracheotomy (Anti- toxinised).
26	E. B.	8	F	2	11th Sept., „	12th Oct., „	32	R	Faucial.
27	H. H.	1	F	3	29th „ „	1st Nov., „	34	D	Faucial.
28	E. B.	9	F	14	5th „ „	22nd Nov., „	78	D	Faucial and Laryngeal.

The temporary huts contributed 20 cases, and of the remaining eight, six arose in one ward under circumstances which suggested a causal connection between them. Three of the huts were closed in April, whereas the wards were fully occupied throughout the year, except when closed for cleaning. The special incidence of diphtheria on the huts has not been a marked feature in previous years.

The diphtheria admissions numbered 571, a considerable increase compared with 1893, when 256 were admitted ; 341 were discharged or transferred, and 187 died, giving a mortality of 34·03 per cent. Deducting

the deaths, 43 in number, which occurred within 48 hours after admission, the mortality is reduced to 28·43.

Thirty-three cases were of the hæmorrhagic type.

Tracheotomy was performed in 40 cases, with eight recoveries.

9·2 per cent. suffered from paralysis.

Of enteric fever 63 cases were admitted, 44 were discharged, and 14 died. The mortality was 23·14 per cent. Two of the deaths occurred within 48 hours after admission.

Of other diseases, 191 cases were admitted, 165 were discharged, and 15 died, the percentage mortality being 8·08.

Of the cases certified to be suffering from scarlet fever, 12 had tonsillitis and nine measles; and of those certified as diphtheria, 98 were afterwards diagnosed as tonsillitis.

Forty-four Officers were warded for illness, of whom 11 suffered from infectious diseases, viz., seven from scarlet fever, three from diphtheria, and one from enteric fever. All recovered, with the exception of an Assistant Nurse, who died during a relapse of enteric fever on the forty-first day of her illness.

The scarlet fever accommodation was, during the year, reduced by 92 beds, owing to the demolition of three of the temporary huts, and the conversion of a fourth hut into cubicles for servants. The huts were pulled down to make way for the erection of three two-storied pavilions to contain 40 beds each. This work is now in progress.

A block of four wards containing in all 48 beds for diphtheria patients, with receiving and visitors' room attached, was completed in the spring. By this addition to the ward buildings, the available accommodation for diphtheria has been increased to 84 beds.

Other important additions and improvements comprise:—

1. The erection of a new laundry and boiler house, and the concentration of the whole heating power of the hospital therein.
2. The erection of new artificers' workshops.
3. The substitution of a Lyon's steam disinfector for the old dry-heat machine.

Owing to lack of sufficient steam power for working it, the fixing of the Lyon's machine had been delayed, pending the completion of the new boiler house.

4. The cleaning and painting of the entire hospital buildings, ward, and administrative.

Plans for the erection of a new administrative block for servants who now occupy temporary quarters were approved during the year, and

negotiations for the purchase of nearly four acres of land on the western boundary of the hospital were completed with the view to providing further accommodation for cases of diphtheria and additional wards for isolation purposes. The plans for these wards as well as for the administrative buildings required in connection therewith are still under the consideration of the Managers.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

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

No. 5.

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

(For Statistics, see pp. 78 to 110.)

SOUTH-WESTERN HOSPITAL,
LANDOR ROAD, STOCKWELL, S.W.,
31st January, 1895.

To the Committee of Management.

MADAM AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present my Annual Report for the year 1894.

On March 5th I resumed my duties at this hospital after six months' absence at Tooting in connection with the opening of the Fountain Hospital.

The admissions for 1894 numbered 2,401, which, with 327 cases remaining in hospital at the beginning of the year, brings the total number who have been under treatment up to 2,728.

Of these, 1,510 were discharged, 646 transferred, 296 died, and 276 remained in the wards on December 31st, 1894.

The general mortality was 12·20 per cent.

The mortality from scarlet fever was 5·84 per cent.

The mortality from diphtheria was 26·48 per cent.

The mortality from enteric fever was 16·6 per cent.

The mortality from other diseases was 15·47 per cent.

The aggregate type of the scarlet fever cases was of average severity, and I am glad to report that the number of scarlet fever patients who developed diphtheria after admission was not very great. Fifteen attacks occurred among 1,600 completed cases, an incidence of ·93 per cent. Eight of these were fatal, tracheotomy being necessary in six of them in consequence of the disease having assumed the laryngeal form. Four of the tracheotomy cases were under two years of age, and the other two under four years. Although two of these cases arose in adjacent beds in the same ward on the same day, in no single instance could infection be traced to a

previous case of the disease. The following table enumerates the cases which have arisen during the year:—

Post-Scarlatinal Diphtheria, 1894.

Date of Admission.	Initials.	Age.	No. of days following Scarlatinal eruption.	Nature of Attack.	Result.	Ward.
Nov. 28th, 1893	M. S.	21	18	Mild, Faucial (exudation on admission)	Recovered	Cameron.
Jan. 19th, 1894	S. G.	3	18	Laryngeal, Tracheotomy	Recovered	Devon.
April 3rd, ..	W. M.	1	45	Laryngeal, Tracheotomy	Died ...	Soper.
April 14th, ..	C. B.	7	56	Faucial	Died ...	Hut.
April 17th, ..	F. P.	8	39	Faucial	Recovered	Hut.
June 8th, ..	A. S.	1	21	Laryngeal, Tracheotomy	Died ...	Soper.
June 8th, ..	E. F.	1	54	Laryngeal, Tracheotomy	Died ...	Soper.
May 22nd, ..	A. T.	3	46	Laryngeal, Measles, Tracheotomy ...	Died ..	Bengough.
July 7th, ..	E. S.	5	42	Faucio-laryngeal	Recovered	Lockyer.
Sept. 21st, ..	V. I.	3	70	Laryngeal, Tracheotomy	Died ...	Soper.
Sept. 24th, ..	A. F.	7	35	Faucial	Died ...	Wilkins.
Oct. 2nd, ..	E. F.	6	13	Faucial	Recovered	Haygarth.
Nov. 15th, ..	T. T.	1	38	Laryngeal, Tracheotomy	Died ...	Haygarth.
Dec. 3rd, ..	E. W.	17	21	Faucial	Recovered	Bostock.
Dec. 11th, ..	M. F.	10	65	Faucial	Recovered	Bengough.

The diphtheria admissions were of more than average severity, particularly during the months of October and November.

Of 170 deaths from diphtheria, 57 died within 48 hours after admission, and 31 of these within 24 hours. Tracheotomy was performed in 51 cases, of which 13 or 25·5 per cent. recovered.

There is little doubt that the diphtheria mortality would have been somewhat higher had it not been that from the 26th November, owing to the courtesy of the Council of the British Institute of Preventive Medicine, and to the exertions of its Director, Dr. Armand Ruffer, we were enabled to treat all the severe cases with anti-toxic serum. The efficacy of this remedy in cases which can be brought under treatment at a reasonably early date is beyond question, and the Board is to be congratulated upon having made arrangements which will ensure all the hospitals being continuously supplied with the serum at an early date.

Owing to the public-spirited way in which the Council of the British Institute of Preventive Medicine have continued to supply us with serum in the meantime, a good many lives have been saved which, there is little doubt, would have been lost if we had been obliged to wait until the Board's own supply could be made available. The process of manufacture takes a

considerable time, and the demand for the remedy has hitherto been far in excess of the supply.

The arrangement entered into with the Conjoint Board of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons for the systematic examination of all cases admitted under a certificate of diphtheria is a move in the right direction. It not only lightens to some extent the stress of work which the recent advances in our knowledge of the life-history of diphtheria has thrown upon the Medical Staff of the Fever Hospitals, but it also tends to lessen our responsibility in respect to the accurate diagnosis of the disease in doubtful cases by providing an appeal to the judgment of a skilled and competent bacteriologist. The arrangement can never do away with the necessity of having a limited laboratory equipment at each individual hospital, but it provides a supplement of undoubted value.

The work in connection with the much-needed structural improvements at this hospital was commenced last November. The scheme provides for (*a*) the junction of the hospitals by means of an open corridor; (*b*) the construction of a central block containing sitting rooms and dining rooms for the nursing staff, 40 new bed rooms for the charge nurses, new quarters for the Matron, a needle room, linen store, servants' mess room, and sundry other administrative offices; (*c*) an additional storey over part of the upper administrative block; (*d*) the remodelling of the two laundries and the upper hospital kitchen; (*e*) a partial centralisation of the steam and hot-water supplies throughout the institution; (*f*) a house for the Medical Superintendent; (*g*) and the construction of a brick wall in place of the old oak fence along the Landor Road frontage.

This scheme, which after considerable discussion was sanctioned by the Board, will provide administrative facilities, most of which are urgently needed, and at the same time will materially increase the comfort of the staff.

The new buildings have necessitated the removal of a wooden hut containing 50 beds which was built as a temporary expedient in 1887; but other 20 beds contained in isolation rooms, which have hitherto been utilised as bed rooms for charge nurses, will be again available for patients when the new staff quarters are completed.

One wooden hut containing 30 beds yet remains, and this the Committee contemplate replacing at a later date by a two-storeyed brick pavilion to accommodate the same number of patients.

Your decision to afterwards have the drainage thoroughly examined and the roads remade can then be carried into effect.

Until the building operations now going on are completed, the

difficulties under which the work of the hospital is being conducted must, I fear, continue.

During the year eight members of the staff contracted scarlet fever, six diphtheria, four enteric fever, and twenty-one tonsillitis. Happily all recovered.

The Committee have recently lost the services of Drs. Osborne and Milton, who have ably filled the office of Assistant Medical Officer for four years and two years respectively. Their places have been filled by the election of Drs. Cuff and Pershouse, to the loyal assistance of both of whom, and to Dr. Stewart, who is now the Senior Assistant Medical Officer, I am greatly indebted.

I herewith submit the statistical tables, and have the honour to remain,

Madam and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) FRED. FOORD CAIGER,

Medical Superintendent.

No. 6.

REPORT OF DR. C. E. MATTHEWS, MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT
OF THE FOUNTAIN HOSPITAL.

(For Statistics, see pp. 78 to 110.)

FOUNTAIN HOSPITAL,
February 13th, 1895.

To the Committee of Management.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present to you my Annual Report and Statistical Tables for the year 1894.

The total number of patients under treatment during the year was 1,863, of whom 1,514 were admitted direct from their homes, and 349 remained in hospital on 31st December, 1893.

1,240 patients were discharged recovered.

184 patients were transferred to other hospitals of the Board, and 119 died, leaving 320 patients under treatment on the 31st December, 1894.

The gross mortality for the year is 7·78 per cent.

The maximum number of patients in hospital during the year was 357 on 2nd January, but this number was closely approached on 4th December, when there were 340 patients under treatment.

The minimum number was 188 on the 26th July.

Scarlet Fever.—1,284 scarlet fever cases were admitted during the year, which, together with 349 remaining in hospital on the 31st December, 1893, brings the total up to 1,633. Of these, 1,144 patients were discharged recovered, 184 were transferred to other hospitals of the Board, and 58 died. The scarlet fever mortality, calculated on the Registrar-General's formula, is 4·36.

These 58 deaths include 16 cases in which the mortality was due to some co-existent disease contracted before or after admission to hospital, viz.: five cases of diphtheria, eight cases of measles, one case of measles and diphtheria combined, and two cases of erysipelas.

Excluding these cases, the death-rate of scarlet fever sinks to 3·15 per cent.

Diphtheria.—In consequence of the great increase of diphtheria in the Metropolis in the autumn of the year, the existing accommodation in the Board's hospitals for this disease was exhausted, and amongst the means taken to provide additional accommodation was that of converting four of the wards at this hospital, which had hitherto been in use for scarlet fever, into diphtheria wards. By this means accommodation was provided for 100 cases of diphtheria. A separate receiving room, waiting room, and discharge room were supplied by appropriating some of the isolation wards. The arrangement has answered the purpose very well, but the curtailing of isolation accommodation is a matter for some regret.

182 cases of diphtheria were admitted between the 2nd October and 31st December.

52 cases were discharged recovered, 57 cases died, and 72 remained in the hospital on the 31st December.

The mortality, if calculated upon the Registrar-General's formula, is 39·04 per cent., and if calculated upon the admissions and discharges is 31·81 per cent. These rates compare with a mortality of 31·3 per cent. amongst 7,932 cases admitted to the Board's hospitals up to 1894, from which it will be inferred that the type of disease was not below the average in severity.

The new remedy, serum anti-toxin, was only employed in the last month, and upon too few cases to justify any deductions; but if the hopes of those who are best entitled to give an opinion as to its value are fulfilled, we may confidently expect to lower the death rate in the current year as well as to alleviate, in no small degree, the sufferings of those who are attacked by this deadly and pitiless disease.

Other Diseases.—Table XIV. presents a list of 48 cases who were found after admission not to be suffering from the disease for which they had been removed to the hospital; of these, 33 were certified scarlet fever and 15 diphtheria.

33 out of a total of 1,317 cases certified scarlet fever who were admitted to hospital give a percentage of errors of 2·5; which contrasts very favourably with the errors attending the diagnosis of diphtheria. In this case 15 patients out of 191 certified diphtheria were found after admission to be errors of diagnosis, a percentage of 7·6.

Errors of diagnosis are inevitable in a disease like diphtheria, which, in its milder manifestations at least, is frequently indistinguishable from simple throat affections; unfortunately, there is no reason why errors should not be at least as numerous on the side of omission as on the side of commission, for it is obvious that if simple affections are liable to be mistaken for diphtheritic affections, the converse is just as liable to occur, and hence

it must happen that many cases of diphtheria go unrecognised and become a fruitful source of infection to those around them who are susceptible to the disease. The employment of bacteriological examination in all cases of doubtful throat illness is imperatively called for as a valuable safeguard against this danger, and it is to be hoped that its practice will soon be generally adopted by the Medical Profession. If this is to be so, it would probably be desirable that the means for bacteriological research should not be left solely to private enterprise but provided by sanitary or other authorities at the public expense.

Staff Illness.—During the year, one Assistant Medical Officer contracted diphtheria, and three Charge Nurses, one Wardmaid and the Engineer contracted scarlet fever. Several Officers suffered from minor disorders mainly tonsillitis, which latter appears to be inseparable from the staff of an infectious hospital. Happily there is no case of fatal illness amongst the staff for me to record.

It would be a pleasant task for me to dilate upon the good work which has been carried on in the several departments of the hospital throughout the year, and to illustrate the kindly spirit which has existed between patients and staff; instances thereof have been brought to your notice from time to time, and no more than a brief mention of the fact is necessary in this report.

I desire to express to the Committee my appreciation of the valuable assistance rendered to me by Miss Dickinson, the Matron, and by Mr. Kellet, the Steward.

To my colleagues, Doctors Thornton, Manby, and Johns, I am indebted for their valuable help in the treatment of the patients and the compilation of the statistical tables.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) C. E. MATTHEWS,

Medical Superintendent.

No. 7.

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

(For Statistics, see pp. 78 to 110.)

SOUTH-EASTERN HOSPITAL,
NEW CROSS, S.E.,
14th February, 1895.

To the Committee of Management.

MADAM AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present my Annual Report and Statistical Tables for the year 1894.

The total number of patients treated during the year was 2,958: 1,075 were discharged recovered, 1,263 were transferred to other hospitals of the Board, and 273 died. There remained in hospital on December 31st, 347 patients.

Scarlet Fever.—1,917 cases were admitted direct from their homes, and four from other hospitals of the Board, 741 were discharged recovered, 1,190 were transferred to other hospitals, and 105 died; the mortality was therefore 5·30 per cent.

The cases were of average severity throughout the year.

The incidence of diphtheria among scarlet fever patients was as follows:—

In the acute stage before admission (concurrent scarlet fever and diphtheria), 25 cases.

In convalescent stage before admission, 15 cases.

In convalescent stage after admission, 52 cases.

TABLE A.—*Diphtheria contracted before Admission during Acute Stage of Scarlet Fever (25).*

Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Admitted.			Result.		
			Month.	Day.	Year.	Month.	Day.	Year.
W. P.	M	3	Jan.	10	...	Died	Jan.	16
G. P.	M	10	"	12	...	Discharged	June	8
A. P.	F	12	"	12	...	"	March	9
O. F.	F	4	"	15	...	"	"	20
S. S.	M	7	"	27	...	Transferred	"	22
M. M.	F	4	Feb.	16	...	Discharged	May	18
F. W.	M	13	March	25	...	"	June	1
S. S.	M	18	April	2	...	"	May	25
F. V.	M	2	"	13	...	"	June	22
L. T.	F	4	"	14	...	"	"	22
J. D.	M	21	May	21	...	"	July	13
A. P.	M	6	"	22	...	Died	May	24
H. W.	M	8	June	22	...	Discharged	Aug.	24
H. T.	M	7	"	25	...	"	"	24
M. M.	F	5	Aug.	8	...	"	Nov.	9
B. M.	M	6	July	10	...	"	Sept.	21
M. E.	F	7	Aug.	27	...	"	Nov.	2
F. C.	F	6	Sept.	4	...	"	"	2
W. H.	M	6	"	4	...	Died	Sept.	16
S. S.	M	4	Dec.	5	...	Still in hospital.		
G. H.	M	10	"	12	...	Transferred	Feb.	6
G. S.	F	10	"	13	...	"	Jan.	24
E. R.	M	25	"	14	...	"	Feb.	6
W. A.	M	11	"	14	...	"	"	6
A. F.	M	8	"	28	...	"	"	6

TABLE B.—*Diphtheria contracted before Admission during Convalescence from Scarlet Fever (15).*

Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Admitted.			Result.		
			Month.	Day.	Year.	Month.	Day.	Year.
R. M.	M	12	Feb.	19	...	Transferred	March	21
B. P.	F	21	April	2	...	Discharged	June	1
C. B.	M	6	"	21	...	"	Aug.	6
J. S.	M	3	June	7	...	"	Sept.	23
R. H.	F	3	"	16	...	"	Oct.	5
L. S.	F	2	"	27	...	Died	July	27
H. S.	M	3	July	4	...	Discharged	Oct.	5
R. A.	F	3	"	4	...	"	Aug.	31
E. L.	F	8	"	4	...	"	"	31
R. W.	M	5	"	24	...	"	Nov.	30
M. P.	F	10	"	30	...	"	Oct.	12
J. P.	M	6	"	30	...	"	"	12
L. C.	F	23	Aug.	27	...	"	"	26
N. K.	F	4	Oct.	8	...	Transferred	Dec.	18
F. M.	F	7	Dec.	29	...	Still in hospital.		

TABLE C.—*Diphtheria occurring in Hospital during convalescence from Scarlet Fever (52).*

Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Admitted.	Onset of Diphtheria.	Ward.	Result.
S. W.	M	21	Jan. 3 ...	Jan. 15 ...	2	Discharged April 6
R. K.	F	7	„ 6 ...	Feb. 8 ...	Hut	„ „ 20
J. W.	M	4	„ 18 ...	„ 23 ...	18	Died March 13
J. A.	F	9	„ 20 ...	„ 19 ...	12	Discharged June 22
A. H.	M	5	„ 22 ...	„ 17 ...	3	„ April 6
M. N.	F	5	Feb. 8 ...	„ 15 ...	12	„ „ 27
A. C.	M	4	„ 12 ...	March 11 ...	1	„ May 11
R. L.	M	4	„ 17 ...	„ 2 ...	11	„ „ 18
A. B.	F	11	„ 19 ...	„ 17 ...	8	„ June 1
M. B.	M	13	„ 24 ...	April 22 ...	4	Died April 26
G. H.	F	11	March 5 ...	March 16 ...	9	„ March 18
A. B.	M	4	„ 8 ...	„ 20 ...	3	„ „ 27
F. S.	M	3	„ 24 ...	April 27 ...	3	„ April 30
C. M.	M	26	„ 29 ...	May 1 ...	18	Discharged June 22
F. G.	M	6	April 2 ...	„ 12 ...	1	Died May 17
P. W.	M	18	„ 3 ...	April 28 ...	3	Discharged „ 24
G. B.	M	3	„ 3 ...	May 8 ...	3	Died „ 15
R. W.	F	4	„ 7 ...	April 19 ...	13	„ April 29
C. W.	M	7	„ 11 ...	May 3 ...	1	Discharged June 8
E. H.	M	5	„ 11 ...	April 16 ...	1	„ „ 8
A. K.	M	10	May 2 ...	May 10 ..	18	Died May 25
A. M.	M	4	„ 24 ...	July 23 ...	13	Discharged Sept. 14
L. P.	M	5	„ 31 ...	June 19 ...	4	Died July 7
L. S.	F	10	„ 25 ...	Sept. 25 ...	11	„ Oct. 8
F. F.	M	3	July 3 ...	Oct. 14 ...	10	„ „ 18
W. S.	M	3	„ 6 ...	Aug. 20 ...	8	Discharged Nov. 2
L. W.	F	17	„ 7 ...	July 24 ...	13	„ Sept. 7
L. C.	M	7	Aug. 3 ...	Sept. 18 ...	Hut	Died „ 24
W. P.	M	3	„ 6 ...	„ 11 ...	„	„ „ 26
G. B.	M	10	„ 7 ...	„ 12 ...	1	Discharged Nov. 9
G. S.	F	3	„ 9 ...	Oct. 17 ...	8	Died Oct. 26
A. K.	F	18	„ 13 ...	Sept. 26 ...	20	Discharged Nov. 16
F. M.	M	3	„ 20 ...	„ 8 ...	18	„ „ 2
F. F.	F	11	Sept. 12 ...	Oct. 14 ...	12	„ „ 30
W. P.	M	4	„ 19 ...	Nov. 18 ...	2	„ Jan. 11/95
G. P.	M	11	Oct. 1 ...	Oct. 21 ...	Hut	„ Dec. 14
C. B.	M	2	„ 3 ...	„ 20 ...	1	Died Oct. 27
H. P.	M	6	„ 23 ...	Nov. 12 ...	Hut	Discharged Jan. 25/95
E. S.	F	5	„ 24 ...	Dec. 12 ...	9	„ Feb. 5/95
E. R.	F	10	„ 26 ...	Nov. 8 ...	9	Transferred „ 6/95
A. T.	M	2	„ 26 ...	„ 17 ...	2	Discharged Jan. 4/95

TABLE C (continued).

Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Admitted.	Onset of Diphtheria.	Ward.	Result.
E. G.	M	4	Nov. 1 ...	Nov. 20 ...	Hut	Transferred Feb. 6/95
H. G.	M	3	„ 3 ...	„ 30 ...	2	Discharged Jan. 18/95
G. W.	M	12	„ 13 ...	„ 25 ...	Hut	Still in hospital.
F. C.	F	2	„ 14 ...	„ 22 ...	12	„ „
H. F.	M	14	„ 17 ...	„ 26 ...	Hut	„ „
A. B.	F	18	„ 18 ...	Dec. 16 ...	11	Transferred Feb. 6/95
M. C.	F	4	„ 27 ...	„ 26 ...	11	Still in hospital.
M. C.	F	7	„ 28 ...	„ 26 ...	11	Transferred Feb. 6/95
L. T.	F	2	Dec. 4 ...	„ 23 ...	11	Died Dec. 27
N. B.	F	4	„ 17 ...	„ 28 ...	12	Still in hospital.
W. T.	M	4	„ 17 ...	„ 27 ...	Hut	„ „

Diphtheria.—507 cases were admitted direct from their homes, and one from another hospital of the Board, 231 were discharged recovered, 73 were transferred to other hospitals, and 130 died. The mortality was therefore 27·60 per cent.

Tracheotomy was performed in 48 cases, and of these 19 recovered, or 39·5 per cent.

Enteric Fever.—Seventy-six cases were admitted direct from their homes, and one from another hospital of the Board, 48 were discharged recovered, and 15 died. The mortality was therefore 21·4 per cent.

There has been a good deal of sickness among the officers.

Early in the year the Rev. J. B. Mylius, the Chaplain of the hospital, died of scarlet fever. His noble devotion to his work, the deep interest that he felt alike in the welfare of the patients and officers, and his constant aim to benefit others by timely counsel and advice, had endeared him to everyone in the hospital. In losing him, we felt that we had lost one of the best of men and the truest of friends.

One charge nurse, five assistant nurses, and five wardmaids, contracted scarlet fever; all recovered.

Six assistant nurses, five wardmaids, and one housemaid, contracted diphtheria; all recovered.

One laundrymaid, I regret to say, died of phthisis.

Numerous cases of tonsillitis, dyspepsia, rheumatism, and other illnesses occurred.

A serious outbreak of gastro-enteritis occurred in January, when 35 officers were attacked. I enclose a full report thereon.

An attack of diphtheria, which I contracted in the spring, unfortunately laid me up for several months.

During my illness and absence on sick leave (4½ months), my place was taken by the Senior Assistant Medical Officer, Dr. Thomson, and I have much pleasure in recording my appreciation of the exceedingly able and efficient manner in which he performed the many and varied duties of Medical Superintendent in my absence.

I am, Madam and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) JOHN MACCOMBIE,
Medical Superintendent.

(APPENDIX.)

OUTBREAK OF GASTRO-ENTERITIS AT THE SOUTH-EASTERN HOSPITAL.

There occurred at the South-Eastern Hospital on the 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th and 26th days of January, 1894, an outbreak characterized by the symptoms of headache, backache, pains in limbs, diarrhœa and colic; in addition many of those attacked had vomiting, abdominal tenderness, rise of temperature and an erythematous eruption.

Vomiting ushered in the attack in a small number of cases, and lasted for a few hours only. The headache, backache, and pains in limbs lasted a few hours, the diarrhœa and colic in the majority of cases was somewhat severe and lasted about forty-eight hours, though in some, slight diarrhœa with abdominal tenderness continued for several days. The eruption which occurred in about one-half of the cases on the 2nd and 3rd day of the disease was in most a patchy erythema, in the remainder an erythematous blush was all that was seen; the seat of the eruption was the chest, shoulders, arms, neck and face. Rise of temperature occurred in about one-half of the cases and was followed by a subnormal temperature lasting some days. The average rise of temperature was 101° Fh., while the highest was 103.4° Fh. In the remainder the temperature was subnormal throughout the disease.

1 case occurred on the 22nd January.	12 cases occurred on the 25th January.
2 cases " " 23rd "	5 " " " 26th "
14 " " " 24th "	1 case " " 27th "

The case occurring on the 27th at 8 a.m. was that of a nurse in attendance on the sick staff and in whose case infection from the sick might be regarded as possible.

The total number attacked was 35, and of these 26 occurred on the 24th and 25th days of January.

The average duration of the illness was nine days and all the cases recovered.

	Number of Staff on duty on occurrence of outbreak.	Number attacked.
Charge Nurses (Day) ...	15	2
" " (Night) ...	14	2
Ambulance Nurses ...	9	1
1st Assistant Nurses (Day) ...	21	9
1st " " (Night) ...	5	3
2nd " " (Day) ...	15	8
2nd " " (Night) ...	3	—
Laundry Maids (Day) ...	15	5
" " (Night) ...	4	—
Kitchen Maids ...	7	1
Ward Maids (Day) ...	40	2
" " (Night) ...	2	—
Mess Maids ...	5	1
Total	155	34
	+ Medical Superintendent	35

It will be seen from this table that of the 1st and 2nd Assistant Nurses nearly half were attacked. The Laundry Maids coming next with rather more than $\frac{1}{4}$.

Of the total nearly $\frac{1}{6}$ of those on night duty and about $\frac{1}{4}$ of those on day duty were attacked. No definite opinion can be given as to the incidence on the Assistant Nurses, but it may be suggested that a particular part of the hereafter-mentioned food supply was more fully charged with the poisonous material, and that this part may have fallen to the lot of the Assistant Nurses.

The Mess hours as shown below may be of interest:—

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Tea.	Supper.
*Charge Nurses (Day) ...	6.40 a.m.	2. 0 p.m.	5. 0 p.m.	8. 0 p.m.
* " " (Night) ...	7.40 p.m.	8.30 a.m.	—	12. 0 midnight
*Ambulance Nurses	7.40 a.m.	12.30 p.m.	4. 0 p.m.	8. 0 p.m.
*1st Assistant Nurses (Day)	6.40 "	1. 0 "	4.30 "	8. 0 "
*1st " " (Night)	7.40 p.m.	8.30 a.m.	—	12. 0 midnight
*2nd " " (Day)	6.40 a.m.	12.30 p.m.	4. 0 p.m.	8. 0 p.m.
*2nd " " (Night)	7.40 p.m.	8.30 a.m.	—	12. 0 midnight
*Laundry-maids	6.40 a.m.	12.30 p.m.	4. 0 p.m.	7.30 p.m.
*Kitchen-maids... ..	8. 0 "	2. 0 "	5. 0 "	8. 0 "
*Wardmaids	6.40 "	12.30 "	4. 0 "	7.30 "
*Messmaids	7.30 "	2. 0 "	5. 0 "	8.30 "

* Different tables.

The following table shows food supplied to staff only, and to staff and patients:—

Foods common to staff only—

Best Fresh Butter.	Raisins.	Sauces and Pickles.
Flour.	Carraway Seeds.	Fruit.
Currants.	Mixed Peel.	Rabbit.

Foods common to staff and patients—

Bread.	Pearl Barley.	Bacon.
Meat.	Pepper.	Wine.
Legs and Shins (for Beef Tea).	Mustard.	Brandy.
Semolina.	Salt.	Champagne.
Loaf Sugar.	Jam.	Ale.
Moist "	Marmalade.	Stout.
Tea.	Tapioca.	Lemonade.
Coffee.	Milk.	Soda Water.
Cocoa.	Potatoes.	Fish.
Rice.	Brittany Butter.	Poultry.
Sago.	Cheese.	Benger's Food.
	Eggs.	Mellin's "

On inquiring into the foods consumed for three days prior to commencement of attack, and excluding foods common to both staff and patients, it was found that butter was the only one common to all those who were attacked.

The butter was first suspected on the evening of the 26th of January, and orders were given to the Steward to stop issuing the existing supply, and all that had been issued and not consumed was returned to the Steward's stores.

After this date only one case occurred, and that was at 8 a.m. on the 27th, and was the case of the nurse attending to the sick staff. Supposing this case to be due to some poisonous material in the butter an incubation stage of at least 12 hours would be given.

The butters supplied on the 19th, 23rd, and 26th days of January were analysed by the Metropolitan Asylums Board Analyst, with the following result:—

COPY OF ANALYST'S REPORT.

No. 1	...	...	...	Water	...	12·7
Butter of 19th, F. T.	...			Curd...	...	2·0
				Salt and borax		0·9
				Butter fat	...	84·4

Stated to be genuine.

No. 2	...	...	...	Water	...	14·1
Butter of 23rd, F. T.	...			Curd...	...	1·9
				Salt and borax		1·0
				Butter fat	...	83·0

Stated to be genuine.

No. 3	...	...	...	Water	...	14·4
Butter of 26th, F. T.	...			Curd...	...	1·9
				Salt and borax		0·9
				Butter fat	...	82·8

Stated to be genuine.

As a rule water in butter averages from 5 to 10 per cent., while the water in samples 1, 2, and 3 was 12·7, 14·1, and 14·4, rather above the average.

The salt is not in excess for fresh butter. The presence of borax will be noticed in the butter. In good butters the butter fat amounts to from 86 to 92 per cent. It will be noticed that sample 1 contains 84·4 per cent., sample 2, 83 per cent., and sample 3, 82·8 per cent., all under the amount contained in a good butter.

At the hospital the butter was tested for tyrotoxin, which is known to cause somewhat similar outbreaks to that under notice.

Its presence was not discovered.

Inoculation of equal portions of the butters of the 19th, 23rd, and 26th, and

best Devonshire as a control experiment, was made on glycerine-agar, with the result that at the end of three days :—

Butter of January 19th	showed	25	colonies.
„	„	23rd	„ 100 „
„	„	26th	„ 36 „
Best Devonshire butter	„	10	„

It will be noticed that while the Devonshire butter showed only 10 colonies, the butter issued from the Steward's stores on 23rd, and consumed by the staff on the 23rd, 24th, and 25th, showed 100 colonies, an unusually large proportion for best fresh butter. It is noticeable that 14 attacks occurred on the 24th, 12 on the 25th, and five on the 26th, apparently following the consumption of this butter supply. Again, in butter of 19th, 25 colonies were found, and 36 in that of the 26th; this shows a variability in the wholesomeness of the butter supplied which one cannot but mistrust. According to Kreuger, in fresh butter of good quality but few micro-organisms are found, though a considerable number are found in cheesy butters.

Two cases of gastro-enteritis occurred amongst the patients on the 26th of January, and both of these cases occurred in the same ward. The nurse of this ward states that occasionally though rarely a small portion of staff butter which has been left over by the ward staff is supplied to a patient or to a few patients; the nurse cannot recollect if this happened on or about the 26th of January.

In only one other ward was staff butter ever given to the patients.

These two cases of gastro-enteritis were the only ones amongst the patients, who at that time numbered 351, and considering the statement of the nurse and the fact that staff butter is never given in other wards with one exception, the explanation of these two cases becomes less shrouded in doubt.

(Signed) FREDERIC THOMSON.

February 15th, 1895.

No. 8.

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

(For Statistics, see pp. 78 to 110.)

NORTHERN HOSPITAL,
WINCHMORE HILL, LONDON, N.,
January, 1895.

To the Committee of Management.

MADAM AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present my Annual Report for 1894.

During the year, 4,659 patients were treated in the hospital; 3,909 were admitted, 4,148 were discharged recovered, two were removed to other hospitals of the Board, and 19 died.

The general percentage mortality was 0·47, and that of the scarlet fever cases alone, 0·5.

Of the 19 deaths, all of which occurred among the scarlet fever convalescents, 14 were due to diphtheria, and three to relapse of scarlet fever, the latter, in one case, being subsequent to recovery from an attack of post-scarlatinal diphtheria.

During the first five months of the year scarlet fever cases only were admitted.

The admission of diphtheria patients to the two small pavilions was resumed in June, and in October, on account of pressure in the acute hospitals, a further pavilion containing 32 beds was made available for diphtheria convalescents.

The total number of diphtheria patients admitted from June to December 31st was 282. Of these, 250 were discharged recovered, and 32 were remaining in the hospital at the end of the year.

Of the 282 cases, one had relapse of the disease in the seventh week of the original illness, and 11, of whom eight were females and three males, developed some form of paralysis; in eight cases, in the sixth week after the diphtherial attack, and in the remaining three in the eighth, ninth, and tenth week, respectively. Two diphtheria convalescents contracted scarlet fever.

The complications arising during scarlatinal convalescence were of the

usual character, but showed a marked decrease as compared with 1893, in the incidence of nephritis, ophthalmia, and stomatitis.

Cases of rheumatism were more numerous than in the previous year a fact probably attributable to the relatively lower temperature and larger rainfall of the summer of 1894.

Relapse of disease was also of more frequent occurrence; the percentage incidence on the admissions being in 1893, 0·38, and in 1894, 0·63.

75 per cent. of the cases occurred in the fifth, sixth, or seventh week of the original illness, and within three weeks after admission to the Northern Hospital.

Diphtheria, or a condition clinically indistinguishable from diphtheria, supervened in 31 cases.

Every pavilion and four of the huts were affected, and with the possible exception of three instances, there was no causal connection between the cases.

The attacks occurred within a period extending from the third to the fourteenth week of the scarlatinal illness. Twelve patients were attacked within two weeks, five within one week, and four within 48 hours after admission to the Northern Hospital.

Forty per cent. of the attacks, and 70 per cent. of the deaths, were in children of five years old or under.

Further particulars are given in the accompanying table:—

Diphtheria Cases, 1894.

No.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Admission in Acute Hospital.	Date of Admission in Northern Hospital.	Date of Attack.	Result.	Pavilion.
1	F	9	November 7/93...	November 28/93...	January 3/94...	Recovered	1
2	F	16	" 24/93...	January 12/94...	" 27/94...	Recovered	23
3	M	4	December 19/93...	" 12/94...	" 30/94...	Died February 7/94 ...	7
4	M	9	January 2/94...	February 1/94...	February 25/94...	Died " 27/94 ...	13
5	M	5	February 23/94...	March 13/94...	March 23/94...	Died March 30/94 ...	5
6	M	6	March 11/94...	April 5/94...	April 7/94...	Died April 18/94 ...	16
7	F	3	February 26/94...	March 22/94...	May 5/24...	Died May 10/94 ...	23
8	M	5	April 13/94...	May 5/94...	" 7/94...	Recovered	1
9	M	6	" 24/94...	" 11/94...	" 11/94...	Recovered	12
10	F	9	May 2/94...	" 24/94...	" 26/94...	Recovered	24
11	F	16	March 15/94...	April 3/94...	June 3/94...	Recovered	22
12	F	14	April 26/94...	June 2/94...	" 20/94...	Recovered	2
13	M	4	May 29/94...	" 26/94...	July 8/94...	Died August 24/94 ...	7
14	F	4	" 26/94...	" 21/94...	" 21/94...	Recovered	5
15	F	4	June 5/94...	" 26/94...	" 25/94...	Died July 28/94 ...	7
16	F	7	" 30/94...	July 26/94...	" 31/94...	Recovered	3
17	F	6	July 3/94...	August 8/94...	August 18/94...	Died August 23/94 ...	7
18	F	6	" 25/94...	" 17/94...	" 25/94...	Recovered	7
19	M	13	" 10/94...	July 31/94...	September 17/94...	Died September 20/94...	11
20	M	4	June 23/94...	August 7/94...	" 27/94...	Died October 9/94 ...	5
21	M	7	August 17/94...	September 6/94...	October 11/94...	Recovered	10
22	M	5	" 20/94...	" 17/94...	" 20/94...	Died October 29/94 ...	3
23	M	4	October 4/94...	October 25/94...	November 1/94...	Died November 9/94 ...	12
24	M	8	September 25/94...	" 19/94...	" 6/94...	Recovered	9
25	F	5	October 6/95...	November 6/94...	" 13/94...	Died November 17/94 ...	24
26	F	4	September 10/94...	October 3/94...	" 17/94...	Recovered	6
27	F	7	" 15/94...	" 5/94...	" 17/94...	Recovered	24
28	F	5	October 9/94...	" 30/95...	" 26/94...	Died November 30/94 ...	4
29	M	7	September 19/94...	" 18/94...	December 13/94...	Recovered	17
30	F	7	October 3/94...	December 18/94...	" 26/94...	... ..	8
31	F	10	" 25/94...	November 20/94...	" 29/94...	... ..	5

Of other diseases prejudicial to convalescence, measles occurred in six cases, of which one was fatal; four of the six cases were admitted while in the incubation stage of the disease.

Three patients suffered from enteric fever, the symptoms of the disease being first observed on the fourth, fifteenth and twenty-third day after admission in the three cases respectively; all recovered.

Two patients, one an adult in pavilion 6, the other a child in pavilion 2, developed smallpox, in each case 12 days after admission; they were removed to the Smallpox Hospital of the Board. All persons who had been in possible contact with them were re-vaccinated, and no further cases occurred.

Of the staff, four assistant nurses, three ward-servants, and one porter, contracted scarlet fever; all recovered.

Fifty-nine other members of the staff were warded for minor ailments, among which tonsillitis and anæmia were the most numerous.

Two officers died during the year; one, a porter, who died suddenly from old-standing heart disease; the other, a ward-servant, whose death occurred during her absence from the hospital.

In the earlier part of the year you considered the desirability of replacing, by a permanent building, a part of the accommodation at present afforded by the huts, and also had under consideration the extension of the existing laundries. In accordance with your decision on these points, the construction of a pavilion for 100 patients, and alterations and additions, which will largely increase the efficiency and convenience of the laundries, were commenced in October, and are in course of operation.

The value of the addition made by you to the administrative building, and completed in 1893, has during the past year been amply demonstrated; and the increase of comfort conferred by the new mess-rooms, sitting-rooms, sleeping accommodation, and recreation hall, has been very greatly appreciated by all sections of the staff.

I submit the statistical tables for the year,

And am,

Madam and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) F. N. HUME,
Medical Superintendent.

No. 9.

REPORT OF DR. J. DICKINSON, TEMPORARY MEDICAL
SUPERINTENDENT OF THE GORE FARM HOSPITAL.

(For Statistics, see pp. 78 to 110.)

GORE FARM HOSPITAL,
DARENTH, DARTFORD, KENT,
January, 1895.

To the Committee of Management.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present my Report for 1894.

Three classes of cases have been dealt with during the year, viz. :—

1. Convalescent smallpox uncomplicated by other specific disease.
2. Concurrent smallpox and fever.
3. Convalescent fever cases.

Of the first class, 14 patients remained in the hospital at the close of 1893, and 21 were transferred from the Hospital Ships in the early part of 1894. These 35 patients were discharged recovered.

Of the second class, five patients remained in the hospital at the close of 1893. This number includes three patients who were probably not suffering from smallpox. The cases of concurrent smallpox and fever were transferred to Gore Farm from the Hospital Ships, with the exception of two, which were transferred from the Fountain Hospital. They were successfully isolated. Two only died. One, being free from the infection of smallpox, was transferred to the South-Eastern Hospital, the remaining 51 were discharged in due course.

Of the third class, 105 patients remained in the hospital at the close of 1893; 1,219 were admitted during 1894. Four died, one was transferred to the South-Eastern Hospital, and the remaining 1,319 were discharged. Three of the Ship's staff who contracted scarlet fever were treated at Gore Farm. All recovered.

In the early half of the year fever patients were admitted to the Lower Hospital; and the Upper Hospital, which in the previous year had been almost entirely occupied by smallpox patients, was disinfected and cleaned,

one block being reserved for the concurrent fever and smallpox cases, and one other for the laundry and staff purposes. Early in July, in order to increase the fever accommodation at your disposal, you directed that the fever patients should be transferred from the Lower to the Upper Hospital. This was done, and no case of smallpox arose subsequently among the fever patients. Thereafter the disinfection of the Lower Hospital was proceeded with, several huts being reserved for concurrent fever and smallpox cases, with their laundry and attendant staff.

By the transfer thus affected, 600, instead of 192, beds were made available for fever patients. As the eight new blocks were then approaching completion, the accommodation could have been further increased, had circumstances required it, by 400 beds. The autumn rise of fever proved to be abortive, and the Managers were able in November to discontinue the transfer of fever patients to the Gore Farm Hospital.

The fever mortality of the year is 0·31 according to the formula of the Registrar-General. A comparison with that of former years brings out the fact that since the hospital was first occupied there has been a progressive decrease, viz. :—

Fever mortality in 1890	...	...	1·07 per cent.
" " 1891	...	...	(Hospital not occupied).
" " 1892	...	...	1·01 per cent.
" " 1893	...	...	0·48 "
" " 1894	...	...	0·31 "

The hospital has now been continuously occupied since the summer of 1892, and it may be fairly suggested that the general healthiness of the buildings and airing grounds has improved from this cause with its associated circumstances. This is doubtless true whatever may be the explanation of the decreased mortality.

In a separate Report I have embodied for your information some observations upon the effects of the ambulance journey on the occurrence of albuminuria among the fever convalescents transferred during the year. The conclusions there arrived at are as follows :—

- (1.) Albuminuria of fresh onset, or of greatly increased amount, was probably determined by the circumstances of the transfer in 34 cases, a percentage of 2·78 of the patients transferred.
- (2.) This albuminuria, though considerable in amount, was for the most part transitory, and 30 of the cases were discharged completely recovered.
- (3.) In the remaining four cases a small degree of albuminuria persisted as long as the patients remained under observation. There does

not exist complete proof that any or all of these patients did not at the time of transfer suffer from the same small degree of albuminuria.

Against the temporary inconvenience which was incurred by a few patients has to be weighed the great benefit of the change of air enjoyed by the very large number who did not suffer even temporary inconvenience, a benefit to which the low mortality of the year must be regarded as in some measure due.

As is usual among the class of patients treated, a considerable number of throat illnesses of various kinds arose in the course of the year. Twenty of these were diagnosed to be diphtheria. They were for the most part of mild type, but resulted in three deaths. Tracheotomy for laryngeal diphtheria was performed in six cases, with four recoveries.

In view of the exceptional prevalence of diphtheria in 1894 and the acknowledged susceptibility of fever convalescents to the disease, the number of cases of actual diphtheria must be regarded as small, and the deaths in still smaller proportion.

The other specific illnesses that occurred were measles, eight cases; erysipelas, one case; and whooping cough, two cases. Three of the measles cases were imported in the incubation stage, and gave origin to the remaining five.

Two Assistant Nurses and two Wardmaids contracted scarlet fever; one Assistant Nurse, two Wardmaids, and one Porter contracted diphtheria; one Assistant Nurse contracted measles. All recovered.

In addition to the eight new blocks which arrived at completion in the latter part of the year, making 20 blocks in all, plans have been prepared and approved for the erection of proportionate staff accommodation and offices and of a new laundry. Steps have been taken to increase the bathing accommodation within the blocks, an addition which will go far to complete the adaptability of the hospital to the needs of fever convalescents.

I have to testify to the general satisfactoriness of the staff in work and conduct, and to express my indebtedness, Ladies and Gentlemen, to you for your direction and help throughout the year.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) JAMES DICKINSON,
Medical Superintendent.

FEVER STATISTICS.—TABLE I.—*Showing the*

EASTERN HOSPITAL.									
DISEASES.	Remain- ing on 31st Dec., 1893.	Admitted during 1894.		Total under treatment during 1894.	Discharged during 1894.		Died during 1894.	Mortality per cent.	Remain- ing on 31st Dec. 1894.
		Direct from homes.	From other Hospitals of Board.		Re- covered.	To other Hospitals of Board.			
Scarlet	218	1,620	1	1,839	567	949	131	8.01	192
Diphtheria	39	598	...	637	297	91	176	30.29	73
Enteric	34	152	1	187	139	...	28	17.50	20
Typhus ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other diseases	17	258	...	275	218	1	47	17.93	9
Totals	308	2,628	2	2,938	1,221	1,041	382	14.48	294
NORTH-EASTERN HOSPITAL.									
Scarlet	419	1,918	2	2,339	1,721	271	112	5.56	235
Diphtheria	1	3	...	4	2	1	1	28.57	...
Enteric	2	1	...	3	2	1	...	...	...
Other diseases	3	82	...	85	68	...	15	18.18	2
Totals	425	2,004	2	2,431	1,793	273	128	6.09	237
NORTH-WESTERN HOSPITAL.									
Scarlet	240	1,754	...	1,994	1,051	680	90	5.03	173
Diphtheria	67	1,163	...	1,230	840	...	314	27.10	76
Enteric	15	114	...	129	92	...	18	16.07	19
Typhus ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other diseases	5	127	...	132	90	...	34	27.20	8
Totals	327	3,158	...	3,485	2,073	680	456	14.32	276
WESTERN HOSPITAL.									
Scarlet	256	1,558	...	1,814	538	1,008	106	6.60	162
Diphtheria	34	571	...	605	300	41	187	34.03	77
Enteric	12	63	...	75	44	...	14	23.14	17
Typhus ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other diseases	5	191	...	196	165	...	15	8.08	16
Totals	307	2,383	...	2,690	1,047	1,049	322	13.41	272
SOUTH-WESTERN HOSPITAL.									
Scarlet	253	1,547	...	1,800	941	567	92	5.84	209
Diphtheria	50	642	...	692	394	79	170	26.48	49
Enteric	23	128	...	151	104	...	21	16.60	26
Typhus ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other diseases	1	84	...	85	71	...	13	15.47	1
Totals	327	2,401	...	2,728	1,510	646	296	12.20	276

*Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during 1894.***FOUNTAIN HOSPITAL.**

DISEASES.	Remain- ing on 31st Dec., 1893.	Admitted during 1894.		Total under treatment during 1894.	Discharged during 1894.		Died during 1894.	Mortality per cent.	Remain- ing on 31st Dec. 1894.
		Direct from homes.	From other Hospitals of Board.		Re- covered.	To other Hospitals of Board.			
Scarlet	349	1,284	...	1,633	1,144	184	58	4.36	247
Diphtheria ... ..	...	182	...	182	53	...	57	39.04	72
Enteric ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhus ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other diseases ... ..	...	48	...	48	43	...	4	8.42	1
Totals	349	1,514	...	1,863	1,240	184	119	7.78	320

SOUTH-EASTERN HOSPITAL.

Scarlet	335	1,917	4	2,256	741	1,190	105	5.30	220
Diphtheria	22	507	1	530	231	73	130	27.60	96
Enteric	13	76	1	90	48	...	15	21.42	27
Typhus ... ..	...	6	...	6	5	...	1	16.66	...
Other diseases	2	73	1	76	50	...	22	30.13	4
Totals	372	2,579	7	2,958	1,075	1,263	273	10.50	347

NORTHERN HOSPITAL.

Scarlet	750	...	3,627	4,377	3,898	2	19	0.503	458
Diphtheria ... ..	...	...	282	282	250	...	...	...	32
Enteric ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	750	...	3,909	4,659	4,148	2	19	0.470	490

GORE FARM HOSPITAL.

Scarlet	105	...	1,219	1,324	1,319	1	4	0.31	...
Other diseases ... ..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	105	...	1,219	1,324	1,319	1	4	0.31	...

SUMMARY.

Scarlet	2,925	11,598	4,853	14,523	11,920	4,852	717	5.92	1,887
Diphtheria	213	3,666	283	3,879	2,367	285	1,035	29.29	475
Enteric	99	534	2	633	429	1	96	18.13	109
Typhus ... ..	...	6	...	6	5	...	1	16.67	...
Totals	3,237	15,804	5,138	19,041	14,721	5,138	1,849	11.43	2,471
Other diseases	33	863	1	896	705	1	150	17.50	41
Grand Totals	3,270	16,667	5,139	19,937	15,426	5,139	1,999	11.73	2,512

NOTES.—The Scarlet Fever mortality includes all deaths occurring from intercurrent diseases, particulars of which will be found in the Annual Reports of the Medical Superintendents.

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.

FEVER STATISTICS.—TABLE II.—*Showing the Monthly Admissions*

EASTERN HOSPITAL.													
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.		Direct from Homes.	From other Hospitals of Board.				
Jan.	157	1	41	...	20	1	...	16	...	236	28	128	95
Feb.	127	...	38	...	16	...	...	20	...	201	22	101	65
Mar.	110	...	39	...	13	...	...	17	...	179	31	96	58
April	104	...	19	...	11	...	...	24	...	158	21	101	52
May	171	...	43	...	14	...	...	27	...	255	32	119	80
June	124	...	57	...	12	...	...	18	...	211	45	98	110
July	169	...	68	...	6	...	...	21	...	264	46	78	106
Aug.	125	...	60	...	9	...	...	23	...	217	33	87	86
Sept.	129	...	56	...	10	...	...	22	...	217	34	118	76
Oct.	179	...	64	...	16	...	...	34	...	293	39	125	140
Nov.	108	...	59	...	15	...	...	23	...	205	26	103	106
Dec.	117	...	54	...	10	...	...	13	...	194	25	67	67
Totals	1,620	1	598	...	152	1	...	258	...	2,630	382	1,221	1,041
NORTH-EASTERN HOSPITAL.													
Jan.	165	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	170	10	153	88
Feb.	104	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	106	6	161	...
Mar.	176	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	...	182	5	178	...
April	205	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	213	28	88	104
May	147	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	158	24	75	68
June	166	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	180	9	151	12
July	165	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	168	8	135	...
Aug.	154	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	163	12	133	...
Sept.	178	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	183	8	163	...
Oct.	199	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	202	8	146	...
Nov.	142	2	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	157	3	212	1
Dec.	117	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	124	7	198	...
Totals	1,918	2	3	...	1	...	...	82	...	2,006	128	1,793	273
NORTH-WESTERN HOSPITAL.													
Jan.	156	...	109	...	8	...	...	11	...	284	36	174	60
Feb.	115	...	94	...	8	...	...	11	...	228	38	176	36
Mar.	122	...	120	...	3	...	...	9	...	254	51	191	55
April	150	...	100	...	2	...	...	8	...	260	53	141	63
May	151	...	118	...	...	...	...	10	...	279	36	160	65
June	176	...	106	...	5	...	...	18	...	305	40	175	66
July	178	...	84	...	12	...	...	11	...	285	37	150	64
Aug.	163	...	85	...	12	...	...	10	...	270	41	172	64
Sept.	157	...	98	...	20	...	...	3	...	278	29	185	80
Oct.	143	...	77	...	15	...	...	10	...	245	28	183	40
Nov.	141	...	83	...	16	...	...	12	...	252	28	176	51
Dec.	102	...	89	...	13	...	...	14	...	218	39	190	36
Totals	1,754	...	1,163	...	114	...	...	127	...	3,158	456	2,073	680
WESTERN HOSPITAL.													
Jan.	175	...	33	...	2	...	...	8	...	218	22	101	104
Feb.	100	...	36	...	8	...	...	16	...	160	24	102	91
Mar.	136	...	21	...	4	...	...	13	...	174	26	69	59
April	136	...	43	...	2	...	...	6	...	187	25	82	94
May	122	...	34	...	3	...	...	12	...	171	24	67	93
June	139	...	42	...	5	...	...	19	...	205	26	93	98
July	146	...	53	...	1	...	...	20	...	220	27	50	75
Aug.	118	...	56	...	4	...	...	21	...	199	31	109	99
Sept.	140	...	86	...	12	...	...	17	...	255	32	97	77
Oct.	134	...	63	...	4	...	...	19	...	220	33	83	111
Nov.	109	...	49	...	9	...	...	24	...	191	27	79	92
Dec.	103	...	55	...	9	...	...	16	...	183	25	115	56
Totals	1,558	...	571	...	63	...	...	191	...	2,383	322	1,047	1,049

of various Diseases, with Discharges and Deaths from all causes during 1894.

SOUTH-WESTERN HOSPITAL.

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.		Direct from Homes.	From other Hospitals of Board.				
Jan.	147	...	47	...	13	...	...	5	...	212	25	136	49
Feb.	138	...	54	...	11	...	...	5	...	208	33	136	49
Mar.	95	...	51	...	12	...	...	9	...	167	22	148	29
April	151	...	61	...	6	...	...	5	...	223	37	133	47
May	114	...	52	...	17	...	...	7	...	190	23	108	49
June	130	...	52	...	6	...	...	14	...	202	20	158	52
July	169	...	53	...	10	...	...	7	...	239	26	117	85
Aug.	116	...	50	...	10	...	...	6	...	182	21	85	83
Sept.	122	...	60	...	10	...	...	6	...	198	25	138	42
Oct.	165	...	53	...	11	...	...	10	...	239	22	113	79
Nov.	108	...	53	...	12	...	...	3	...	176	25	105	57
Dec.	92	...	56	...	10	...	...	7	...	165	17	133	25
Totals	1,547	...	642	...	128	...	...	84	...	2,401	296	1,510	646

FOUNTAIN HOSPITAL.

Jan.	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	95	6	179	...
Feb.	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	89	2	100	...
Mar.	131	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	137	4	130	...
April	168	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	170	11	103	...
May	146	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	147	10	106	41
June	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	80	4	127	24
July	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	111	1	84	42
Aug.	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	96	6	59	10
Sept.	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	88	2	77	22
Oct.	116	...	81	...	...	...	...	8	...	205	23	70	35
Nov.	111	...	59	...	...	...	...	7	...	177	26	100	10
Dec.	74	...	42	...	...	...	...	3	...	119	24	105	...
Totals	1,284	...	182	...	...	...	...	48	...	1,514	119	1,240	184

SOUTH-EASTERN HOSPITAL.

Jan.	130	...	26	...	2	...	...	1	...	159	16	97	65
Feb.	145	...	19	...	9	...	...	4	1	178	15	118	64
Mar.	165	...	21	...	2	...	3	6	...	197	15	107	136
April	159	...	27	...	4	...	...	9	...	199	28	76	69
May	170	...	25	...	5	...	...	12	...	212	32	83	109
June	172	...	32	...	3	...	...	7	...	214	20	102	103
July	182	...	85	...	3	...	...	5	...	275	32	61	84
Aug.	154	...	53	...	9	...	...	9	...	225	27	96	140
Sept.	201	1	63	...	3	1	1	4	...	274	26	82	139
Oct.	174	...	55	...	4	...	2	7	...	242	26	75	138
Nov.	152	...	31	...	13	...	...	3	...	199	16	102	105
Dec.	113	3	70	1	19	...	...	6	...	212	20	76	111
Totals	1,917	4	507	1	76	1	6	73	1	2,586	273	1,075	1,263

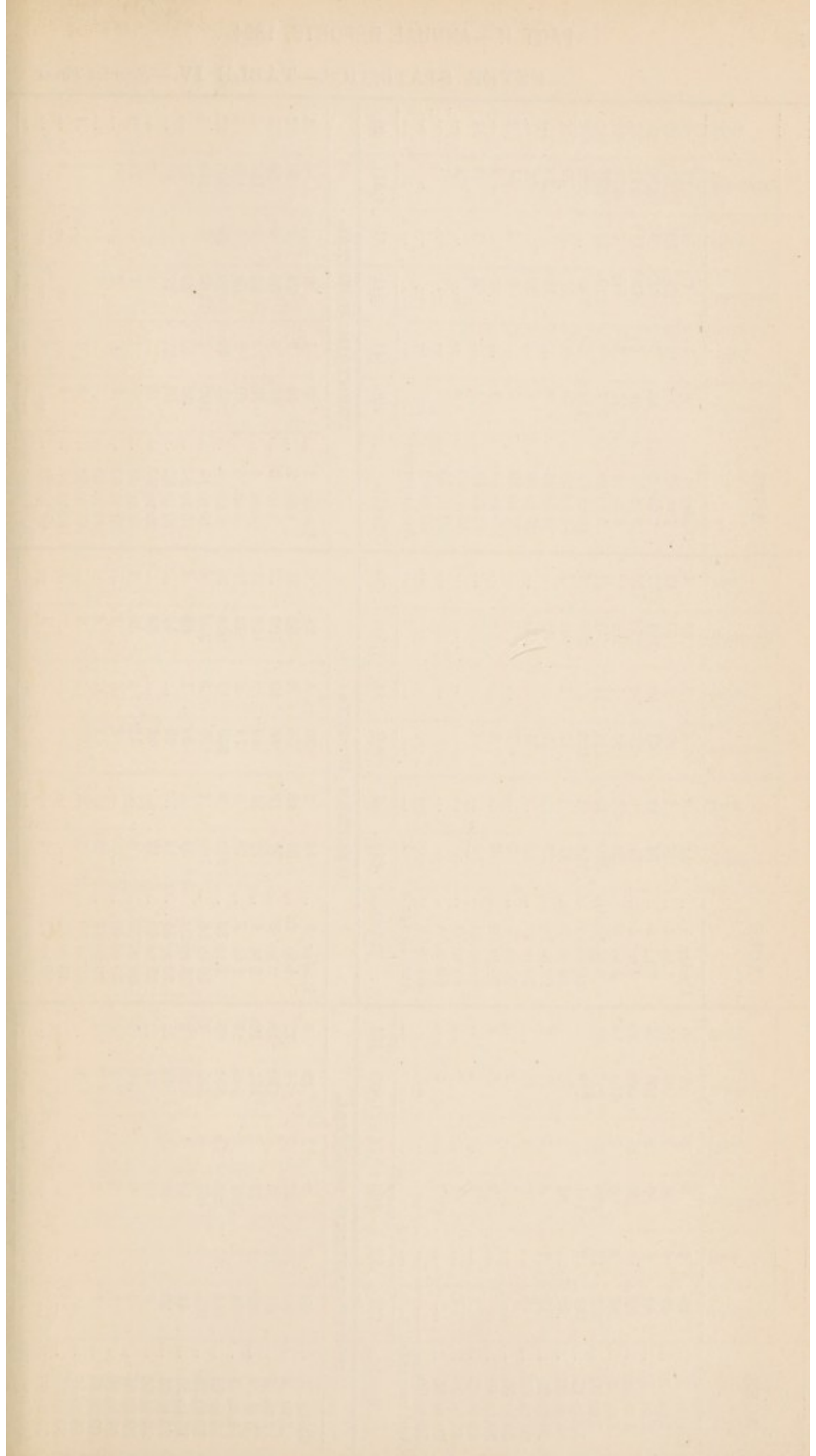
NORTHERN HOSPITAL.

Jan.	...	390	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	390	...	520	...
Feb.	...	241	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	241	2	377	...
Mar.	...	208	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	208	1	277	...
April	...	341	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	341	3	265	...
May	...	352	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	352	1	343	...
June	...	307	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	347	...	368	...
July	...	258	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	283	3	341	...
Aug.	...	389	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	430	2	419	...
Sept.	...	232	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	268	1	335	...
Oct.	...	305	...	63	...	...	...	...	...	368	3	277	2
Nov.	...	336	...	51	...	...	...	...	...	387	3	366	...
Dec.	...	268	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	294	...	260	...
Totals	...	3,627	...	282	...	...	...	...	...	3,909	19	4,148	2

FEVER STATISTICS.—TABLE II. (continued)—Showing the Monthly Admissions of various Diseases, with Discharges and Deaths from all causes during 1894.

GORE FARM HOSPITAL.													
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.		Direct from Homes.	From other Hospitals of Board.				
Jan.	...	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	...	81	...
Feb.	..	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	...	79	...
March	...	128	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128	...	69	...
April	..	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	...	65	...
May	...	152	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	152	1	146	...
June	...	118	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	118	...	139	...
July	...	173	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	173	...	106	...
Aug.	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	...	148	...
Sept.	...	168	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	168	...	107	...
Oct.	...	174	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	174	2	103	...
Nov.	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	1	116	...
Dec.	160	1
Totals	...	1,219	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,219	4	1,319	1

SUMMARY.													
Jan.	1,024	460	257	...	45	1	...	46	...	1,372	143	1,569	461
Feb.	814	304	242	...	52	...	...	61	1	1,169	142	1,350	305
March	935	336	252	...	35	...	3	65	...	1,290	155	1,265	337
April	1,073	429	250	...	25	...	...	62	...	1,410	206	1,054	429
May	1,021	504	272	...	39	...	...	80	...	1,412	183	1,207	505
June	983	425	289	40	31	...	...	94	...	1,397	164	1,411	465
July	1,114	431	343	25	32	...	...	73	...	1,562	180	1,122	456
Aug.	924	441	304	41	44	...	...	80	...	1,352	173	1,308	482
Sept.	1,011	401	363	36	55	1	1	61	...	1,491	157	1,302	436
Oct.	1,110	479	394	63	50	...	2	90	..	1,646	184	1,175	545
Nov.	871	372	334	51	65	...	...	85	...	1,355	155	1,359	422
Dec.	718	271	366	27	61	...	...	66	...	1,211	157	1,304	296
Grand Totals	11,598	4,853	3,666	283	534	2	6	863	1	16,667	1,999	15,426	5,139



FEVER STATISTICS.—TABLE IV.—Scarlet Fever

EASTERN HOSPITAL.				NORTH-WESTERN HOSPITAL.				SOUTH-WESTERN HOSPITAL.					
AGES.	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.									
Under 1	15	5	6	3	21	8	21	12	2	6	2	18	4
1 to 2	29	6	34	9	63	15	63	26	7	27	5	53	12
2 to 3	52	7	52	9	104	16	104	64	12	63	10	127	22
3 to 4	82	12	86	17	168	29	168	81	8	75	8	156	16
4 to 5	61	8	93	7	154	15	154	72	5	94	7	166	12
5 to 10	301	16	396	25	697	41	697	339	10	412	11	751	21
10 to 15	138	2	141	...	279	2	279	168	1	138	...	306	1
15 to 20	48	...	34	1	82	1	82	41	1	47	1	88	2
20 to 25	17	1	8	1	25	2	25	23	...	25	...	48	...
25 to 30	6	...	10	1	16	1	16	13	...	11	...	24	...
30 to 35	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	2	...	7	...	9	...
35 to 40	...	...	3	1	3	1	3	2	...	2	...	4	...
40 to 45	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	2	...	1	...	3	...
45 to 50	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
50 to 55	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
55 to 60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
And upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Totals...	751	57	869	74	1,620	131	1,620	846	46	908	44	1,754	90
NORTH-EASTERN HOSPITAL.				WESTERN HOSPITAL.				SOUTH-WESTERN HOSPITAL.					
AGES.	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.									
Under 1	10	3	9	1	19	4	19	14	2	10	4	24	6
1 to 2	48	15	27	7	75	22	75	33	13	35	6	68	19
2 to 3	55	12	55	7	110	19	110	57	12	43	10	100	22
3 to 4	83	8	78	8	161	16	161	79	12	79	9	158	21
4 to 5	104	7	101	8	205	15	205	69	5	74	5	143	10
5 to 10	464	15	383	11	847	26	847	282	9	336	13	618	22
10 to 15	168	3	167	4	335	7	335	100	1	150	3	250	4
15 to 20	41	1	46	1	87	2	87	33	...	55	1	88	1
20 to 25	20	...	18	...	38	...	38	14	...	38	...	52	...
25 to 30	8	...	16	...	24	...	24	12	...	22	...	34	...
30 to 35	4	1	6	...	10	1	10	4	...	12	1	16	1
35 to 40	1	...	3	...	4	...	4	...	...	1	...	1	...
40 to 45	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	3	...	1	...	4	...
45 to 50	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
50 to 55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55 to 60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
And upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals...	1,007	65	911	47	1,918	112	1,918	702	54	856	52	1,558	106
FOUNTAIN HOSPITAL.				WESTERN HOSPITAL.				SOUTH-WESTERN HOSPITAL.					
AGES.	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.									
Under 1	3	1	6	...	9	1	9	3	1	6	...	9	1
1 to 2	16	1	17	...	34	3	34	16	1	22	...	38	3
2 to 3	44	6	50	...	100	22	100	44	6	50	...	80	15
3 to 4	53	3	56	...	158	21	158	53	3	63	...	116	6
4 to 5	40	2	42	...	143	10	143	40	2	69	...	109	5
5 to 10	263	12	275	...	618	22	618	263	12	290	10	553	22
10 to 15	109	1	110	...	250	4	250	109	1	140	3	249	4
15 to 20	32	...	32	...	88	1	88	32	...	39	...	71	...
20 to 25	13	...	13	...	52	...	52	13	...	17	...	30	...
25 to 30	5	...	5	...	34	...	34	5	...	4	...	9	...
30 to 35	7	1	8	...	16	1	16	7	1	7	...	14	1
35 to 40	1	...	1	...	4	...	4	1	...	2	...	3	...
40 to 45	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...
45 to 50	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...
50 to 55	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...
55 to 60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
And upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals...	588	28	696	30	1,284	58	1,284	588	28	696	30	1,284	58

Admissions and Deaths at various Ages during 1894.

SOUTH-EASTERN HOSPITAL.						GORE FARM HOSPITAL.					
AGES.	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.	AGES.	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.		Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Under 1	11	3	5	3	16	Under 1	...	...	...	...	...
1 to 2	43	12	31	17	74	1 to 2	...	...	...	...	...
2 to 3	62	8	55	15	117	2 to 3	...	...	...	...	...
3 to 4	88	10	85	19	173	3 to 4	...	...	...	...	...
4 to 5	90	6	85	13	175	4 to 5	...	...	...	...	...
5 to 10	364	17	417	27	781	5 to 10	...	2	...	1	3
10 to 15	179	3	174	7	353	10 to 15	...	...	...	...	...
15 to 20	57	2	78	2	135	15 to 20	...	...	...	...	...
20 to 25	26	1	21	1	47	20 to 25	...	...	...	...	...
25 to 30	10	...	13	...	23	25 to 30	...	...	...	...	...
30 to 35	8	...	7	...	15	30 to 35	...	...	...	...	...
35 to 40	2	...	2	...	4	35 to 40	...	...	...	...	...
40 to 45	2	...	1	...	3	40 to 45	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 50	...	...	...	...	...	45 to 50	...	...	...	...	...
50 to 55	1	...	...	...	1	50 to 55	...	...	...	...	...
55 to 60	...	...	...	...	...	55 to 60	...	...	...	...	...
And upwards...	...	...	...	...	...	And upwards	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	943	63	974	42	1,917	Totals	...	2	...	2	4

NORTHERN HOSPITAL.						SUMMARY.					
AGES.	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.	AGES.	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.		Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Under 1	Under 1	73	17	49	14	122
1 to 2	1 to 2	223	67	205	44	428
2 to 3	2 to 3	382	64	366	55	748
3 to 4	2	...	3 to 4	534	59	539	67	1,073
4 to 5	...	6	...	2	...	4 to 5	513	43	593	47	1,106
5 to 10	...	5	...	3	...	5 to 10	2,300	93	2,584	98	4,884
10 to 15	...	1	...	...	...	10 to 15	986	14	1,069	14	2,055
15 to 20	15 to 20	292	5	336	4	628
20 to 25	20 to 25	122	2	143	1	265
25 to 30	25 to 30	62	...	96	1	158
30 to 35	30 to 35	30	2	47	2	77
35 to 40	35 to 40	7	...	15	1	22
40 to 45	40 to 45	10	1	9	1	19
45 to 50	45 to 50	4	1	2	...	6
50 to 55	50 to 55	3	...	2	...	5
55 to 60	55 to 60	1	...	...	...	1
And upwards	And upwards	1	...	...	...	1
Totals	...	12	...	7	...	Grand Totals	5,543	368	6,055	349	11,598
					19*						717

* Transferred cases.

FEVER STATISTICS.—TABLE V.—SCARLET FEVER CASES—*List of Complications, 1894.*

COMPLICATIONS	NUMBER OF CASES AT EACH HOSPITAL.										SUMMARY.
	Eastern Hospitals.	North-Eastern Hospital.	North-Western Hospital.	Western Hospital.	South-Western Hospitals.	Fountain Hospital.	South-Eastern Hospital.	Northern Hospital. (Convalescent.)	Gore Farm Hospital.		
Abscess Mastoid ...	4	14	8	8	7	9	5	1	2	58	
Abscesses, other ...	78	Not tabulated	41	31	9	30	48	23	4	264	
Adenitis of Convalescence ...	160	Not tabulated	104	149	221	161	16	...	5	816	
Albuminuria ...	97	135	72	172	52	75	158	33	124	918	
Bronchitis ...	34	22	5	27	33	15	27	5	1	169	
Cervical Cellulitis ...	19	Not tabulated	8	6	4	9	6	...	...	52
Corneal Ulcer ...	2	Not tabulated	3	2	...	2	3	1	1	14	
Endocarditis ...	3	23	...	4	3	8	32	1	...	73	
Empyema ...	2	4	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	10
Herpes of Fauces ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Laryngitis ...	5	6	...	8	...	4	11	6	1	41	
Meningitis ...	1	5	3	2	...	1	...	...	...	12
Nephritis ...	140	145	28	68	86	98	100	14	19	698	
Ophthalmia ...	27	21	3	10	4	7	8	11	...	91	
Pericarditis ...	1	5	...	4	2	3	6	1	...	22	
Otitis.. ...	187	282	212	231	251	217	143	90	18	1,631	
Peritonitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Phlebitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Pleurisy ...	2	7	1	4	5	5	7	...	...	31
Pneumonia Lobar ...	2	37	3	9	4	1	15	8	3	256	
" Lobular ...	25	...	35	45	4	32	36	2	...	2	
Purpura ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	18
Pyæmia ...	3	3	...	8	1	1	2	...	...	104
Relapse of Disease ...	6	15	9	8	13	18	7	23	5	515	
Rheumatism... ..	36	69	40	84	93	59	114	19	1	255	
Stomatitis ...	20	Not tabulated	9	36	36	13	12	41	88	389	
Tonsillitis of Convalescence ...	...	Not tabulated	16	41	32	41	36	110	82	389

FEVER STATISTICS.—TABLE VI.—*Coexistent Diseases more or less prejudicial to recovery present during the attack of Scarlet Fever, 1894.*

DISEASES.	Eastern Hospital.		North-Eastern Hospital.		North-Western Hospital.		Western Hospital.		South-Western Hospital.		Fountain Hospital.		South-Eastern Hospital.		Northern Hospital. (Convalescent.)		Gore Farm Hospital.		TOTAL.	
	Before Admission.	After Admission.	Before Admission.	After Admission.	Before Admission.	After Admission.	Before Admission.	After Admission.	Before Admission.	After Admission.	Before Admission.	After Admission.	Before Admission.	After Admission.	Before Admission.	After Admission.	Before Admission.	After Admission.	Before Admission.	After Admission.
Chickenpox	10	16	7	28	5	3	4	60	7	8	4	33	7	8	..	63	..	..	44	219
Diphtheria...	5	14	..	15	63	20	8	28	23	15	2	15	35	62	..	31	..	20	136	220
Enteric Fever	..	..	1	3	3	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	8	6
Erysipelas ...	..	2	..	2	..	..	1	2	1	1	..	4	1	2	..	1	..	1	3	15
German Measles	..	..	3	16	..	..	..	..	3	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	19
Influenza ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles ...	2	7	2	17	2	27	3	33	16	22	5	42	6	32	..	6	..	8	36	194
Mumps ...	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Smallpox ...	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Syphilis ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Tuberculosis	6	..	3	..	..	..	7	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	18	..	2
Whooping Cough ...	7	3	12	..	15	3	8	17	11	1	2	2	10	1	..	23	..	2	65	52

FEVER STATISTICS.—TABLE VII.—*Diphtheria*

EASTERN HOSPITAL.				NORTH-WESTERN HOSPITAL.				SOUTH-WESTERN HOSPITAL.						
AGES.	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.	AGES.	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.			
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.			Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.				
Under 1	6	4	7	4	14	Under 1	3	2	3	3	6			
1 to 2	21	16	38	20	69	1 to 2	23	16	21	13	44			
2 to 3	21	14	53	20	107	2 to 3	35	15	26	11	61			
3 to 4	32	13	70	36	146	3 to 4	33	17	25	10	58			
4 to 5	42	13	72	27	151	4 to 5	21	3	40	12	61			
5 to 10	82	20	197	35	417	5 to 10	96	22	114	28	210			
10 to 15	29	3	41	3	119	10 to 15	54	3	54	7	108			
15 to 20	11	1	32	1	60	15 to 20	13	2	20	...	33			
20 to 25	5	1	11	1	39	20 to 25	12	1	17	...	29			
25 to 30	5	1	6	1	15	25 to 30	5	1	6	...	11			
30 to 35	7	...	2	...	11	30 to 35	3	...	4	...	9			
35 to 40	3	...	4	...	6	35 to 40	...	...	3	...	4	
40 to 45	2	...	1	...	2	40 to 45	...	...	1	...	3	
45 to 50	1	...	...	...	4	45 to 50	1	...	...	...	2
50 to 55	...	...	2	...	3	50 to 55	...	...	...	...	1
55 to 60	...	...	...	...	3	55 to 60	...	...	...	...	1
And upwards	...	...	...	...	...	And upwards	...	...	...	...	1
Totals	254	84	536	149	1,163	Totals	300	81	342	89	642			
					WESTERN HOSPITAL.									
AGES.	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.	AGES.	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.			
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.			Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.				
Under 1	...	...	4	1	7	Under 1	2	1	2	1	4	
1 to 2	...	...	16	7	21	1 to 2	5	1	6	5	11	
2 to 3	...	...	7	7	16	2 to 3	11	7	11	6	22	
3 to 4	...	...	35	19	38	3 to 4	5	2	12	3	17	
4 to 5	...	...	29	9	22	4 to 5	12	4	10	4	22	
5 to 10	...	...	110	29	111	5 to 10	23	9	38	10	61	
10 to 15	...	...	34	4	26	10 to 15	17	3	11	1	28	
15 to 20	...	...	8	...	15	15 to 20	3	...	4	...	7	
20 to 25	...	...	3	...	7	20 to 25	1	...	6	...	7	
25 to 30	...	...	7	...	13	25 to 30	1	...	1	...	2	
30 to 35	...	...	4	...	7	30 to 35	...	...	...	...	...
35 to 40	...	...	3	...	2	35 to 40	...	...	...	...	...
40 to 45	...	...	2	...	...	40 to 45	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 50	...	...	1	...	...	45 to 50	...	...	...	...	...
50 to 55	...	...	...	...	...	50 to 55	...	...	...	...	...
55 to 60	...	...	3	2	4	55 to 60	...	...	...	...	...
And upwards	...	...	...	...	...	And upwards	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	254	84	536	149	1,163	Totals	300	81	342	89	642			
					FOUNTAIN HOSPITAL.									
AGES.	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.	AGES.	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.			
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.			Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.				
Under 1	...	...	7	1	8	Under 1	3	1	2	1	4	
1 to 2	...	...	25	16	31	1 to 2	23	16	21	13	44	
2 to 3	...	...	21	7	16	2 to 3	35	15	26	11	61	
3 to 4	...	...	35	19	38	3 to 4	33	17	25	10	58	
4 to 5	...	...	29	9	22	4 to 5	21	3	40	12	61	
5 to 10	...	...	110	29	111	5 to 10	96	22	114	28	210	
10 to 15	...	...	34	4	26	10 to 15	54	3	54	7	108	
15 to 20	...	...	8	...	15	15 to 20	13	2	20	...	33	
20 to 25	...	...	3	...	7	20 to 25	12	1	17	...	29	
25 to 30	...	...	7	...	11	25 to 30	5	1	6	...	11	
30 to 35	...	...	4	...	6	30 to 35	3	...	4	...	9	
35 to 40	...	...	1	...	2	35 to 40	...	...	3	...	4
40 to 45	...	...	...	...	4	40 to 45	...	...	1	...	3
45 to 50	...	...	...	...	3	45 to 50	...	...	...	...	2
50 to 55	...	...	2	...	...	50 to 55	...	...	...	...	1
55 to 60	...	...	...	...	3	55 to 60	...	...	...	...	1
And upwards	...	...	...	...	...	And upwards	...	...	...	...	1
Totals	254	84	536	149	1,163	Totals	300	81	342	89	642			
					NORTH-EASTERN HOSPITAL.									
AGES.	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.	AGES.	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.			
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.			Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.				
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	254	84	536	149	1,163	Totals	300	81	342	89	642			

Admissions and Deaths at various ages during 1894.

NORTHERN HOSPITAL.													
AGES.	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.		AGES.	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.	
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.		Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
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	223	53	284	77	507	130	Totals	...	...	...	...	...	...

SUMMARY.													
AGES.	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.		AGES.	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.	
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.		Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Totals	1,682	481	2,163	554	3,666	1,035	Grand Totals	...	...	...	...	...	...

FEVER STATISTICS.—TABLE IX.—*Coeexistent Diseases more or less prejudicial to recovery present during the attack of Diphtheria, 1894.*

DISEASES.	Eastern Hospital.		North-Eastern Hospital.		North-Western Hospital.		Western Hospital.		South-Western Hospital.		Fountain Hospital.		South-Eastern Hospital.		Northern Hospital (Convalescent.)		Gore Farm Hospital.		TOTAL.		
	Before Admission.	After Admission.	Before Admission.	After Admission.	Before Admission.	After Admission.	Before Admission.	After Admission.	Before Admission.	After Admission.	Before Admission.	After Admission.	Before Admission.	After Admission.	Before Admission.	After Admission.	Before Admission.	After Admission.	Before Admission.	After Admission.	
Chickenpox	5	1	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	11	..	..
Enteric Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
German Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Measles	12	3	..	..	13	..	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	37	..	..
Tuberculosis	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	1	..	..

FEVER STATISTICS.—TABLE X.—Enteric Fever

EASTERN HOSPITAL.				NORTH-WESTERN HOSPITAL.							
AGES.	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.	AGES.	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.			Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	
Under 5	6	1	1	...	7	1	...	2	...	2	...
5 to 10	13	1	6	...	19	1	...	7	...	18	...
10 to 15	20	5	14	3	34	1	...	15	4	26	5
15 to 20	23	4	17	2	40	1	...	12	3	19	4
20 to 25	11	...	7	1	18	1	...	10	1	17	2
25 to 30	7	3	9	1	16	3	1	2	...	14	3
30 to 35	3	1	5	1	8	1	...	6	...	12	1
35 to 40	2	1	3	1	5	2	...	2	...	3	...
40 to 45	1	1	2	1	3	...	...	2	...	2	...
45 to 50	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
50 to 55	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
55 to 60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
And upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	86	17	66	11	152	Totals	56	8	58	114	18

NORTH-EASTERN HOSPITAL.				WESTERN HOSPITAL.							
AGES.	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.	AGES.	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.			Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	
Under 5	Under 5	1	...	...	1	...
5 to 10	5 to 10	...	...	...	...	...
10 to 15	10 to 15	...	...	...	...	...
15 to 20	1	...	1	15 to 20	...	...	1	...	1
20 to 25	20 to 25	4	1	8	4	12
25 to 30	25 to 30	3	3	5	...	8
30 to 35	30 to 35	10	1	...	...	10
35 to 40	35 to 40	1	...	4	1	5
40 to 45	40 to 45	...	...	2	1	2
45 to 50	45 to 50	...	...	1	1	1
50 to 55	50 to 55	...	...	...	...	...
55 to 60	55 to 60	...	...	...	...	...
And upwards	And upwards	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	1	...	1	Totals	33	6	30	8	63

Admissions and Deaths at various ages during 1894.

SOUTH-WESTERN HOSPITAL.				SOUTH-EASTERN HOSPITAL.							
AGES.	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.	AGES.	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.			Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	
Under 5	6	...	1	1	7	1	2	...	2	1	4
5 to 10	5	...	10	...	15	...	4	1	5	1	9
10 to 15	14	2	14	...	28	...	8	...	6	...	14
15 to 20	20	4	7	2	27	...	4	1	8	1	12
20 to 25	6	1	6	...	12	...	5	1	5	1	10
25 to 30	6	3	7	2	13	...	8	2	4	...	12
30 to 35	8	1	4	...	12	...	7	4	2	...	9
35 to 40	1	...	5	1	6	...	2	1	1	...	3
40 to 45	2	1	1	...	3	...	2	1	...	...	2
45 to 50	3	2	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
50 to 55	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
55 to 60	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
And upwards...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	72	14	56	7	128	21	43	11	33	4	76

SOUTH-WESTERN HOSPITAL.				SOUTH-EASTERN HOSPITAL.							
AGES.	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.	AGES.	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.			Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	
Under 5	Under 5	2	...	2	1	4
5 to 10	5 to 10	4	...	5	...	9
10 to 15	10 to 15	8	...	6	...	14
15 to 20	15 to 20	4	1	8	1	12
20 to 25	20 to 25	5	1	5	1	10
25 to 30	25 to 30	8	2	4	...	12
30 to 35	30 to 35	7	4	2	...	9
35 to 40	35 to 40	2	1	1	...	3
40 to 45	40 to 45	2	1	...	...	2
45 to 50	45 to 50	...	...	...	...	...
50 to 55	50 to 55	1	...	...	...	1
55 to 60	55 to 60	...	...	...	...	...
And upwards...	And upwards...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	72	14	56	7	128	21	43	11	33	4	76

SUMMARY.											
AGES.	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.	AGES.	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.			Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	
Under 5	15	2	...	...	15	Under 5	21	2	6	2	21
5 to 10	34	3	...	...	34	5 to 10	66	2	32	2	66
10 to 15	60	8	...	...	60	10 to 15	111	8	51	8	111
15 to 20	60	10	...	...	60	15 to 20	109	9	49	9	109
20 to 25	33	4	...	...	33	20 to 25	69	7	36	7	69
25 to 30	36	14	...	...	36	25 to 30	63	3	27	3	63
30 to 35	34	8	...	...	34	30 to 35	51	1	17	1	51
35 to 40	7	2	...	...	7	35 to 40	22	4	15	4	22
40 to 45	5	3	...	...	5	40 to 45	12	2	7	2	12
45 to 50	3	2	...	...	3	45 to 50	6	1	3	1	6
50 to 55	2	...	...	...	2	50 to 55	3	1	1	1	3
55 to 60	1	...	...	...	1	55 to 60	1	...	...	...	1
And upwards...	...	...	...	...	...	And upwards...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	290	56	...	...	290	Grand Totals ...	534	40	244	4	96

FEVER STATISTICS.—TABLE XI.—*Enteric*

COMPLICATIONS.	NUMBER		
	Eastern Hospital.	North-Eastern Hospital.	North-Western Hospital.
Abscesses, various	3	...	1
Hæmorrhage	16	...	11
Nephritis ... ..	...	...	...
Parotitis	2	...	1
Perforation	6	...	2
Periostitis	4	...	...
Peritonitis	1	...	2
Phlebitis	1	...	2
Pleurisy ... ..	...	...	1
Pneumonia, Lobar	2	1	} 24 {
Pneumonia, Lobular	6	...	
Postfebrile Insanity	3	...	1
Relapse of Disease	23	1	...

Fever Cases. List of Complications, 1894.

OF CASES.					TOTALS.
Western Hospital.	South-Western Hospital.	Fountain Hospital.	South-Eastern Hospital.	Northern Hospital.	
...	6	...	1	...	11
5	21	...	11	...	64
...	9	...	...	...	9
...	7	...	1	...	11
4	4	...	1	...	17
...	1	...	...	...	5
4	3	...	1	...	11
3	2	...	...	...	8
3	...	...	1	...	5
2	4	...	1	...	} 47
1	3	...	3	...	
...	3	...	1	...	8
12	15	...	2	...	53

FEVER STATISTICS.—TABLE XIII.—*Typhus Fever Admissions and Deaths at various ages during 1894.*

AGES.	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.	
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
SOUTH-EASTERN HOSPITAL.						
Under 5 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 to 10	1	...	...	...	1	...
10 to 15	2	...	...	...	2	...
15 to 20	1	...	...	...	1	...
20 to 25 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
25 to 30 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 to 35	1	...	...	...	1	...
35 to 40 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
40 to 45 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 50 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
50 to 55	1	1	...	...	1	1
55 to 60 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
And upwards ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	6	1	...	...	6	1

FEVER STATISTICS.—TABLE XIV.—*Details of*

Diseases as certified on admission.	Number of Cases.	Disease as diagnosed after admission.	EASTERN HOSPITAL.		NORTH-EASTERN HOSPITAL.	
			No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.
Scarlet Fever		GENERAL DISEASES.				
		<i>Febrile.</i>				
		Cowpox ... ..	...	...	...	...
		Chickenpox	1	...	5	...
		Erysipelas	1	1	...	...
		Febricula ... ..	...	...	...	...
		Diphtheria ... ..	...	...	...	...
		Enteric Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...
		Measles	20	5	11	4
		„ German ... ..	...	...	3	...
		Pyæmia ... ..	...	...	1	1
		Septicæmia	1	1	1	1
		Puerperal Fever	1	...	...	...
		Whooping-cough	1	...	...	...
		Syphilis ... ..	...	...	...	...
		LOCAL DISEASES.				
		<i>Nervous System.</i>				
		Meningitis ... ..	...	...	2	1
		Laryngismus Stridulus ... ..	...	...	...	...
		Convulsions ... ..	...	...	2	...
		Marasmus... ..	...	...	1	1
		<i>Circulatory System.</i>				
		Heart Disease ... ..	...	...	1	1
		<i>Respiratory System.</i>				
		Bronchitis ... ..	...	...	2	1
		Phthisis ... ..	...	...	...	...
		Empyema... ..	...	...	...	...
		Broncho-Pneumonia ... ..	...	...	...	...
		Laryngitis ... ..	...	...	1	...
		Pneumonia, Lobular	4	...	...	...
		Pneumonia, Lobar	2	...	...	...
		Pneumonia ... ..	...	...	3	...
		<i>Digestive System.</i>				
		Diarrhœa ... ..	...	...	2	2
		Acute Gastro-Enteritis	1	1	1	1
		Pharyngitis	2	...	...	...
		Tonsillitis	4	...	12	...
		Gastritis ... ..	...	...	...	...
		<i>Diseases Urinary System.</i>				
		Nephritis	6	2	1	1
	Hæmaturia ... ..	...	...	...	...
	<i>Skin Disease.</i>					
	Drug Rash ... ..	...	...	...	...
	Dermatitis ... ..	...	...	1	...	
	Impetigo	1	...	...	...
	Eczema ... ..	...	...	1	...	
	Erythema... ..	4	...	...	...
	Psoriasis ... ..	...	...	1	...	
	Strophulus ... ..	...	...	...	...
	Septic Rash	2	...	...	...
	Adenitis ... ..	...	...	1	...	
	Lichen Urticatus ... ..	...	...	...	...
	Cubebs Rash ... ..	...	...	...	...
	Urticaria	1	...	...	...
	<i>Local Injuries.</i>					
	Cellulitis of Scalp ... ..	...	...	...	...
	Burn... ..	1	1	...	...
Carried forward ...	254	...	53	11	53	14

Miscellaneous Diseases admitted during 1894.

NORTH-WESTERN HOSPITAL.		WESTERN HOSPITAL.		SOUTH-WESTERN HOSPITAL.		FOUNTAIN 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.	No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
...	1	...	3	...	...	...	10	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	...
...	1	1	...	...	1	1
...	1	...	...	...	1	...
9	5	9	1	16	...	2	...	8	2	75	17
...	...	2	...	3	...	4	...	...	...	12	...
...	1	1
...	2	2
...	1	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
...
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2
...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	2	...
...	1	1
...	1	1
...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	5	2
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	1	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2
...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	...
2	3	1	8	1
...	2	2
...	1	1	...	...	3	3
...	2	...	4	...
...	...	12	...	5	...	3	...	11	...	47	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	9	5
1	1	...
...	1	..	...	...	1	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
...	1	...
...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	10	...
...	1	...
...	1	...	1	...
...	2	...
...	1	...
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	10	...
...	1	...	1	...
...	2	1	3	2
14	7	46	7	33	...	21	3	34	4	254	46

FEVER STATISTICS.—TABLE XIV. (continued)—Details

Diseases as certified on admission.	Number of Cases.	Disease as diagnosed after admission.	EASTERN HOSPITAL.		NORTH-EASTERN HOSPITAL.	
			No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.
Brought forward ...	254	... ..	53	11	53	14
Brought forward—Scarlet Fever } Scarlet Fever (<i>contd.</i>) ...	254	... ..	53	11	53	14
		<i>Generative System.</i>				
		Confinement ... ..	...	...	1	1
		Vaginitis ... ..	...	...	1	...
		<i>Not classified.</i>				
		Rheumatism ... ..	...	...	...	...
		General Tuberculosis ... ..	...	...	...	...
		No obvious disease	9	...	24	...
		Otorrhœa	1	...	...	...
	320		63	11	79	14
Diphtheria		GENERAL DISEASES.				
		<i>Febrile.</i>				
		Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...
		Influenza	1	...	...	...
		Measles	7	5	...	...
		Whooping-cough	1	...	...	...
		Syphilis	4	...	...	...
		<i>Not classified.</i>				
		Emphysema ... ..	...	...	...	...
		Acute Rheumatism ... ..	...	...	...	...
		Leuchæmia	1	1	...	...
		Anaemia	1	...	...	...
		LOCAL DISEASES.				
		<i>Nervous System.</i>				
		Meningitis ... ..	...	...	...	...
		Laryngismus ... ..	...	...	...	...
		<i>Respiratory System.</i>				
		Empyema ... ..	...	...	...	...
		Bronchitis ... ..	...	...	...	...
		Phthisis ... ..	...	...	...	...
		Laryngitis	7	...	...	...
		Broncho-pneumonia ... ..	...	...	...	...
		Pneumonia ... ..	...	...	...	...
		" Lobar	3	1	...	...
		Coryza ... ..	...	...	...	...
		<i>Digestive System.</i>				
		<i>Mouth.</i>				
		Stomatitis	4	...	...	...
		Thrush	1	...	...	...
		<i>Palate and Fauces.</i>				
		Edema of Palate ... ..	...	...	...	...
		Ulcer of Palate	1	...	...	...
	92	Carried forward	31	7	...	...
Carried forward ...	412	... ..	94	18	79	...

of Miscellaneous Diseases admitted during 1894.

NORTH-WESTERN HOSPITAL.		WESTERN HOSPITAL.		SOUTH-WESTERN HOSPITAL.		FOUNTAIN 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.	No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.
14	7	46	7	33	...	21	3	34	4	254	46
14	7	46	7	33	...	21	3	34	4	254	46
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
6	...	2	...	3	...	11	...	4	...	59	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
20	7	50	9	37	...	33	3	38	4	320	49
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
9	6	...	...	6	3	...	...	10	7	32	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	7	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
...	...	...	...	3	...	2	1	...	...	5	1
5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4
...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
2	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	10	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
22	12	13	1	12	3	2	1	12	7	92	31
42	19	63	10	49	3	35	4	50	11	412	80

FEVER STATISTICS—TABLE XIV. (continued)—Details

Diseases as certified on admission.	Number of Cases.	Disease as diagnosed after admission.	EASTERN HOSPITAL.		NORTH-EASTERN HOSPITAL.	
			No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.
Brought forward ...	412	... ..	94	18	79	15
Brought forward— Diphtheria... }	92	... ..	31	7	...	...
Diphtheria (continued) ...	}	<i>Palate and Fauces.</i>				
		Tonsillitis... ..	56	...	...	...
		Ulceration of Fauces	8	1	...	...
		Sloughing of Fauces	1	1	...	...
		<i>Pharynx.</i>				
		Pharyngitis	26	3	...	...
		Post-Pharyngeal Abscess ...	...	...	...	...
		<i>Intestines.</i>				
		Gastro Enteritis	1	1	...	...
		<i>Urinary System.</i>				
		Chronic Nephritis ... ..	...	...	...	...
		Cystic Disease of the Kidneys	...	...	...	...
		<i>Generative System.</i>				
		Vulval Ulceration ... ..	...	...	...	...
		<i>Skin Disease.</i>				
	Erythema, Simplex ... ..	...	...	...	...
	Herpes Labialis	1	...	...	...
	<i>Tumours.</i>					
	Glandular Abscess ... ..	...	...	...	...
	No obvious disease	3	...	...	...
	348		127	13	...	...
Enteric Fever	}	GENERAL DISEASES.				
		<i>Febrile.</i>				
		Febricula	13	...	...	...
		Influenza	2	...	...	...
		Pyæmia ... ..	...	...	...	...
		Syphilis ... ..	...	...	...	...
		General Tuberculosis	2	2	...	...
		<i>Not classified.</i>				
		Anæmia ... ..	...	...	...	...
		Rheumatism	1	...	...	...
		LOCAL DISEASES.				
		<i>Nervous System.</i>				
		Multiple Neuritis	1	1	...	...
		Meningitis Simple	1	1	...	...
		Tubercular ... ..	...	...	...	...
	Myelitis	1	...	...	...
	Morbus Cerebri ... ..	...	...	...	...
	49	Carried forward	21	4	...	...
Carried forward... ..	717	... ..	211	28	79	13

of Miscellaneous Diseases admitted during 1894.

NORTH-WESTERN HOSPITAL.		WESTERN HOSPITAL.		SOUTH-WESTERN HOSPITAL.		FOUNTAIN 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.	No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.
42	19	63	10	49	3	35	4	50	11	412	80
22	12	13	1	12	3	2	1	12	7	92	31
21	...	98	...	8	...	13	...	...	...	196	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	3
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1
...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
6	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	15	...
52	15	117	2	22	3	15	1	15	9	348	43
13	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	4	4
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	3
...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
18	4	4	1	4	3	...	...	2	...	49	12
90	26	171	12	63	6	48	4	55	13	717	104

FEVER STATISTICS.—TABLE XIV. (continued)—Details

Diseases as certified on admission.	Number of Cases.	Disease as diagnosed after admission.	EASTERN HOSPITAL.		NORTH-EASTERN HOSPITAL.	
			No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.
Brought forward ...	717	... ..	211	28	79	15
Brought forward— Enteric Fever } Enteric Fever (contd.) ...	49	... ..	21	4	...	...
		<i>Circulatory System.</i>				
		Morbus Cordis... ..	...	...	...	...
		Ulcerative Endocarditis... ..	1	1	...	...
		Carditis ... ..	...	...	...	...
		Suppurative Pericarditis ... ..	...	...	...	...
		<i>Respiratory System.</i>				
		Bronchitis	1	...	...	...
		Empyema	1	...	...	...
		Phthisis ... ..	...	...	...	...
		Pleurisy ... ..	...	...	...	...
		Pleural Effusion	1	...	...	...
		Pneumonia ... ..	...	...	...	...
		" Lobar	12	3	...	...
		" Lobular	2	1	...	...
		<i>Digestive System.</i>				
		<i>Mouth.</i>				
		Dentition	1	...	...	...
		<i>Stomach.</i>				
		Morbus Abdominis ... ..	...	...	...	...
		Dyspepsia	1	...	...	...
		Gastric Perforation ... ..	...	...	...	...
		Gastritis ... ..	...	...	...	...
		<i>Intestines.</i>				
		Constipation	1	...	...	...
		Diarrhoea	1	...	...	...
		Enteritis ... ..	...	...	...	...
		" Gastro ... ..	...	...	...	...
		Perityphlitis	2	1	...	...
		Typhlitis ... ..	...	...	...	...
		<i>Rectum.</i>				
		Anal Abscess ... ..	...	...	...	...
		<i>Digestive System.</i>				
		<i>Peritonæum.</i>				
		Peritonitis	1	1	...	...
		" tubercular ... ..	...	...	...	...
		<i>Urinary System.</i>				
		Nephritis	4	4	...	...
		Pyo-nephrosis ... ..	...	...	...	...
		<i>Generative System.</i>				
		Pelvic Cellulitis ... ..	...	...	...	...
		Parametritis	1	...	...	...
		<i>Skin Disease.</i>				
		Acne ... ..	...	...	...	...
		No obvious disease	2	...	...	...
	160		53	15	...	...
Carried forward ...	828	... ..	243	39	79	...

of Miscellaneous Diseases admitted during 1894.

NORTH-WESTERN HOSPITAL.		WESTERN HOSPITAL.		SOUTH-WESTERN HOSPITAL.		FOUNTAIN 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.	No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.
90	26	171	12	63	6	48	4	55	13	717	104
18	4	4	1	4	3	...	...	2	...	49	12
1	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	3	3
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1
...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	..
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
11	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	15	6
...	...	2	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	19	5
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
1	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	1	..	8	...
...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	2	2
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	2	2
1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	5
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
8	...	...	..	2	...	...	...	1	...	13	...
51	12	20	3	22	8	...	...	14	4	160	42
123	34	187	14	81	11	48	4	67	17	828	134

FEVER STATISTICS —TABLE XIV. (continued)—Details

Diseases as certified on admission.	Number of Cases.	Disease as diagnosed after admission.	EASTERN HOSPITAL.		NORTH-EASTERN HOSPITAL.		
			No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.	
Brought forward ...	828	... ..	243	39	79	15
Typhus Fever	}	GENERAL DISEASES. <i>Not classified.</i> Acute Rheumatism... ..	...	...	...	...
		<i>Febrile.</i> Smallpox ... ..	...	...	...	...
		Measles	2	...	...	...
		LOCAL DISEASE. <i>Nervous System.</i> Meningitis ... ..	...	...	...	...
		<i>Respiratory System.</i> Pneumonia, Lobular	1	...	...	...
		<i>Circulatory System.</i> Ulcerative Endocarditis	1	1	...	...
Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria		9	GENERAL DISEASES. <i>Febrile.</i> Febricula	4	1
		1	<i>Not classified.</i> Delirium Tremens... ..	1
Continued Fever		}	LOCAL DISEASE. <i>Cerebral.</i> Meningitis	1	1
			<i>Respiratory System.</i> Bronchitis
	<i>Urinary Disease.</i> Sarcoma of Kidney ... ..		...	...	...	...
Gastric Fever	4	<i>Respiratory System.</i> Pneumonia, Lobar	1	1	...	...
Smallpox	1	LOCAL DISEASES. <i>Nervous System.</i> Meningitis	1	1	...	...
Relapsing Fever	1	<i>Respiratory System.</i> Pleurisy ... ..	...	...	...	...
Uncertified	1	GENERAL DISEASES. <i>Febrile.</i> Chickenpox	1	...	...	...
Infants with mothers ...	}	... ..	7	2	1	...
Mothers with infants ...		... ..	...	...	2	...
Born in Hospital ... ..		... ..	...	...	...	...
Cases dying in 1894, but admitted in 1893 ...		... ..	...	...	3	...
	18		7	5	3		
GRAND TOTALS ...	864	... ..	258	47	82	

of Miscellaneous Diseases admitted during 1894.

NORTH-WESTERN HOSPITAL.		WESTERN HOSPITAL.		SOUTH-WESTERN HOSPITAL.		FOUNTAIN 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.	No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.
123	34	187	14	81	11	48	4	67	17	828	134
...	1	...	1	...
...	1	1	1	1
...	1	...	3	..
...	1	1	1	1
...	1	...
...	1	1	2	2
...	5	3	9	4
...	1	...
...	1	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	1	1
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2
...	1	1
...	1	1
...	1	1	1	1
...	1	...	1	...
...	1	...
...	1	...
4	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	14	2
...	2	...
...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2
...	1	...	4
4	...	1	...	3	2	...	...	...	1	18	8
127	34	191	15	84	13	48	4	74	22	864	150

PART III.

No. 10.

REPORT OF DR. T. F. RICKETTS, MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF
THE SMALLPOX HOSPITAL SHIPS.

(For Statistics, see pp. 129 to 146.)

HOSPITAL SHIPS, LONG REACH,
NEAR DARTFORD, KENT,
24th January, 1895.

To the Committee of Management.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

On December 31st, 1893, there were 82 patients in the hospital. There have been 1,133 fresh admissions during the past year. Sixteen patients remained in the hospital on December 31st, 1894.

Twenty-four patients were not suffering from smallpox when admitted to the hospital. Of these, four were mothers who were admitted with their infants, and nine were infants who were admitted with their mothers. Of these nine infants not suffering from smallpox on admission, four subsequently developed the disease. Three of these four patients proved to have been in the incubation stage of the disease when admitted, the resulting illness in two cases having a fatal termination; the fourth patient developed a mild attack of smallpox 12 days after admission; this patient also therefore being not improbably in the incubation stage of the disease when admitted. One of the nine infants who were admitted with their mothers did not develop smallpox, but died of asthenia. This child was born prematurely. Full particulars of these cases are given in tables below.

The remaining 11 of the 24 patients were suffering on admission from the following diseases:—

Rötheln	...	2	Erythema...	...	1
Varicella	...	2	Syphilide...	...	1
Measles	...	1	Exfoliative Dermatitis		1
Acne	...	1	No symptom of disease		
Impetigo	...	1	on admission	...	1

In the last case the patient was sent to hospital as convalescing from smallpox. Probably this patient had recently recovered from a very mild

attack of smallpox, but no signs or symptoms of the disease were present when he reached here. Of the 11 patients, one contracted smallpox of a very mild type. Particulars of this case are given in the following table:—

Cases in which Smallpox, not present on admission, was developed subsequently.

Case Number.	No. Initials.	Age.	Sex.	Disease with which Admitted.	Date of				Result.	Statement as to Primary Vaccination.	No. of Scars.	Collective Area.	Fraction foetated.	Re-vaccination.	Type of Disease.	Remarks.
					Admission.	Initial illness.	Eruption.	Discharge or Death.								
489	R. M.	28	M	Measles ...	23 May	3 June	5 June	12 July	R	In infancy	2	sq. in. '86	1	May 27th, after one unsuccessful attempt	Discrete	Discharged from Gore Farm. Scarlet Fever.
785	E. S.	8 m'ths	F	Nil, admitted with Mother	25 July	Not known	6 Aug.	27 Sept.	R	Not vaccinated	0	...	...	August 2nd, after two unsuccessful attempts	Discrete	

In the following cases the patient was admitted during the incubation period of Smallpox.

210	A. B.	3 days	F	Nil, admitted with Mother	17 April	None	21 April	23 April	D	Not vaccinated	0	...	...	April 17th, successfully	Discrete	
394	I. B. M.	5 weeks	M	Nil, admitted with Mother	4 May	None	9 May	16 May	D	Not vaccinated	0	...	...	May 4th, successfully	Discrete	
850	H. G.	3	M	Nil, admitted with Mother	28 July	None	8 Aug.	16 Aug.	R	In infancy	3	'88	All	July 28th, slight reaction	Discrete	A few spots.

There were three births in the hospital during the year. One child was born prematurely five days after the appearance of the mother's rash, and died of asthenia after living 20 days. The mother had a fairly mild attack of smallpox. The other two children lived. One was born 14 days after the appearance of the rash on the mother, who had a very mild attack; the other was born 16 days after the appearance of the rash on the mother, who had a fairly mild attack. All three children were vaccinated successfully, and none of them developed a smallpox rash.

Deaths among patients not suffering from Smallpox.

No.	Initials.	Age at Death.	Sex.	Cause of Admission.	Date of		Cause of Death.
					Birth or Admission.	Death.	
1	B. S.	20 days	F	Born in Hospital	5 June ...	25 June ...	Premature birth; Asthenia.
2	F. L.	3 days	M	Admitted with Mother	26 August	27 August	Premature birth.

Of the 1,136 patients admitted to or born in the hospital during the year, 102 died. The gross mortality calculated by the Registrar-General's formula was 8·65 per cent. Of the 1,109 patients who were admitted to this hospital with smallpox, 98 died. The mortality among these patients was 8·45 per cent. These figures include patients who died at the convalescent hospital.

In a certain number of the fatal cases smallpox was complicated by an intercurrent disorder. I append a list of such cases:—

Fatal Cases of Smallpox complicated by intercurrent Disease.

No.	Initials.	Age.	Sex.	Date of Smallpox Eruption.	Type of Disease.	Intercurrent Disease.	Date of Death.	Statement as to Primary Vaccination.	No. of Scars.	Collective Area.	Fraction Vaccinated.	Re-vaccination.	Remarks.
1	H. B.	64	M	15 May	Hæmorrhagic	Chronic Nephritis, Cystic Kidneys	19 May	Infancy ...	1	sq. in. .19	none	Not known	
2	B. H.	5	F	23 May	Discrete	Diphtheria; Tracheotomy	21 June	Not ..	0	...	...	...
3	H. G. S.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	M	23 May	Confluent	Measles, Broncho-pneumonia	31 May	Not ...	0	...	...	...	Measles and Broncho-pneumonia present on admission.
4	H. A.	60	M	28 May	Confluent	Bronchitis and Emphysema	1 June	Infancy ...	3	.73	4	not	Died at Gore Farm Hospital.
5	F. A.	4	F	25 July	Confluent	Scarlet Fever ...	23 Aug.	Not ...	0	...	...	...	Died at Gore Farm Hospital.
6	E. W.	4	F	25 July	Confluent	Scarlet Fever ...	5 Aug.	Not ...	0	...	...	...
7	G. McC.	47	M	29 July	Confluent	Chronic Nephritis ...	26 Aug.	Infancy ...	2	.96	4	not	
8	C. R.	18	F	20 Aug.	Confluent	Mitral Stenosis ...	31 Aug.	Infancy ...	1	.27	4	not	
9	M. A. C.	4	F	22 Aug.	Confluent	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	5 Sept	Not ...	0	...	...	...
10	I. F.	45	M	25 Aug.	Confluent	Chronic Bronchitis ...	30 Aug.	Infancy ...	8	1.06	none	10 years ago successfully.	

There has been an abnormal amount of infectious disease other than smallpox among the patients during the past year. Four patients experienced attacks of diphtheria, one of which was fatal. Besides the patients admitted with these diseases, three children had measles and one chickenpox. All these cases were of a mild type. No less than 44 cases of scarlet fever occurred in the hospital in the course of the year. Scarlet fever was unfortunately more or less endemic in the hospital for many months of the year. It was introduced in October, 1893, when a few patients, in whose cases scarlet fever was complicated by smallpox, were transferred here from one of the Metropolitan Fever Hospitals. There being no provision for the isolation of such cases at the London Hospitals, these patients had to be admitted here. From that time until the autumn of last year cases of scarlet fever occurred at short intervals in our wards. I attribute this result in part to the lack of efficient isolation accommodation at this hospital. In the year 1892, in a report which I made to you I pointed out this defect in the hospital, and recommended that steps should be taken to remedy it. At that time, happily, the hospital had been comparatively free from infectious diseases other than smallpox. Experience therefore did not seem to show that there was any great risk in being without more adequate accommodation for isolating infectious cases. Doubtless, the comparative immunity from outbreaks of infectious disease which the hospital had then for some years enjoyed, was a consequence of the small number of patients who had been treated in the hospital during those years. After the unfortunate experience of last year probably no one will deny that additional isolation accommodation is urgently needed. Another fact to which I believe the occurrence of so many cases of scarlet fever was due, is that there are no means of cutting off and isolating a particular ward in the hospital in which scarlet fever may have made its appearance, and no means of efficiently disinfecting the ward short of closing and disinfecting the whole vessel. This is especially the case in the "Atlas," and it was this vessel in which the great majority of the cases occurred. You will remember that in the spring and summer of last year you would have wished to close the "Atlas" for disinfection had the number of cases in the hospital allowed, since it was futile to attempt to deal with one or two wards only. A great evil of the present state of affairs indeed is that when the hospital is full and infectious diseases are most liable to appear, it is next to impossible to take adequate steps to prevent them spreading. When in July you decided, in consequence of the decrease in the number of admissions, to take steps to close the vessel, the outbreak of an epidemic in Marylebone perforce caused you to abandon your plan for the time. It was not till the beginning of October that the number of patients

in the hospital became sufficiently small for this step to be taken. All the patients from the "Atlas" were then transferred to the "Castalia," and the former ship was disinfected under the supervision of Dr. Collingridge, the Medical Officer of Health of the Port Sanitary Authority. Since that time cases of scarlet fever have ceased to occur.

The 44 patients who developed scarlet fever here were all removed to the Gore Farm Hospital, in order that they might be effectually isolated. Besides these 44 patients three patients suffering from both scarlet fever and smallpox were brought here from Metropolitan Fever Hospitals and were sent on to Gore Farm Hospital as speedily as possible.

A retrospect of the manner in which smallpox spread in the Metropolis during the year will interest you.

It will be remembered that in 1893 there was reason to suppose that smallpox was largely introduced into London, and was spread by means of persons of the vagrant class; that in the earlier months of that year a large proportion of the patients admitted were men who belonged to that class; but, that, in the later months the disease chiefly affected the ordinary settled population. In 1894 there was no such contrast as this in the class of patients admitted during the year. It was not found that the disease was spread among persons of the vagrant class in casual wards, shelters, and common lodging houses. It was an uncommon event for persons of this class to be admitted. Smallpox existed at the end of 1893 among the poorer settled population, and the incidence of the disease in 1894 was almost entirely on the same class.

The number of cases of smallpox admitted to the hospital in the last month of the year 1893 was 81. During the first three months of 1894 the number of cases admitted showed a decrease. Thus in January, 1894, 46 cases were admitted from the Metropolitan area; in February, 48; and in March, 47. Of these 141 cases, the bulk—about three-fourths—occurred on the north side of the Thames. In each of the three months, roughly, one-half of the Unions comprising the Metropolitan district contributed cases, and in the three months only eight of these Unions completely escaped. In December, 1893, the distribution of the cases admitted was very similar. The cases in this month were scattered among 15 Unions, the parts most affected being (1) a comparatively small area in the west of London, situated in the adjoining Unions of Kensington and Paddington, and in an isolated portion of Chelsea; (2) the adjoining Unions of Poplar and Mile End, in the east of London; and (3) Greenwich and Woolwich, in the south-east. I will describe the progress in 1894 of the disease in these

three parts of London first, because they were among the districts most visited in the first three months of the year.

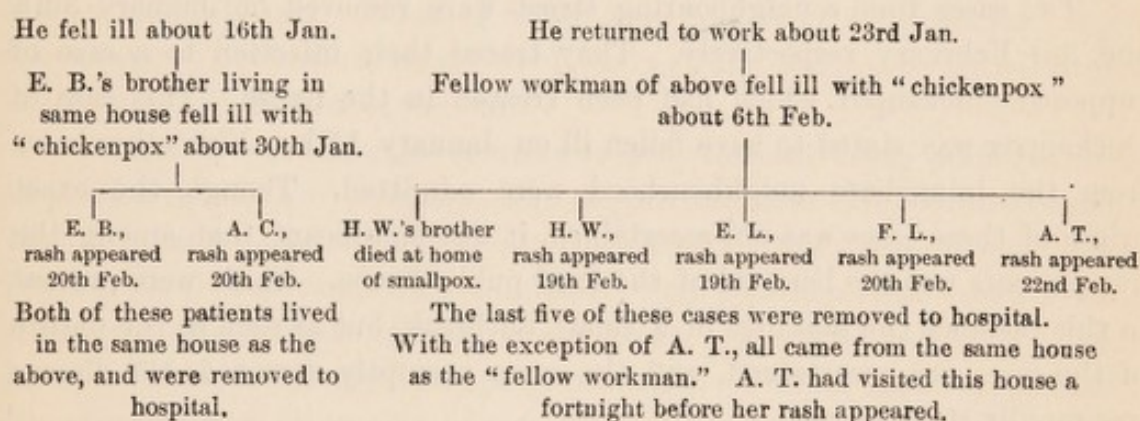
(1.) It will be remembered that in the last months of 1893 there was a localised but serious outbreak of smallpox in, and in the neighbourhood of, Portobello Road, Notting Hill. The bulk of the cases constituting the outbreak occurred in November, and the removal of the affected persons was rapidly followed by the subsidence of this local epidemic. In December there were nearly 30 removals from the same neighbourhood; and in the first months of 1894 a few cases were removed from the same district. Thus, in January, eight cases were admitted who probably owed their infection to this source. In February, only two cases were admitted who appeared to belong to this group, and then the disease in that particular quarter may be said to have been stamped out.

(2.) The chief focus of the disease in London at the end of 1893 was in Poplar and Mile End. These Unions had been severely affected during the greater part of that year, together being responsible for close on 10 per cent. of the whole number of cases admitted. In January, 1895, of the 46 cases admitted from the Metropolis, 13 came from these Unions. Some of these 13 cases were known to be due to cases admitted from the neighbourhood in the previous year. The infection of other cases was probably due to the presence of smallpox across the border of the Metropolitan area in West Ham. From the character and habits of the population in this part of London there are facilities for the spread of smallpox without the origin of the individual cases being exactly traced. For the same reason I suppose it is difficult to eradicate the disease; and so it came about that infection was still lurking in this neighbourhood after the first appearance of smallpox there some twelve months previously. In February, seven cases were admitted from these Unions, and in March, 10. The cases increased in numbers in the second three months of the year, being 25 in April, 42 in May, and 21 in June. But the neighbourhood was practically free of the disease by the end of June, and remained so to the end of the year. It may be noted that the stamping out of smallpox in these Unions was practically coincident with the same thing occurring in West Ham.

(3.) Nine cases were admitted from Greenwich and Woolwich in January, as against 17 in December, 1893. Greenwich contributed seven of these cases. In four of them infection was traced to cases admitted in the previous year. Four cases occurred in the same Union in February. They were mostly scattered cases which did not cause a spread of the disease. After February this Union remained almost free of the disease, only nine more

cases occurring in the rest of the year. In Woolwich two cases occurred in January, 12 in February, and five in March. A few cases occurred in each of the subsequent months up to September. Most of the cases occurred in the families of artisans living in the neighbourhood of Plumstead. Of the 12 cases admitted from this Union in February, seven were removed within a few days of one another from Charlton. They all owed their infection to a common source—an undiagnosed case of smallpox. This was the case of a man who was supposed to be suffering from influenza accompanied by an eruption. He seems to have infected several members of his own household, and subsequently a fellow-workman, whose case was also undiagnosed, and who infected several residents in the house in which he lived. These cases form an interesting group, and I therefore tabulate them here. After the affected persons were removed, no more cases occurred.

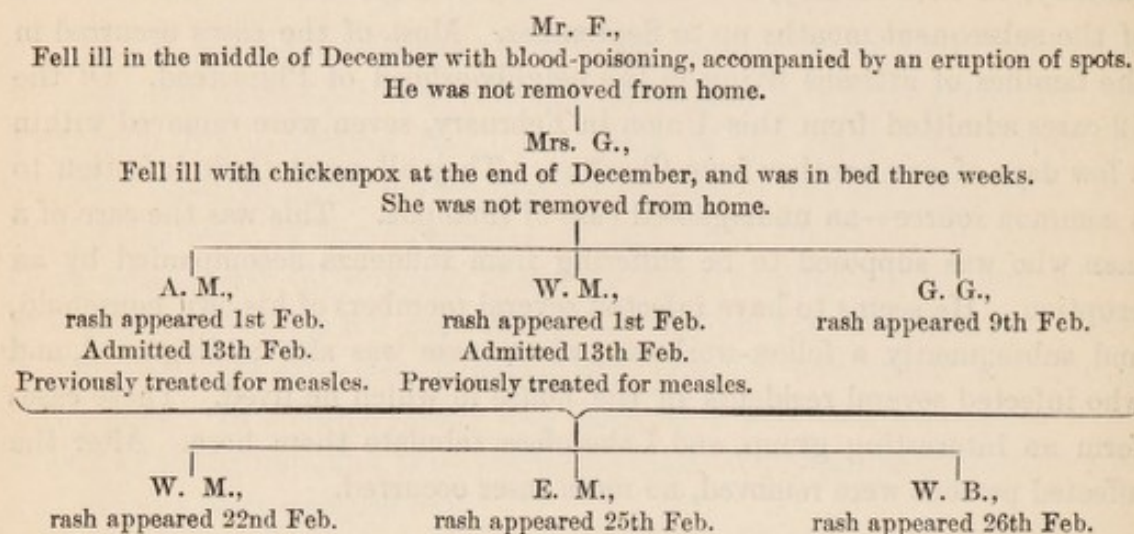
A young man had influenza "with spots."



(4.) In January, two cases of smallpox occurred in the Union of Fulham. One of these was imported from Walthamstow. In February, 12 cases were removed from this Union. These 12 cases, together with one of the January cases, were all removed from a small area near the Fulham Palace Road, and were no doubt all connected. They form another interesting group, and they were probably due, as in the previous instance, to the unsuspected presence of undiagnosed cases in the neighbourhood.

Of the 13 cases, six were removed from the same house. It is possible that this house was the original centre of infection in the neighbourhood, since there was presumptive evidence that smallpox had existed in the house, in an unrecognised form, since the middle of December. For, of the six patients mentioned, two had been ill with smallpox for close on a fortnight before admission, and had been previously treated for measles. Another person in the house had been ill and treated for three weeks for chickenpox, while a fourth had an illness accompanied by an eruption which was supposed to be due to blood-poisoning. Supposing, as is probable, these

persons really suffered from smallpox, the group of cases in this house may be tabulated as follows:—



Two cases from a neighbouring street were removed on January 30th and 3rd February respectively. They traced their infection to a case of supposed chickenpox which had been treated in the house. This case of chickenpox was stated to have fallen ill on January 15th. Five other cases from the immediate neighbourhood were admitted. Though the exact origin of these cases was not ascertained, it was significant that among the five patients was the barmaid of the local public-house. There were present in this instance the makings of a smart outbreak, but as soon as the nature of the cases was ascertained, and the cases promptly removed, the disease was rapidly stamped out.

Of the remaining cases admitted during the first three months of the year, there is nothing to say in detail. They were mostly isolated cases scattered over London, chiefly on the north of the Thames. In these cases, as a rule, one could not trace the case to previous ones, and as a rule and as far as could be ascertained, the cases removed did not give rise to subsequent ones.

As a rule, smallpox is most prevalent in the Metropolitan area during the second three months of the year. In 1894 the number of cases admitted from the Metropolitan area during the months April to June was only slightly in excess of the number admitted from the same area in the months July to September. But the larger number of cases admitted during the latter months was due to a local outbreak. And last year, as is generally the case, smallpox was far more prevalent in the Metropolis as a whole during the months April to June than at any other time of the year. During these months the disease was extremely widespread. No Union entirely escaped. But the majority of the Unions were but slightly visited,

as many as a dozen cases being removed from comparatively few. The Unions of Poplar and Mile End, in which smallpox had for many months been more or less endemic, as I have already mentioned, experienced a larger incidence of the disease. The other Unions at all seriously affected were Islington, St. Pancras, Bethnal Green, and Hackney.

From Hackney 17 cases were admitted in April and May. These were mostly scattered cases of unknown origin. Two of them probably contracted the disease in West Ham, where smallpox was prevalent. The disease only obtained a hold in one instance. This was in a house in Lower Clapton, whence a child of 11 years was removed on April 17. It was not ascertained how the disease was introduced into the house. A second case, a sister, was removed from the same house on May 1st, a third, fourth, and fifth on May 16th, a sixth and seventh on May 25th. No other cases were removed afterwards from the house or neighbourhood. In this instance the disease extended in the same house to the fourth generation, an occurrence which is comparatively rare. None of these cases had been revaccinated. With the exception of three cases admitted during July, this Union remained free of smallpox till the end of the year.

Bethnal Green was more severely visited, 49 cases being admitted from the Union in the three months. The majority of these cases occurred during May and June, very few cases being admitted from the Union subsequently. During April two cases were admitted. One of these cases came from a street leading out of the Bethnal Green Road. This was the first of a series of cases coming from the same neighbourhood. From a street immediately opposite on the other side of the Bethnal Green Road nine cases were admitted at intervals from various houses during May. Other cases appeared rapidly in the same neighbourhood, over 20 other cases being admitted from within a radius of about half a mile during May and June. The only other important centre was further east in the neighbourhood of the Old Ford Road. Two cases were admitted from this neighbourhood in March, another in April, and 11 more in May and June.

From Islington 59 cases were admitted in April, May, and June, the majority during the two former months. These cases were removed from all parts of this large parish, and in many instances no connection could be traced between the cases. The disease first appeared in Upper Holloway, whence a case was removed in March. Eight other cases were removed from the same neighbourhood in April, most of these cases being obviously connected. The most serious outbreak was in the neighbourhood of the south end of the Essex Road. In March a case was removed from a street leading out of this road. This was followed by a case from a neighbouring street in April. In May the disease spread rapidly in the surrounding

streets, 26 cases coming from the neighbourhood in the month. A lodging-house at King's Cross became infected in May, and four cases were removed from it. The disease subsided in June, only nine cases being admitted in this month from the whole parish. A few cases were admitted during July, August, and September, after which time the parish remained clear of the disease till the end of the year.

In the month of April seven cases were removed from the parish of St. Pancras. Four of these cases form part of a group of eight cases which occurred in the neighbourhood of Dartmouth Park Hill, the other four cases of the group falling on the other side of the boundary dividing this parish from Islington. Another case was removed from the St. Pancras Workhouse. This patient had been an inmate of the Workhouse for some time, but it could not be ascertained how smallpox was introduced into the institution. This case was followed by nine others occurring in the Workhouse in May. Two cases were removed in April from the neighbourhood of the Kentish Town Road. A case had been removed in March from the house in which one of these patients lived. These three cases were the precursors of a considerable outbreak in this neighbourhood. On May 7th a woman was removed with smallpox from a house in a street leading into the Malden Road, which is about half a mile west of the Kentish Town Road. A few days after her removal a child living in the Malden Road fell ill and was removed. Ten other cases from this road and streets leading out of it were removed by the end of the month. Here, as in other instances, it was often found that the immediate source of infection in individual cases could not be traced although the patients resided in an infected area. Among the patients admitted from this district during the month was a medical man who had been in attendance on some cases of smallpox, and who had not taken the precaution of re-vaccinating himself. During June four more cases were admitted from this district. But though the number of cases in the neighbourhood of Malden Road itself declined, the disease spread further afield, and during July eight cases were admitted from streets at a little distance from it. The disease did not appear to be entirely stamped out in the neighbourhood until September. The other cases admitted from the parish of St. Pancras during May and June, like those admitted during the remaining months of the year, were scattered and more or less isolated. Most of the later cases were probably caused by the epidemic which raged in the neighbouring Parish of Marylebone during the months of July and August.

In the first week of July there seemed to be every prospect of smallpox rapidly subsiding in London. In no part of London was the disease especially rife, and the number of daily admissions was fast decreasing. It

was therefore with surprise that it was heard on the removal of four cases from the parish of Marylebone on the 23rd July that these cases would probably be followed by a large number of others. On the 24th July 14 cases of smallpox were admitted from this Parish, on the 25th no less than 36. 124 cases were admitted from the Parish from the 23rd to the 31st July. The cause of this alarming outbreak was not at first apparent. Only three cases had previously been removed from this Parish in the course of the year. These were all isolated cases, between which and the present outbreak there was no apparent connection. The great majority of the cases were removed from a small area in St. John's Wood lying north-east of the High Street, and comprising Henry Street and the streets leading into and surrounding it. It was stated by some of the patients that a man had recently died of smallpox in Henry Street. This man, it appeared from information communicated by Dr. Winter Blyth, the Medical Officer of Health for Marylebone, was notified as suffering from smallpox on July 6th, died on July 12th, and was buried on July 16th. He was the son of a grocer living in Henry Street. He was not removed from his home on account of the severity of his illness. He was said to have been nursed by his mother, who stated that she never went out or served in the shop, or indeed, left the sick room while her son was ill. The father served in the shop, and was warned not to go into the sick room. Immediately after the coffin was removed from the house the room was thoroughly disinfected. In spite of the precautions stated to have been taken by the family, there can be very little doubt that this case was the cause of the sudden outbreak. I found that a large number of the patients first admitted were in the habit of dealing at the shop. The date on which the rash appeared in those patients who fell ill earliest was the 21st July. And it is a remarkable fact that in the week succeeding this date the rash appeared in no less than 117 cases. Allowing a sufficient time for the incubation period of the disease, it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that the case referred to above was the cause of the outbreak.

In August, 87 cases were removed from the Parish of Marylebone. The majority of these cases, however, did not come from St. John's Wood. Only 20 cases were removed from this neighbourhood in that month, and the disease was then practically stamped out there. Indeed, this local epidemic disappeared with a suddenness as surprising as that with which it had appeared. A happy result due to the energy of the Medical Officer of Health and the Vaccination Officers, as well as to the promptness with which the cases were removed. Such a sudden strain has seldom, I imagine, been thrown on the Ambulance Service of the Managers, and the manner in which the call was responded to is a testimonial to the excellence of its organisation.

The majority of the cases admitted from Marylebone in August, and some of those admitted during July, came from a locality at some little distance south of St. John's Wood. This locality lies east of the Edgware Road and, for the most part, north of the Marylebone Road. The centre of the infected area was a street leading into Lisson Grove. The disease appeared in the neighbourhood at the same time that it appeared in St. John's Wood, as will appear from the following list of the earliest cases:—

Case.	Removed from	Date of appearance of Rash.
1	Edgware Road	21 July.
2	Exeter Street, Church Street (close to Lisson Grove) ..	22 ,,
3	Stafford Street, Lisson Grove	25 ,,
4	Chapel Street, Edgware Road	27 ,,
5	Boston Place, Dorset Square	23 ,,
6	} New Street, Dorset Square } East of Lisson Grove.	27 ,,
7		28 ,,
8		28 ,,
9		Balcombe Street, Dorset Square } 27 ,,

It is not improbable that infection in these cases was conveyed from the St. John's Wood area. A few more or less isolated cases in which infection was probably derived from that area appeared at an equal distance from St. John's Wood in other directions. But the spread of the disease in this locality was due to the neglect of proper measures in a certain case. Nightingale Street is a small street in the immediate neighbourhood of Lisson Grove. In a certain house in this street a youth of 18 fell ill with smallpox, his rash appearing about the 22nd of July. This boy was of weak intellect; his parents apparently did not consult a doctor about him, and he was not removed. Whether he was kept at home in bed, or whether he was allowed to go at large in the street, we were not able to determine; but he remained at home till the 12th August after others in his family had fallen ill. He was then sent here. On July 31st a sister, aged 9, developed a smallpox rash. She also remained at home. On August 3rd the rash appeared in another sister, aged 7. A brother developed smallpox on August 9th, and on the 11th and 12th all four were admitted here. In the

meantime other members of the household fell ill and were removed, 14 patients in all being admitted from that house. The disease spread rapidly, no less than 42 being admitted from Nightingale Street alone. From other streets in the neighbourhood 18 cases were removed during August and 17 during September. Even then the remains of the epidemic lingered. Thus eight cases were removed from the locality in October, 10 in November, and 10 in December. At the end of the year it was the only part of London in which smallpox appeared to linger, and doubtless during the present year cases will continue to be removed from the neighbourhood.

In April the Managers were asked to undertake the removal and treatment of cases occurring outside the Metropolitan area in West Ham. Smallpox had been rife in the district for some time, and probably in the Unions on the eastern boundary of the Metropolitan area many cases owed infection to the fact of smallpox being so prevalent across the boundary. Several such cases, in Poplar and Hackney, came under my notice. The Managers consented to take cases from the district, and on the 18th of April the first two cases were admitted. During the remainder of the month of April, 40 cases were admitted, and during May, 74. The effect of the speedy removal of the cases as they occurred and their satisfactory isolation from the population was then made manifest by a great decline in the number of attacks. In June, 16 cases were admitted, and in July, 12, while the cases admitted from the district in the rest of the year only amounted to four. Smallpox in West Ham appears to have been eradicated.

There has been very little serious illness among members of the staff during the year. A Nurse, an Assistant Nurse, a Wardmaid, and a painter contracted scarlet fever. They were treated at the Gore Farm Hospital. In neither case was the attack a severe one.

No member of the staff contracted smallpox. An Assistant Nurse, who was temporarily transferred here from one of the fever hospitals, had a slight feverish attack, accompanied by the appearance of a few papules on the skin. This trivial eruption presented no features characteristic of smallpox, and in the opinion of the Medical Officer who saw the case, it was not one of that disease. But he says that it could not be positively asserted that the person was not the subject of an extremely mild and modified attack of the disorder. This Assistant Nurse had been recently re-vaccinated several times without success.

I append a return of the number of persons employed at the Hospital during the year; also a return of those employed for the first time during the year, and so newly exposed to infection of smallpox. The same classification is adopted as in previous years.

Staff employed at the Hospital.

Year.	Class.	Number employed.	Number Contracting Smallpox.
1894	I.	95	} Nil.
	II.	88	
	III.	106	
	IV.	75	
Total	... ..	364	—

Staff newly employed at the Hospital.

Year.	Class.	Number entering Service.	Number Contracting Smallpox.
1894	I.	56	} Nil.
	II.	32	
	III.	35	
	IV.	39	
Total	... ..	160	—

My thanks are due to the Senior Assistant Medical Officer, Dr. W. S. Frith, for the valuable assistance he has rendered to me at all times, and to the other gentlemen who have assisted me from time to time. I am also indebted to the Steward, Mr. A. B. Moule, and the Matron, Miss Wachter, for their co-operation.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) T. F. RICKETTS,
Medical Superintendent.

No. 11.

REPORT OF DR. T. B. BROOKE, MEDICAL OFFICER OF THE
RIVER AMBULANCE SERVICE.

SOUTH WHARF,
ROTHERHITHE,
January, 1895.

To the Committee of Management.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present my Annual Report for the year 1894.

During the past year 1,264 cases have been sent to the Wharves.

One patient remained in the Shelters on December 31st, 1893, and was discharged on January 23rd, 1894.

Of the 1,264 cases sent to the Wharves, 1,056 were sent direct to the Hospital Ships.

Of the 208 remaining cases 147 were admitted to the Shelters at South Wharf.

Of these 43 were subsequently sent to the Hospital Ships, suffering from smallpox. Seven were treated in the Shelters for smallpox, of which one died from hæmorrhagic smallpox, viz., M. A. N., on August 28th.

Of the remaining 97 cases admitted to the Shelters at South Wharf, together with the case admitted on December 31st, 1893, four were transferred to other of the Board's Hospitals, three died, and 91 were sent home, after varying periods of detention.

Of the four cases transferred one was a case of enteric fever, and was sent to the South-Eastern Fever Hospital; one was a case of scarlet fever, also sent to the South-Eastern Fever Hospital; while two other cases, both of scarlet fever, were sent to Gore Farm.

Of the three patients who died in the Shelters—one died from measles and pneumonia; one from acute pemphigus; one from cerebral hæmorrhage.

Sixty-one cases were sent direct home, making, with the 91 cases sent home from the Shelters not having suffered from smallpox, a total of 152 cases.

I append an analytical table of all cases admitted to the Shelters at

South Wharf; also one of cases returned direct home, &c.; one of the deaths which have occurred at the Wharf; and one of cases transferred.

Smallpox this last year may be looked upon as a continuation of the epidemic which had its origin in November of 1892; the course and history of which, in so far as it affected the Metropolitan districts during the year 1893, has been so ably recorded by my late colleague, Dr. Long, whose services I was sorry to lose, he resigning his appointment in April last.

As in 1893, the greatest number of admissions were in May, the smallest in September; so in 1894, the greatest number were admitted in May, but the smallest in December.

The admissions for July and August were greatly increased by a very sudden and alarming outbreak of smallpox at St. John's Wood, the exact origin of which it is very difficult to determine; a very remarkable feature of the outbreak being the very large number of people infected, at what must have been the same time or very nearly the same time. The first patient of this group of cases to arrive being a female adult patient, who lived at Henry Place, St. John's Wood, and who took in mangling at her own home.

Between July 23rd and July 31st, 60 cases were sent from this infected neighbourhood, in all of which the eruption appeared first between July 22nd and July 24th, and between July 25th and 31st, 82 cases in which the eruption appeared between those dates, and in 42 cases the eruption appeared on the 25th alone.

The activity displayed by the Sanitary Authorities of Marylebone in visiting infected houses and seeking out infected persons, combined with the rapid removal by the Board's Ambulances were, I think, the means of stamping out what might otherwise have been a most serious general epidemic.

The lessons to be learnt from this are—

- 1st. The necessity for the early removal of cases.
- 2nd. The prompt re-vaccination not only of those exposed directly to infection but also the re-vaccination of as many of the inhabitants of the infected neighbourhood as is possible.
- 3rd. And a sufficient accommodation for the detention of doubtful cases, for I may say that during the Marylebone epidemic the accommodation for such cases at this Wharf was sadly overtaxed.

During the Marylebone epidemic and in a period of about five weeks no less than 41 cases were sent home not suffering from smallpox—26 being sent home direct, 25 after detention, the majority coming from this infected neighbourhood, and some even from infected houses.

On March 21st, ten Medical Officers of Health from Essex came to North Wharf and, in accordance with Committee's instructions, were shown the method of receiving and embarking patients, after which they were conveyed by steamer to South Wharf, which having inspected, they proceeded by the "Albert Victor" to the Hospital Ships.

On July 30th, the new Ambulance Steamer "Geneva Cross" was handed over by the contractors; this steamer, which will accommodate 52 recumbent patients, provides in every way for the comfort of patients, visitors, and staff.

On July 25th, the North Wharf was practically closed for the reception of patients owing to the closing of the West India Dock Bridge; since that date only three patients have been admitted at this Wharf.

On August 21st, Members of the British Institute of Public Health were conveyed from North Wharf to the Hospital Ships by the "Geneva Cross."

During this month Dr. Priestley was appointed Assistant Medical Officer to the River Service.

In conclusion, I have to thank the Committee for the cordial support they have afforded me during this past year.

And I would also express my thanks to the Staff at this Wharf for the way in which they all worked, cheerfully and well, during the period of the St. John's Wood epidemic.

I have the honour to be,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

(Signed) T. B. BROOKE,

Medical Officer of the River Ambulance Service.

Table of Monthly Smallpox Admissions, 1894.

	Males	Females	Total.
January	25	21	46
February	25	25	50
March	27	21	48
April	76	73	149
May... ..	131	127	258
June	51	57	108
July	101	03	204
August	62	66	128
September	31	26	57
October	9	19	28
November	10	10	20
December	3	7	10
Totals	551	555	1,106

Table of Smallpox cases treated in the Shelters at South Wharf during the year 1894.

No.	Date of Admission.	Name.	Age.	Sex.	Parish.	Vaccination.	Date of Discharge.	Remarks.
1	1894. Feb. 28	M. M.	14	F	Fulham ...	Infancy	1894. Mar. 5	A convalescent case of mild modified smallpox.
2	Feb. 28	C. M.	38	F	Fulham ...	Infancy	Mar. 16	A very mild case of modified smallpox.
3	Mar. 16	J. H.	18	M	St. Pancras	Infancy	April 10	
4	July 26	I. R.	17	F	Marylebone	Infancy	Aug. 9	Probably a case of very mild aborting smallpox.
5	Aug. 25	M. A. N.	20	F	Marylebone	Not vaccinated	...	Died, Aug. 28th, 1894, from hemorrhagic smallpox. Patient was too ill on admission to be sent to the Hospital Ships.
6	Oct. 8	E. L.	17	F	West Ham	Infancy	Oct. 13	A convalescent case of mild modified smallpox.
7	Oct. 22	E. H.	48	F	St. Pancras	Infancy	Oct. 31	Mild modified smallpox.

Table of Cases returned direct home not suffering from Smallpox.

1894.				Varicella.	Syphilis.	Impetigo.	Herpes.	Pemphigus.	Molluscum Contagiosum.	Totals for each month.
January	...	...	...	1	...	..	..	...	...	1
February	...	...	...	1	..	1	..	...	...	2
March	...	...	...	3	1	..	..	...	...	4
April...	...	...	...	7	..	..	..	...	...	7
May ...	...	...	...	5	..	..	..	1	...	6
June ...	...	...	...	4	..	..	1	..	...	5
July ...	...	...	...	13	1	..	..	..	...	14
August	...	...	...	9	..	..	..	2	1	12
September	...	...	...	1	2	..	..	..	..	3
October	...	...	...	2	1	..	..	..	..	3
November	...	...	...	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
December	...	...	...	3	..	..	..	..	..	3
Totals	...	...	...	50	5	1	1	3	1	61

Analysis of all cases admitted to the Shelters at South Wharf during 1894.

1894.	Varicella.	Measles.	Syphilis.	Eczema.	Erysipelas.	Enteric Fever.	Erythema.	Herpes.	Molluscum Contagiosum.	Pleurisy.	Pemphigus.	Scarlet Fever.	Pyæmia.	Urticaria.	Nil and Unclassified.	Total Non-Smallpox Admissions.	Smallpox Admissions to Shelters.
January ...	3	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
February...	2	...	2	...	...	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	9	3
March ...	1	...	...	...	...	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	2
April...	5	1	1	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1
May ...	4	...	1	...	...	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	9	8
June ...	2	*5	1	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	9	6
July ...	4	1	1	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	9	6
August ...	3	...	4	...	1	...	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	5	16	*13	
September	2	...	1	1	...	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	4	13	2
October ...	1	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	*1	2	..	..	2	6	7
November	1	...	...	...	...	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	8	1
December	3	...	...	...	...	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*1	5	1
Total ...	31	7	11	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	3	1	5	26	97	50

* 1 died.

Total non-smallpox cases admitted 97
 „ smallpox cases admitted 50

Table of Non-Smallpox cases sent home or transferred during the year 1894.

1894.	Cases sent direct home.	Cases sent home or transferred after detention.	Total.	Smallpox admissions to Ships.
January	1	4	5	46
February	2	9	11	48
March	4	3	7	47
April	7	7	14	149
May	6	9	15	258
June	5	8	13	108
July... ..	14	9	23	202
August	12	16	28	127
September	3	13	16	56
October	3	5	8	28
November	1	8	9	20
December	3	4	7	10
Totals	61	95	156	1,099

Table of Non-Smallpox Cases transferred to other of the Board's Hospitals during the year 1894.

Date of Admission.	Name.	Age.	Sex.	Parish.	Disease.	Date of Transfer.	Hospital.
Sept. 12	H. C.	31	M	Lambeth ...	Enteric Fever	Sept. 13	South-Eastern.
Sept. 28	F. H.	9	M	Islington ...	Scarlet Fever	Sept. 29	South-Eastern.
Oct. 19	W. L.	16	M	Lambeth ...	Scarlet Fever	Oct. 25	Gore Farm.
Oct. 19	J. B.	15	M	Wandsworth	Scarlet Fever	Oct. 25	Gore Farm.

Table of Deaths occurring at South Wharf Shelters during 1894.

Date of Admission.	Name.	Age.	Sex.	Parish.	Date of Death.	Cause of Death.
June 6	W. C.	21	M	St. Pancras ...	June 10	Measles and Pneumonia.
Aug. 25	M. A. N.	20	F	Marylebone ...	Aug. 28	Hæmorrhagic Smallpox.
Oct. 3	E. W.	24	F	Camberwell ...	Oct. 7	Acute Pemphigus.
Dec. 12	J. A.	34	M	Whitechapel	Dec. 16	Cerebral Hæmorrhage.

PART III.—ANNUAL REPORTS, 1894. SMALLPOX STATISTICS, 1894.

SMALLPOX STATISTICS.—TABLE I.—Return showing the Numbers of Smallpox Patients Admitted from each Parish or Union during each Month of the Year 1894; the Total Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the Year, and the condition of the Patients as to Vaccination.

PARISH OR UNION.	REMAINS IN HOSPITAL ON 31ST JANUARY.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.		DECEMBER.		TOTAL ADMISSIONS.	DEATHS.	DISCHARGES.	REMAINS 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.	Present.	No Evidence.	Absent.	Present.	No Evidence.	Absent.	Present.	No Evidence.	Absent.																			
W. Division.																																																	
Kensington	6	10	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1																			
Fulham	1	1	2	12	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2																			
Paddington	5	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1																			
Chelsea	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1																			
St. George's	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1																			
Westminster	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1																			
N. Division.																																																	
St. Marylebone	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1																			
St. Pancras	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1																			
Hampstead	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1																			
Islington	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1																			
Hackney	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1																			
St. Giles & St. George's	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1																			
Bloomsbury Strand	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1																			
Holborn	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1																			
London, City of	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1																			
Shoreditch	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1																			
Bethnal Green	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1																			
Whitechapel	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1																			
St. George-in-the-East	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1																			
Stepney	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1																			
Mill End Old Town	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1																			
Poplar	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1																			
St. Saviour's	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1																			
St. Olave's	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1																			
Lambeth	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1																			
Wandsworth & Clapham	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1																			
Camberwell	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1																			
Greenwich	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1																			
Woolwich	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1																			
Lewisham	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1																			
Port of London	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1																			
West Ham	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1																			
Beyond Metro. Area	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1																			
Totals	43	5	34	36	3	13	39	8	5	40	4	5	111	8	28	187	13	59	82	10	21	141	10	51	72	7	49	45	4	8	22	1	6	16	3	6	4	797	68	252	38	8	56	733	63	225	9	2	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.—Two deaths occurred amongst patients admitted during 1893.

SMALLPOX STATISTICS.—TABLE IIa (continued)—Showing the condition as regards Vaccination of FEMALE Patients admitted during 1894.

AGES.	CASES WITH VACCINATION CICATRIX OR CICATRICES PRESENT.																									Total Vaccinated Cases Admitted.	Deaths amongst Vaccinated Cases.	Cases in which there was "No evidence" as to Cicatrix. (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.	Four or more.	Three.	Two.	One.	Not recorded.				
	Formation of Scars.																												
	Formation of Scars.					Formation of Scars.					Formation of Scars.					Formation of Scars.													
	Head and arms less than half vaccinated.	Less than half vaccinated.	Not vaccinated.	Not vaccinated.	Not vaccinated.	Head and arms less than half vaccinated.	Less than half vaccinated.	Not vaccinated.	Not vaccinated.	Not vaccinated.	Head and arms less than half vaccinated.	Less than half vaccinated.	Not vaccinated.	Not vaccinated.	Not vaccinated.	Head and arms less than half vaccinated.	Less than half vaccinated.	Not vaccinated.	Not vaccinated.	Not vaccinated.	Head and arms less than half vaccinated.	Less than half vaccinated.	Not vaccinated.	Not vaccinated.	Not vaccinated.				
Under 1 year...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
From 1 to 2 years...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
2 " 3 "	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
3 " 4 "	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
4 " 5 "	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
5 " 6 "	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
6 " 7 "	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
7 " 8 "	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
8 " 9 "	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
9 " 10 "	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
10 " 11 "	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
11 " 12 "	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
12 " 13 "	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
13 " 14 "	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
14 " 15 "	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
15 " 20 "	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
20 " 25 "	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
25 " 30 "	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
30 " 35 "	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
35 " 40 "	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
40 " 50 "	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
50 " 60 "	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
60 " 70 "	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
70 " 80 "	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
80 years and upwards...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
TOTAL ...	6035	34	30	21	18	18	3	7	6	1	4	6	12	7	5	13	15	3	1	2	1	7	2	9	6				

N.B.—(1) The small figures indicate the number of Deaths in each sub-division of the Classes.
 This Table includes cases which were vaccinated or re-vaccinated after having been infected with Smallpox.
 * 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.
 † Two deaths amongst patients admitted during 1893.

Date	Description	Amount		Balance
		Dr	Cr	
1890	Jan 1			
	Jan 2			
	Jan 3			
	Jan 4			
	Jan 5			
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SMALLPOX STATISTICS—TABLE IIc. (continued)—Showing the condition as regards Vaccination of the Patients admitted during 1894 (MALES AND FEMALES COMBINED).

AGES.	CASES WITH VACCINATION CICATRIX OR CICATRICES PRESENT.																																								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' \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' \geq Area not recorded.																																			
	Number of Scars.																																																																	
	Four or more.										Three.										Two.										One.													Not recorded.																						
Formation of Scars.																																																																		
Had or more than had (unrecorded)										Less than had (unrecorded)										Had or more than had (unrecorded)										Less than had (unrecorded)										Had or more than had (unrecorded)										Less than had (unrecorded)																
Not recorded										Not recorded										Not recorded										Not 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 "		
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	125	8076	69	3835	31	1016	9	2	...	6	720	11	417	17	418	2	8	...	2	17	3	211	10	439	17	862	...	1	2	797	18	415	1	98	68	8	252	56																

N.B.—(1) The small figures indicate the number of Deaths in each sub-division of the Classes.
 * 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.
 † Two deaths occurred amongst patients admitted during 1893.

PART IV.

REPORTS OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENTS OF
THE SEVERAL ASYLUMS FOR IMBECILES FOR 1894.

No. 12.

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

(For Statistics, see pp. 158 to 182.)

LEAVESDEN ASYLUM,
NEAR WATFORD, HERTS,
*January, 1895.**To the Committee of Management.*

GENTLEMEN,

Together with the Statistical Tables I have the pleasure to hand you my Report for the year 1894.

The numbers under care on the 1st of January, 1894, were 899 males and 1,096 females.

The statement immediately below will show the changes that occurred during the year :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted	148	112	260
Readmitted	6	...	6
Discharged	40	15	55
Died	118	97	215
Remaining in the Asylum 31st December, 1894	895	1,096	1,991

The total number under treatment during the year was 1,053 males and 1,208 females.

The highest number resident on any one day was 1,999; the lowest, 1,973.

The average number resident during the year was 1,989.

The admissions exceeded those of last year by 11, being 266 against 255.

The condition of the new comers gets worse and worse year by year; very few are able to do any useful work, many having to be wheeled about in chairs.

I have previously said that the patients transferred from the County Asylums were of better quality than those received direct from the workhouses. I fear I must retract that statement, for a more miserable sample of suffering humanity than that handed over to us during the past year would be difficult to match; many of them blind, most of them helpless; these facts are well known to you, gentlemen, you having seen them all shortly after admission. They require quite as much, or more, special treatment than acute cases, and one has not the satisfaction of seeing them daily progress towards recovery, but exactly the reverse.

Seventy-five males and 56 females have been admitted from County Asylums.

The old workers are gradually dying off or becoming too infirm to work; so, that unless this state of things soon alters, paid labour to no small extent will become an absolute necessity.

Six males have been re-admitted; a brief description of each follows:—

1. J. G., aged 60. Admitted from Bethnal Green, December, 1889; was discharged to friends at request of Guardians, June, 1892; re-admitted, January, 1894; is still under treatment.
2. A. D., aged 38. Admitted from St. Pancras in August, 1893; discharged, November, 1893, to care of wife at request of Guardians; re-admitted, 31st March, 1894. Died 2nd July.
3. G. M., aged 22. Admitted from City of London, 5th September, 1890; discharged to care of mother, June, 1891, at request of Guardians; re-admitted in April, 1894. Still under care, and will shortly require a change of Asylum.
4. A. H., aged 33. St. Pancras. Admitted, July, 1889; discharged, September, 1892, to care of friends at request of Guardians; re-admitted from Colney Hatch Asylum, May, 1894, and again discharged as recovered on August 2nd.
5. W. T., aged 27. Hackney. Admitted from Claybury Asylum, April, 1894. Discharged, June, 1894, to care of friends at request of Guardians; re-admitted in August, and is still under treatment.
6. C. W., aged 44. St. Pancras. Admitted, October, 1893. Discharged, February, 1894, as being epileptic but not insane. He was re-admitted in December last, and is still under treatment.

His occupation is stated to be that of a cabman. When again discharged, which will, I think, be shortly, he will be advised to seek some more suitable employment.

Twelve males and four females have been discharged as recovered. Nine males and four females to care of friends, as improved.

Seventeen males and seven females have been transferred to County Asylums for treatment, having become either suicidal or dangerous to others; and two males, after careful observation, were found to be not insane, and discharged accordingly.

The death-rate, calculated on the daily average number resident, 10·1 per cent., is the same as that for 1893, which was the lowest since 1888. The principal causes (see Table VII.) were cardiac disease, gradual exhaustion, brain wasting, pulmonary and general tuberculosis.

I must here record the death of a centenarian. G. C., admitted in 1890 from St. Pancras, was born on the 17th July, 1794. His son and grandson, who were in the habit of visiting him, confirm this statement. He remembered the battle of Trafalgar in 1805, and was of age when Waterloo was fought. His calling was that of a seaman. In early life he was in the Royal Navy, from that he passed to the Merchant Service, and his later active life was spent as a lighterman on the Thames.

During the present month a second centenarian has passed away, one M. J., admitted from Poplar in October, 1892, then aged 102 years; died on the 17th instant; age at death, therefore, over 104. She was cheerful and communicative during her first six months here; she then stated that she was born in County Antrim on September 29th, 1790; remembered hearing of the death of Lord Edward Fitzgerald in 1798, who died on the eve of the outbreak of that year. She described Sir John Moore, the hero of Corunna, as she remembered seeing him when she was a girl. She also stated that she was a married woman when the battle of Waterloo was fought. Her memory for later events was not so good; for example, did not at her best remember the accession of Queen Victoria to the throne. Latterly she became querulous and dull, and though she could be at times roused, it was only to say that she had become too confused to remember anything distinctly. Her end was occasioned by an attack of digestive derangement, trifling in itself, but too much for the feeble old frame to bear. Almost throughout her stay here she sat up during the day. An autopsy was made, which tended strongly to confirm her great age.

An inquest was held on the body of G. R., male, aged 65, a transfer from Colney Hatch Asylum. The verdict was "died from shock acting on a weak heart, caused by choking, he having endeavoured to eat a piece of pie obtained from a fellow-patient."

Ellen C., aged 38, admitted from St. Pancras, 30th October, 1893, was delivered of a male child on the 18th March, which died of inanition on the 26th of the same month.

William Shepherd, who joined the service as gravedigger in 1872, and for the past ten years has been laundry attendant, left in November, having become incapacitated; suffering from cardiac asthenia. He has been granted a superannuation allowance of £21.

Miss Craig, the Matron, left in March to be married. That health and happiness might be hers was the wish of all here.

Miss P. C. Crouchley was appointed in her stead, having had experience of Asylum work at Whittingham, near Preston.

The amusements for the patients have, as heretofore, been varied and of good quality. Mr Barclay and his company performed "Nita's First," and, in addition, a first-rate ventriloquial sketch was given, which much delighted the audience.

The St. Cecilia Hand-bell Ringers and Glee Singers were much appreciated. The Waldron Family also gave their entertainment.

The weekly associated dances are as popular and well attended as ever.

The following alterations and improvements since last Report have been made, viz. :—

A new Reredos and side panellings have been placed in the Chapel: this is a vast improvement to the east end. The west end has been embellished by the addition of three stained glass windows, generously presented by Mr. John Bell Sedgwick, J.P.

The greater part of the old w.c.'s throughout the Asylum have been fitted with pedestal seats.

The fitter's shop, which was inconveniently small, has been extended, and additional machinery fixed therein.

A new steam closet and vegetable cooking pans have been erected in the scullery of the general kitchen.

The old stage in ward 15 has been altered in such manner as to form part of the ward, the general appearance of which is much enhanced thereby.

The farm, under the supervision of the Steward, has, as usual, been remunerative.

I thank my brother officers and the staff generally for their willing and able help, at all times cheerfully rendered, and, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, I thank you for the courtesy and kindness you continue to extend to me.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) H. CASE,

Medical Superintendent.

No. 13.

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

(For Statistics, see pp. 158 to 182.)

CATERHAM ASYLUM,
CATERHAM, SURREY,
December 31st, 1894.

To the Committee of Management.

MADAM AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit to you my Annual Report upon the condition and management of the Asylum for the year 1894, together with the usual statistical tables.

The statistical results of the past year may be thus classified:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
On the 1st of January, 1894, the Asylum contained	938	1,064	2,002
There have been admitted during the year	102	113	215
The total number under treatment has been	1,040	1,177	2,217
Of this number there have been discharged	16	12	28
There have died	94	91	185
Remaining under treatment at the close of the year	930	1,074	2,004

The average numbers resident during the past year have been 931 males and 1,071 females; total, 2,002.

THE ADMISSIONS.

The total number admitted during the year was 215, being 53 in excess of 1893. They were principally of the bodily enfeebled and helpless class, and many of them required, immediately on their arrival, to be sent to the infirmary wards. The mental condition of the admissions has become materially altered in character since the Lunacy Act of 1890 came into force, authorising the transfer of patients certified as chronic and harmless lunatics

from the County Asylums to these Asylums. Many such cases manifest their former dangerous or suicidal propensities soon after their arrival, and therefore require to be re-certified for transfer to a County Asylum.

THE DISCHARGES.

I was able to recommend 10 patients for discharge as recovered, 7 were discharged as improved, and 11 were removed to a County Asylum as being dangerous to themselves or others.

THE DEATHS.

The percentage of deaths on the daily average number resident was 9·2, being 2·4 in excess of the previous year. Twenty-one were due to pulmonary consumption, as compared to ten in 1893. Enteric fever contributed 11 to the death-rate, and 49 of the total number of the deceased were between 70 and 89 years of age. It is noteworthy that during the last fortnight in January, the ages in the cases of seven consecutive deaths occurring amongst the female patients were respectively 70, 86, 79, 88, 72, and 74, giving an average of 80 for the seven patients. An inquest was held on the body of a male patient who was subject to epileptic fits, and had died suddenly on the night of April 2nd, having turned on his face apparently during an epileptic fit and become asphyxiated. A verdict was returned of "Accidental suffocation, caused by turning on his face in an epileptic fit, and no blame attributable to the attendant in charge."

GENERAL HISTORY.

The highest number resident on any one day was 2,010, and the average number resident in the year 2,002.

I am pleased to be able to report that it has not been found necessary to have recourse to personal restraint in the treatment of the patients during the year, and seclusion has been resorted to on but very few occasions.

The Commissioners in Lunacy, Mr. Bagot and Dr. Wallis, visited in June last, and left a favourable record in the Visitors' Book as to the general condition of the Asylum, and the Local Government Board Inspectors have also paid periodical visits.

I regret that I am unable to record an immunity from epidemic disease during the past year, as a large number of the patients were the subject of influenza during the month of January.

An outbreak of typhoid fever made its appearance in the male division in February last, and, with the exception of the months of June and July,

when there was a temporary cessation of the fever, cases continued to occur until early in November, but since then no fresh cases have arisen. The greater number of the patients attacked were in enfeebled health, and numbered 25, eleven of whom succumbed to the disease. It is most important to bear in mind, in searching for the origin of the epidemic, that the fever simultaneously occurred among the soldiers at the neighbouring Guards' Barracks, which derived its supply of water from the Asylum well, and that in June, 1890, when a less severe outbreak occurred in the Asylum, the Barracks had also a similar visitation. It is further to be noted that with only two exceptions the cases were confined to the male side of the Asylum, and that the supply pipe to the Barracks branches off from our water main (male side) in a direct line to the Barracks.

The usual source from which enteric fever arises, and the channels by which it is supposed to be conveyed, being a defective system of drainage and sewage disposal, by which the food supply, including milk, becomes contaminated, my attention was immediately directed to these points. Both institutions have an efficient system of drainage, with waste pipes emptying over gullies outside, together with trapped pipes to inspection chambers, and both dispose of their sewage by the system of broad irrigation upon land in the vicinity of these buildings, the Asylum making use of 75 acres for this purpose, and the Barracks $6\frac{1}{2}$, which is efficiently carried out, and gives rise to no apparent nuisance.

With reference to the food supply, including milk, there was nothing in common to the two institutions in this respect, both having separate contractors for their food and milk, the Barracks obtaining their milk from a contractor at Dorking, and the Asylum keeping our own cows, so that this would not lend itself to the theory of a contaminated food supply. The evidence, therefore, strongly pointed to the water supply as being the source of the infection, and it became an urgent matter to discover the source of the contamination.

I submitted samples of water, drawn direct from our well, frequently to Dr. Muter, the Board's Analyst, and his reports were uniformly good. Our water supply is derived from a well situated in the grounds of the Asylum, and sunk in chalk for a depth of 462 feet, encircled in brickwork set in cement for 100 feet from the surface, and the well water has been described by our Analyst, Dr. Muter, as being "splendidly pure and almost free from any indications of organic matter."

Dr. Seaton, the Medical Officer of Health for the County, accompanied by Dr. Oldman, the District Medical Officer of Health, have paid frequent visits, and made personal inspections of the system of water supply and drainage adopted at the Asylum, and these gentlemen suggested to the

Committee the advisability of calling in a well expert to confer with them as to the possibilities of contamination of the water at its source or in course of distribution. The services of Mr. Whittaker, F.R.S., were obtained, and he made a personal examination of the well, and also carried out some lithium experiments, but with negative results.

The Committee decided, in November last, to obtain the services of Mr. Baldwin Latham, C.E., and requested him to make an investigation into the origin of the outbreak, and to report generally upon the whole question of the drainage and irrigation system of the Asylum. Mr. Baldwin Latham is now engaged in pursuing his investigations into the matter, and has already had a considerable portion of the main sewer and water main laid bare with a view to ascertaining whether there is any contamination occurring in transit.

Beyond the ordinary repairs to the building, and the repainting and renovating of some of the blocks, but little work has been done with respect to structural alterations and additions during the past year.

Sir George Buchanan and Dr. Seaton, Examiners for the Public Health Diploma granted by the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons conjointly, and also Dr. Duffey, as representative of the General Medical Council, visited the Asylum on the 9th of June, by the sanction of the Committee, accompanied by a number of candidates, for the purpose of holding the practical portion of the Examination for the Diploma in Public Health.

Several important changes have occurred amongst the staff during the past year. In April, Mr. George Schilling, late Steward of the Essex County Asylum, Brentwood, was elected to the office of Steward, in place of Mr. Parkinson, resigned, and, in the following month, the Rev. Charles Albert Greenland was appointed to the vacant office of Chaplain. Mrs. Mosely, who had held the office of Matron since the opening of the Asylum in 1870, in consequence of failing health, resigned that post in June, and was succeeded by Mrs. Eugenie Warren, late Assistant Matron to the Chelsea Infirmary.

The amusements and recreation of the patients have been of the usual varied character, embracing dramatic performances, concerts, Christy Minstrels, tableaux vivants, &c., in addition to the regular weekly entertainments given during the winter months; and cricket and other outdoor sports resorted to in the summer. Such recreations are most valuable and important agents in the treatment of the insane, and tend greatly to promote the happiness and contentment of the patients.

It becomes again my pleasant duty to record my indebtedness to my zealous colleague and Senior Assistant Medical Officer, Dr. Campbell, for his

indefatigable assistance in promoting the various musical and other entertainments of the patients.

I am glad to acknowledge the ready assistance I have received from the various officers in their respective departments in carrying out the management of the Asylum.

The conduct of the subordinate officers and attendants has been, with some few exceptions, generally satisfactory.

In conclusion, I desire to earnestly thank the Committee of Management for their continued confidence and support.

I have the honour to be,

Madam and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) G. STANLEY ELLIOT,
Medical Superintendent.

No. 14.

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

(For Statistics, see pp. 158 to 182.)

DARENTH ADULT ASYLUM,

NEAR DARTFORD, KENT,

January, 1895.

To the Committee of Management.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit to you the Annual Report for the year 1894, together with the Statistical Tables. The following table shows the various changes which have occurred during the year:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In the Asylum, 1st January, 1894	444	575	1,019
Admitted during the year... ..	38	79	117
Discharged during the year	7	1	8
Died during the year... ..	28	54	82
Remaining in the Asylum 31st December, 1894	447	559	1,046

Admissions.—Sixty-six females were transferred as being chronic cases from the London County Asylums, and 13 females and 38 males were transfers from the Schools. I am afraid the nature of the mental state of the above, precludes very little hope of their ultimate recovery.

Discharges.—One female and four males were returned to their parishes as being unsuitable cases for this Asylum, and two males were discharged improved, one male was discharged as not being able to be certified for, under the Act of 1890.

Deaths.—The causes of these are shown in Table VII., and were 82 in number, more than one-fifth being between 70 and 90 years of age. I am glad to report that there have been no deaths requiring inquests during the past year. Post mortems have been made on several cases. More would have been made if it had not been for the difficulty in getting the sanction of the friends, which sanction is frequently not given at all, or is given too late for the purpose.

Health.—This has been fairly good during the year, with the exception of the first two months, when there were several cases of bronchitis and pneumonia. No serious accidents of any kind have occurred.

Amongst the staff there was a considerable amount of sickness also in the early part of the year, during which time Mrs. Eager, who had been female Head Attendant here for 14 years, died, to the great regret of all, from pneumonia following an attack of influenza. She was greatly respected

both by the staff and patients, and was a most efficient and conscientious officer, and has been greatly missed by all here.

I am also sorry to have to record the death of the Deputy Head Attendant Elizabeth Wiley, who, suffering from cancer, was operated upon in a London Hospital, and died a short time after the operation there.

Employment.—As many of the patients who are able to work still employ themselves usefully. Unfortunately many of the cases admitted lately, particularly amongst the males, are too weak-minded to be capable of doing any work. On the farm and estate about 90 male patients are employed and about 50 in the various shops, others helping to keep the wards clean and assisting in the dormitories. The women are engaged with needlework and help in the wards, dormitories, kitchen, and laundry. It is to be regretted that so many patients who, when under supervision here, can make themselves useful, could not, if discharged, fight the battle of life alone; but experience has shown in the case of many of those who have left (who were seemingly improved at the time of discharge and fairly intelligent), the great difficulty they have in earning their own living when left to their own resources.

Amusements.—These have been continued from time to time during the year, and some enjoyable entertainments have taken place, including concerts, theatricals, magic lantern, hand-bell ringing, and dances in winter; and in the summer an outdoor fête, cricket, and walks in the neighbourhood.

For some of the theatrical performances we are indebted to some amateur companies, and for the concerts to friends in the neighbourhood and elsewhere who have also kindly assisted.

Baths.—The woodwork, enclosing the porcelain baths in the male and female bath-houses has been removed, thereby greatly facilitating the cleaning of the baths and keeping the surroundings drier and sweeter.

Fire Practice.—Besides the usual drill of the Fire Brigade, the female staff are being instructed in the use of the hose, so as to act promptly in case of emergency. The patients still continue to use the extra staircase frequently, so as to accustom them to this additional exit in case of fire.

Promotion.—Deputy Night Superintendent Miss Isabella Lewis, who had been engaged in the Asylum during the past four years, was appointed Female Head Attendant in the place of the late Mrs. Eager.

In conclusion, I have again to thank the Committee for their continued kindness and support, and the officers and staff for their willing co-operation.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) T. B. DYER,

Medical Superintendent.

LUNACY STATISTICS.—TABLE I.—*Showing*

	LEAVESDEN ASYLUM.					
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
In the Asylums, 1st January, 1894...	...	...	...	899	1,096	1,995
Admitted for the first time during the year, direct from the several Parishes and Unions ...	148	112	260	...	...	...
Re-admitted during the year...	6	...	6	...	...	...
Admitted from other Asylums of the Board ...	...	...	...	154	112	266
Total under care during the year ...	...	...	...	1,053	1,208	2,261
Discharged—						
Not insane ...	2	...	2	...	...	...
Recovered ...	12	4	16	...	...	...
Improved ...	9	4	13	...	...	...
Not improved ...	17	7	24	...	...	...
To other Asylums of Board...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Not certified ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Died ...	118	97	215	...	...	...
Total discharged (for various reasons) and died during the year ...	...	...	...	158	112	270
Remaining in the Asylums, 31st December, 1894...	...	...	...	895	1,096	1,991
Average numbers resident during the year ...	...	...	...	894	1,095	1,989
Highest number resident on any one day ...	...	...	...	900	1,099	1,999
Lowest number resident on any one day ...	...	...	...	884	1,089	1,973

TABLE 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 $24\frac{8\frac{3}{5}}{30\frac{3}{5}}$ years, direct from the several Parishes and Unions ...	3,557	3,516	7,073	...	...	...
Re-admissions ...	46	15	61	...	...	...
Admitted from other Asylums of Board ...	182	232	414	...	...	...
Total of cases admitted ...	...	...	...	3,785	3,763	7,548
Discharged—						
Not certified ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Not insane ...	4	5	9	...	...	...
Recovered ...	200	117	317	...	...	...
Improved ...	199	145	344	...	...	...
Not improved ...	243	246	489	...	...	...
To other Asylums of Board ...	44	33	77	...	...	...
Died ...	2,200	2,121	4,321	...	...	...
Total discharged and died during the $24\frac{8\frac{3}{5}}{30\frac{3}{5}}$ years ...	...	...	...	2,890	2,667	5,557
Remaining 31st December, 1894 ...	...	...	...	895	1,096	1,991
Average numbers resident during the $24\frac{8\frac{3}{5}}{30\frac{3}{5}}$ years ...	...	...	...	827	1,043	1,870

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

the Admissions, Re-admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the Year 1894.

CATERHAM ASYLUM.						DARENTH ASYLUM.						SUMMARY.					
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
...	...	...	938	1,064	2,002	...	...	...	444	575	1,019	...	...	...	2,281	2,735	5,016
100	112	212	...	...	...	...	66	66	...	...	...	248	290	538	...	...	...
2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	9	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	38	13	51	...	...	...	38	13	51	...	...	...
...	...	...	102	113	215	...	...	...	38	79	117	...	...	...	294	304	598
...	...	...	1,040	1,177	2,217	...	...	...	482	654	1,136	...	...	...	2,575	3,039	5,614
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
6	4	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	8	26	...	...	...
4	3	7	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	15	7	22	...	...	...
6	5	11	...	...	...	4	1	5	...	...	...	27	13	40	...	...	...
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
94	91	185	...	...	...	28	54	82	...	...	...	240	242	482	...	...	...
...	...	...	110	103	213	...	...	...	35	55	90	...	...	...	303	270	573
...	...	...	930	1,074	2,004	...	...	...	447	599	1,046	...	...	...	2,272	2,769	5,041
...	...	...	931	1,071	2,002	...	...	...	446	578	1,024	...	...	...	2,271	2,744	5,015
...	...	...	940	1,070	2,010	...	...	...	449	601	1,050	...	...	...	2,289	2,770	5,059
...	...	...	921	1,061	1,982	...	...	...	437	551	988	...	...	...	2,242	2,701	4,943

the Opening of the First Asylum to the present date, 31st December, 1894.

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.
3,802	3,442	7,244	...	...	...	775	1,202	1,977	...	...	...	8,134	8,160	16,294	...	...	...
31	29	60	...	...	...	2	9	11	...	...	...	79	53	132	...	...	...
128	204	332	...	...	...	407	342	749	...	...	...	717	778	1,495	...	...	...
...	...	...	3,961	3,675	7,636	...	...	...	1,184	1,553	2,737	...	...	...	8,930	8,991	17,921
...	...	...	...	...	...	8	14	22	...	...	...	8	14	22	...	...	...
4	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	7	15	...	...	...
228	172	400	...	...	...	30	21	51	...	...	...	458	310	768	...	...	...
260	156	416	...	...	...	112	113	225	...	...	...	571	414	985	...	...	...
173	160	333	...	...	...	81	90	171	...	...	...	497	496	993	...	...	...
87	48	135	...	...	...	73	82	155	...	...	...	204	163	367	...	...	...
2,279	2,063	4,342	...	...	...	433	634	1,067	...	...	...	4,912	4,818	9,730	...	...	...
...	...	...	3,031	2,601	5,632	...	...	...	737	954	1,691	...	...	...	6,658	6,222	12,880
...	...	...	930	1,074	2,004	...	...	...	447	599	1,046	...	...	...	2,272	2,769	5,041
...	...	...	844	1,057	1,901	...	...	...	316	466	782	...	...	...	1,987	2,566	4,553

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 Leavesden and Caterham

LUNACY STATISTICS.—TABLE III.—*Showing the Admissions, Discharges, and Admissions for the year 1885*

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.																	
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	...	...	...
1891	179	150	...	...	329	13	8	21	14	12	26	7	†9	16	...	...	...
1892	185	152	...	...	337	17	7	24	7	4	11	13	14	27	...	...	...
1893	160	95	...	...	255	13	5	18	10	...	10	10	7	17	...	...	...
1894	154	112	...	...	266	12	4	16	9	4	13	†19	7	26	...	...	...
CATERHAM ASYLUM.																	
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	...	...	...
1891	104	108	...	...	212	*3	4	7	2	5	7	5	7	12	...	...	...
1892	103	115	...	...	218	*5	2	7	5	3	8	6	8	14	...	...	...
1893	86	76	...	...	162	2	2	4	4	5	9	11	10	21	...	...	...
1894	102	113	...	...	215	6	4	10	4	3	7	6	5	11	...	...	...
DARENTH ASYLUM.																	
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
1891	59	92	...	...	151	7	12	†19	4	8	12	8	4	12	...	...	...
1892	24	20	11	31	86	...	...	...	3	2	5	10	4	14	...	...	...
1893	...	23	45	44	112	...	2	†2	...	2	2	9	3	12	...	...	...
1894	...	66	38	13	117	1	...	†1	2	...	2	4	1	5	...	...	...
SUMMARY.																	
1885	175	202	22	30	429	38	25	63	8	7	15	13	14	27	...	...	...
1886	229	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
1891	342	350	...	...	692	23	24	47	20	25	45	20	20	40	...	...	...
1892	312	287	11	31	641	22	9	31	15	9	24	29	26	55	...	...	...
1893	246	194	45	44	529	15	9	24	14	7	21	29	20	49	...	...	...
1894	256	291	38	13	598	19	8	27	15	7	22	29	13	42	...	...	...

* 1 Not insane.

† 2 Not insane.

‡ Not certified.

Deaths, with the mean Annual Mortality and proportion of Recoveries per cent. of the and for each subsequent year.

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.
58	89	147	891	1,079	1,970	895	1,085	1,980	9.4	9.2	9.7	6.4	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
114	132	246	872	1,082	1,954	851	1,089	1,940	7.2	5.3	6.3	13.4	12.1	12.7
131	111	242	889	1,098	1,987	857	1,068	1,925	9.2	4.6	7.1	15.3	10.4	12.6
117	85	202	899	1,096	1,995	894	1,097	1,991	8.1	5.3	7.0	13.1	7.7	10.1
118	97	215	895	1,096	1,991	894	1,095	1,989	7.7	3.5	6.0	13.0	8.9	10.1
74	64	138	906	1,057	1,963	913	1,060	1,973	12.9	11.7	12.3	8.1	6.0	6.9
78	69	147	933	1,069	2,002	915	1,061	1,976	5.0	5.4	5.2	8.5	6.5	7.4
75	74	149	943	1,070	2,013	928	1,072	2,000	7.6	5.4	6.6	8.0	6.9	7.4
78	85	163	930	1,052	1,982	936	1,068	2,004	7.2	7.4	7.3	8.3	7.9	8.1
83	72	155	919	1,046	1,965	930	1,048	1,978	14.1	5.0	9.9	8.9	6.8	7.8
107	100	207	919	1,058	1,977	918	1,062	1,980	4.1	0.8	2.4	11.6	9.4	10.4
76	86	162	937	1,064	2,001	922	1,060	1,982	2.8	3.7	3.3	8.2	8.1	8.1
83	95	178	941	1,071	2,012	919	1,045	1,964	3.8	1.7	2.7	9.0	9.0	9.0
72	66	138	938	1,064	2,002	940	1,070	2,010	2.3	2.6	2.4	7.6	6.1	6.8
94	91	185	930	1,074	2,004	931	1,071	2,002	5.8	3.5	4.6	10.0	8.5	9.2
36	59	95	302	481	783	298	447	745	37.0	11.9	22.6	12.0	13.1	12.7
26	37	63	312	484	796	310	481	791	...	...	...	8.3	7.6	8.0
25	34	59	317	531	848	307	483	790	...	...	...	8.1	7.0	7.4
31	40	71	418	547	965	330	530	860	...	...	...	9.3	7.5	8.2
54	53	107	484	600	1,084	467	588	1,055	...	...	...	11.5	9.0	10.1
51	62	113	441	551	992	449	563	1,012	...	...	...	11.3	11.0	11.1
35	39	74	446	580	1,026	443	553	996	...	...	...	7.9	7.0	7.4
32	43	75	436	582	1,018	446	580	1,026	...	...	...	7.1	7.4	7.3
28	67	95	444	575	1,019	445	574	1,019	...	...	...	6.3	11.7	9.4
28	54	82	447	599	1,046	446	578	1,024	...	...	...	6.3	9.3	8.0
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
225	257	482	2,255	2,726	4,981	2,216	2,702	4,918	4.4	3.4	3.9	10.1	9.5	9.8
246	249	495	2,266	2,751	5,017	2,222	2,693	4,915	6.8	2.8	4.8	11.0	9.2	10.0
217	218	435	2,281	2,735	5,016	2,279	2,741	5,020	5.2	3.8	4.5	9.5	7.9	8.7
240	242	482	2,272	2,769	5,041	2,271	2,744	5,015	6.5	2.6	4.5	10.6	8.8	9.6

LUNACY STATISTICS.—TABLE IV.—*Classifying, under the usual denominations of Mental Disease, the Mental Condition of the Patients admitted during the year 1894.*

MENTAL DISEASES.	LEAVESDEN ASYLUM.			CATERHAM ASYLUM.			DARENTH ASYLUM.			SUMMARY.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania ... ..	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	3	3
Mania (Chronic)... ..	6	...	6	6	15	21	...	13	13	12	28	40
Mania and Epilepsy ... ..	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	2
Melancholia	2	...	2	3	11	14	...	1	1	5	12	17
General Paresis	6	2	8	9	1	10	...	...	...	15	3	18
Dementia	53	51	104	40	36	76	...	25	25	93	112	205
Dementia and Paralysis ... ..	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	8	8
Dementia and Epilepsy	22	13	35	6	6	12	...	4	4	28	23	51
Senile Dementia... ..	18	6	24	8	13	21	...	8	8	26	27	53
Idiocy	9	13	22	1	2	3	16	4	20	26	19	45
Idiocy and Epilepsy	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4
Imbecility	17	8	25	23	16	39	10	11	21	50	35	85
Imbecility and Epilepsy	3	6	9	5	9	14	11	5	16	19	20	39
Of Weak Mind	5	5	10	...	...	...	1	2	3	6	7	13
Mental Stupor	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
Alcoholic Derangement	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
Delusional Insanity	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	1	1	6	1	7
Not Insane	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Totals	154	112	266	102	113	215	38	79	117	294	304	598

LUNACY STATISTICS.—TABLE V.—*Classifying, under the usual denominations of Mental Disease, the Mental Condition of the Patients resident in the Asylum on the 31st December, 1894.*

MENTAL DISEASES.	LEAVESDEN ASYLUM.			CATERHAM ASYLUM.			DARENTH ASYLUM.			SUMMARY.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania	30	...	30	1	13	14	...	...	...	31	13	44
Mania, Chronic	62	83	145	16	81	97	15	29	44	93	193	286
Mania and Epilepsy ...	3	8	11	...	6	6	...	3	3	3	17	20
Melancholia... ..	13	54	67	46	42	88	1	8	9	60	104	164
General Paresis	9	3	12	15	4	19	3	...	3	27	7	34
Dementia	192	262	454	372	386	758	52	74	126	616	722	1,338
Dementia and Paralysis	9	53	62	43	32	75	19	16	35	71	101	172
Dementia and Epilepsy	67	136	203	70	112	182	12	34	46	149	282	431
Senile Dementia	66	71	137	19	33	52	10	36	46	95	140	235
Idiocy	57	63	120	25	20	45	67	79	146	149	162	311
Idiocy and Epilepsy ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Imbecility	272	157	429	322	331	653	129	197	326	723	685	1,408
Imbecility and Epilepsy	72	142	214	1	14	15	118	92	210	191	248	439
Of Weak Mind	25	28	53	...	...	...	21	30	51	46	58	104
Mental Stupor	7	21	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	21	28
Alcoholic Derangement	4	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	6
Delusional Insanity ...	6	13	19	...	...	...	...	1	1	6	14	20
Totals	895	1,096	1,991	930	1,074	2,004	447	599	1,046	2,272	2,769	5,041

LUNACY STATISTICS.—TABLE VI.—*Showing the History of the Annual numbers of each year's admissions*

YEAR.	ADMITTED.							OF EACH YEAR'S ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGED AND DIED IN 1894.																
	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.																								
1870 (part of)...	468	556	...	...	...	...	1,024	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	9	
1871 ...	520	545	...	...	...	...	1,065	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	7	11	
1872 ...	163	256	...	...	...	...	419	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
1873 ...	141	165	...	...	41	30	377	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	6	
1874 ...	115	149	1	...	1	13	279	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
1875 ...	111	108	1	1	...	...	221	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	6	13	
1876 ...	158	79	...	...	126	184	547	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
1877 ...	95	...	...	...	1	4	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	
1878 ...	69	1	1	...	13	...	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
1879 ...	80	89	...	...	...	...	169	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
1880 ...	92	75	...	...	...	...	167	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
1881 ...	85	71	4	1	...	...	161	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	6
1882 ...	82	85	3	2	...	...	172	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
1883 ...	75	106	5	1	...	...	187	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	6
1884 ...	56	96	2	...	...	...	154	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
1885 ...	71	97	2	170	1	1	2	...	2
1886 ...	62	83	3	3	151	3	6	9
1887 ...	80	92	2	174	2	4	6
1888 ...	71	83	2	156	7	5	12
1889 ...	140	121	2	1	...	...	264	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	7
1890 ...	162	155	1	2	...	...	320	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	12	9	21
1891 ...	176	148	3	2	...	...	329	2	...	2	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	18	14	32
1892 ...	181	149	4	2	...	1	337	2	...	2	2	1	3	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	24	11	35
1893 ...	156	95	4	...	...	...	255	3	2	5	2	2	4	3	2	5	...	...	...	...	14	7	21
1894 ...	148	112	6	...	...	...	266	5	2	7	5	...	5	9	4	13	...	...	...	...	14	7	21
Totals ...	3,557	3,516	46	15	182	232	7,548	12	4	16	9	4	13	19	7	26	...	...	...	118	97	215	
CATERHAM ASYLUM.																								
1870 (part of) ...	156	202	...	...	...	...	358	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	7
1871 ...	664	870	...	...	...	...	1,534	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	9	16
1872 ...	259	161	...	...	...	...	420	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
1873 ...	183	167	1	351	5	...	5
1874 ...	240	169	2	3	72	36	522	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5
1875 ...	158	180	...	...	...	...	338	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	9	13
1876 ...	173	170	5	5	33	167	553	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
1877 ...	178	56	2	...	...	1	237	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	5
1878 ...	157	47	...	...	17	...	221	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
1879 ...	176	84	...	...	6	...	266	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
1880 ...	122	87	2	6	...	...	217	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	9	12
1881 ...	122	105	...	...	...	...	227	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
1882 ...	81	85	...	2	168	1	2	3
1883 ...	73	37	3	3	116	1	2	3
1884 ...	98	102	2	1	208	2	1	3
1885 ...	59	48	3	3	113	3	4	7
1886 ...	115	91	3	1	210	2	1	3
1887 ...	103	90	2	1	196	1	1	2
1888 ...	83	81	164	2	1	3
1889 ...	92	78	...	1	171	7	6	13
1890 ...	119	122	2	1	...	...	244	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	9	10	19
1891 ...	104	108	...	...	...	...	212	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	8	13	21
1892 ...	101	114	2	1	...	...	218	...	...	...	...	1	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	7	21
1893 ...	86	76	...	...	...	...	162	4	3	7	2	2	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	7	4	11
1894 ...	100	112	2	1	...	...	215	2	...	2	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4	11
Totals ...	3,802	3,442	31	29	128	204	7,636	6	4	10	4	3	7	6	5	11	...	...	...	94	91	185	

Admissions since the opening of the Asylums, with the Discharges and Deaths and the remaining on the 31st December, 1894.

TOTAL DISCHARGED AND DIED OF EACH YEAR'S ADMISSIONS TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1894.															REMAINING OF EACH YEAR'S ADMISSIONS, 31ST DECEMBER, 1894.		
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	319	404	723	73	77	150
20	15	35	29	23	52	49	48	97	15	10	25	340	365	705	67	84	151
12	6	18	12	11	23	14	14	28	5	14	19	116	167	283	4	44	48
9	4	13	8	6	14	16	21	37	10	5	15	122	128	250	17	31	48
7	2	9	2	7	9	12	16	28	2	...	2	89	107	196	5	30	35
5	3	8	3	5	8	17	13	30	...	...	...	70	62	132	17	26	43
12	3	15	18	7	25	11	12	23	...	...	...	187	172	359	56	69	125
7	...	7	5	...	5	3	...	3	...	...	...	60	1	61	21	3	24
5	...	5	4	...	4	3	...	3	...	...	...	53	1	54	18	...	18
3	3	6	3	5	8	3	6	9	...	...	...	56	51	107	15	24	39
8	4	12	9	8	17	8	2	10	...	...	...	56	34	90	11	27	38
10	7	17	6	5	11	5	3	8	...	...	...	55	43	98	13	14	27
3	6	9	3	5	8	3	3	6	...	...	...	56	55	111	20	18	38
3	2	5	5	8	13	4	7	11	...	...	...	55	60	115	13	30	43
1	8	9	3	3	6	5	7	12	...	...	...	35	59	94	14	19	33
4	9	13	5	3	8	5	6	11	...	...	...	47	50	97	12	29	41
2	...	2	3	1	4	7	3	10	...	...	...	32	46	78	21	36	57
4	3	7	5	2	7	5	4	9	...	...	...	51	53	104	17	30	47
4	3	7	4	2	6	5	3	8	...	...	...	44	34	78	16	41	57
9	4	13	9	4	13	5	8	13	...	...	...	83	52	135	36	54	90
14	11	25	10	8	18	7	6	13	...	...	...	76	69	145	56	63	119
14	5	19	7	9	16	7	10	17	...	...	...	78	49	127	73	77	150
14	6	20	9	2	11	13	8	21	...	...	...	64	37	101	85	99	184
10	3	13	7	2	9	7	3	10	...	...	...	42	15	57	94	72	166
5	2	7	5	...	5	9	4	13	...	...	...	14	7	21	121	99	220
200	117	317	199	145	344	247	251	498	44	33	77	2,200	2,121	4,321	895	1,096	1,991
4	4	8	7	13	20	6	7	13	2	1	3	99	136	235	38	41	79
47	31	78	50	30	80	47	36	83	19	6	25	451	617	1,068	50	150	200
24	12	36	24	10	34	11	9	20	16	11	27	168	102	270	16	17	33
19	10	29	19	6	25	13	19	32	11	8	19	99	109	208	23	15	38
18	24	42	30	13	43	1	...	1	36	18	54	197	122	319	32	33	65
13	11	24	10	8	18	8	8	16	1	3	4	111	120	231	15	30	45
2	11	13	21	13	34	5	9	14	...	...	...	140	213	353	43	96	139
...	...	...	14	4	18	4	3	7	1	...	1	128	35	163	33	15	48
5	3	8	11	1	12	4	5	9	1	...	1	108	26	134	45	12	57
6	4	10	9	4	13	13	1	14	...	...	...	120	41	161	34	34	68
7	4	11	11	7	18	8	7	15	...	...	...	76	53	129	22	22	44
3	2	5	6	5	11	10	4	14	...	...	...	69	68	137	34	26	60
9	10	19	5	5	10	2	5	7	...	...	...	43	49	92	22	17	39
11	4	15	4	3	7	3	1	4	...	1	1	39	18	57	19	13	32
7	12	19	8	10	18	4	4	8	...	...	...	52	49	101	29	28	57
2	2	4	...	1	1	3	2	5	...	...	...	36	30	66	21	16	37
12	5	17	7	6	13	7	4	11	...	...	...	61	43	104	31	34	65
7	4	11	6	2	8	6	6	12	...	...	...	46	37	83	40	42	82
4	4	8	6	...	6	4	4	8	...	...	...	42	43	85	27	29	56
8	2	10	4	3	7	5	8	13	...	...	...	47	28	75	28	38	66
6	6	12	3	3	6	5	5	10	...	...	...	53	44	97	54	65	119
5	2	7	1	2	3	2	4	6	...	...	...	35	40	75	61	60	121
2	2	4	...	1	1	1	8	9	...	...	...	24	24	48	76	80	156
5	3	8	2	5	7	5	3	8	...	...	...	28	12	40	46	53	99
2	...	2	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4	11	91	108	199
228	172	400	260	156	416	177	162	339*	87	48	135	2,279	2,063	4,342	930	1,074	2,004

* Includes 4 males and 2 females not insane.

PART IV.—ANNUAL REPORTS, 1894.
LUNACY STATISTICS.—TABLE VI. (continued)—Showing the History of Deaths, and the numbers of each year's

YEAR.	ADMITTED.						OF EACH YEAR'S ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGED AND DIED IN 1894.															
	New Cases.		Relapsed Cases.		From other Asylums of Board.		Recovered.			Impr'ved.			Not Improved.			To other Asylums of Board.			Died.			
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
DARENTH ASYLUM.																						
1880	...	163	...	...	25	54	242	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
1881	...	15	...	1	...	13	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
1882	...	152	185	...	1	78	17	433	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	5	11
1883	...	107	153	...	...	6	8	274	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
1884	...	57	67	...	...	...	...	124	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
1885	...	40	54	...	...	22	30	146	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
1886	...	45	62	1	1	20	8	137	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1887	...	41	35	...	4	12	69	161	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
1888	...	49	70	...	...	124	46	289	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	7	10
1889	...	127	112	1	1	26	9	276	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	8
1890	...	74	86	...	...	...	...	160	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	8	11
1891	...	59	92	...	...	...	...	151	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	5	13
1892	...	24	19	...	1	11	31	86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...
1893	23	...	...	45	44	112	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	...
1894	66	...	...	38	13	117	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Totals	...	775	1,202	2	9	407	342	2,737	1	...	1	2	2	4	1	5	...	...	...	28	54	82
SUMMARY.																						
Part of } 1870	...	624	758	...	...	...	...	1,382	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	6	16
1871	...	1,184	1,415	...	...	...	...	2,599	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	16	27
1872	...	422	417	...	...	...	...	839	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
1873	...	324	332	1	...	41	30	728	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	8
1874	...	355	318	3	3	73	49	801	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	4	9
1875	...	269	288	1	1	...	...	559	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	6
1876	...	331	249	5	5	159	351	1,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	15	26
1877	...	273	56	2	...	1	5	337	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
1878	...	226	48	1	...	30	...	305	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	6	1	7
1879	...	256	173	...	...	6	...	435	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
1880	...	214	325	2	6	25	54	626	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	9	11
1881	...	207	191	4	2	...	13	417	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	11	17
1882	...	315	355	3	5	78	17	773	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	9	19
1883	...	255	296	8	4	6	8	577	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	7	11
1884	...	211	265	4	1	...	...	481	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	3	7
1885	...	170	199	5	3	22	30	429	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	4	3	7
1886	...	222	236	7	5	20	8	498	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	9
1887	...	224	217	4	5	12	69	531	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	8	13
1888	...	203	234	2	...	124	46	609	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	6	12	18
1889	...	359	311	3	3	26	9	711	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	13	23
1890	...	355	363	3	3	...	...	724	...	1	1	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	14	17	31
1891	...	339	348	3	2	...	...	692	2	...	2	1	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	29	24	53
1892	...	306	282	6	4	11	32	641	2	...	2	1	3	5	4	9	...	...	...	28	31	59
1893	...	242	194	4	...	45	44	529	7	5	12	5	4	9	5	2	7	...	...	39	21	60
1894	...	248	290	8	1	38	13	598	8	2	10	7	1	8	9	4	13	...	...	21	14	35
Grand Totals	...	8,134	8,160	79	53	717	778	17,921	19	8	27	15	7	22	29	13	42	...	...	240	242	482

PART IV.—LUNACY STATISTICS, 1894.

the Annual Admissions since the opening of the Asylum, with the Discharges and admissions remaining on the 31st December, 1894.

TOTAL DISCHARGED AND DIED OF EACH YEAR'S ADMISSIONS, 31ST DECEMBER, 1894.															REMAINING OF EACH YEAR'S ADMISSIONS, 31ST DECEMBER, 1894.		
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	6	12	18	1	20	21	...	3	3	3	123	126	13	56	69
...	2	2	...	5	5	...	1	1	...	...	3	...	13	13	...	8	8
8	4	12	22	14	36	8	16	24	2	1	3	126	111	237	64	57	121
7	6	13	12	13	25	13	5	18	...	1	1	60	87	147	21	49	70
7	3	10	7	8	15	7	6	13	...	...	...	28	36	64	8	14	22
6	3	9	11	9	20	3	5	8	2	2	4	24	41	65	16	24	40
...	...	...	11	12	23	1	10	11	2	1	3	24	28	52	28	20	48
...	...	...	13	4	17	3	6	9	...	45	45	19	28	47	18	25	43
...	...	...	13	12	25	10	9	19	56	26	82	31	38	69	63	31	94
...	...	...	13	14	27	15	7	22	11	3	14	57	45	102	58	53	111
...	...	...	2	7	9	10	4	14	...	...	...	30	41	71	32	34	66
7	12	19	2	...	2	7	1	8	...	...	...	22	30	52	21	49	70
...	...	...	...	3	3	2	...	2	...	...	...	7	6	13	26	42	68
...	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	4	6	42	61	103
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	37	76	113
38	35	73	112	113	225	81	90	171	73	82	155	433	634	1,067	447	599	1,046
19	12	31	32	32	64	30	51	81	14	5	19	418	540	958	111	118	229
67	46	113	79	53	132	96	84	180	34	16	50	791	982	1,773	117	234	351
36	18	54	36	21	57	25	23	48	21	25	46	284	269	553	20	61	81
28	14	42	27	12	39	29	40	69	21	13	34	221	237	458	40	46	86
25	26	51	32	20	52	13	16	29	38	18	56	286	229	515	37	63	100
18	14	32	13	13	26	25	21	46	1	3	4	181	182	363	32	56	88
14	14	28	39	20	59	16	21	37	...	...	...	327	385	712	99	165	264
7	...	7	19	4	23	7	3	10	1	...	1	188	36	224	54	18	72
10	3	13	15	1	16	7	5	12	1	...	1	161	27	188	63	12	75
9	7	16	12	9	21	16	7	23	...	...	...	176	92	268	49	58	107
17	11	28	26	27	53	17	29	46	...	3	3	135	210	345	46	105	151
13	11	24	12	15	27	15	8	23	...	...	...	124	124	248	47	48	95
20	20	40	30	24	54	13	24	37	2	1	3	225	215	440	106	92	198
21	12	33	21	24	45	20	13	33	...	2	2	154	165	319	53	92	145
15	23	38	18	21	39	16	17	33	...	...	...	115	144	259	51	61	112
12	14	26	16	13	29	11	13	24	2	2	4	107	121	228	49	69	118
14	5	19	21	19	40	15	17	32	2	1	3	117	117	234	80	90	170
11	7	18	24	8	32	14	16	30	...	45	45	116	118	234	75	97	172
8	7	15	23	14	37	19	16	35	56	26	82	117	115	232	106	101	207
17	6	23	26	21	47	25	23	48	11	3	14	187	125	312	122	145	267
20	17	37	15	18	33	22	15	37	...	...	...	159	154	313	142	162	304
26	19	45	10	11	21	16	15	31	...	...	...	135	119	254	155	186	341
16	8	24	9	6	15	16	16	32	...	...	...	95	67	162	187	221	408
15	8	23	9	7	16	13	6	19	...	...	...	72	31	103	182	186	368
8	2	10	7	1	8	9	4	13	...	...	...	21	14	35	249	283	532
466	324	790	571	414	985	505	503	1008	204	163	367	4,912	4,818	9,730	2,272	2,769	5,041

PART IV.—ANNUAL REPORTS, 1894.
LUNACY STATISTICS.—TABLE VII.—*Showing the causes of
calculated from the ages stated*

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—												
Epilepsy	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	...	1	1
Apoplexy
Brain Wasting	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imbecility	1	...
General Paresis	1	3	6	3
Meningitis	1	...	...	...
THORACIC DISEASE—												
Pulmonary Tuberculosis...	1	...	4	2	5	3
Bronchitis
Pneumonia	2	...
Morbus Cordis	1	...	...	1
Enchondroma of Lung
Morbus Cordis and Chronic Bronchitis
ABDOMINAL DISEASE—												
Cancer of Stomach	1	...
Gangrene of Scrotum	1	...
Strangulated Femoral Hernia
Intestinal Atony
Cancer of Pancreas
Cancer of Petineum
Diabetes Mellitus
Gradual Exhaustion	2	...
General Tuberculosis...	2	...	...	...	1	...	4	3	2	...
Shock
Acute Rheumatism and Pericarditis
Epilepsy and Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1	...	...
Epilepsy and General Tuberculosis	1	...	...
Totals	1	2	...	1	1	4	...	13	10	21	8
CATERHAM												
CEREBRAL OR SPINAL DISEASES—												
Apoplexy and Paralysis...
Epilepsy	1	...	4	2
General Paresis	1	1	3	1
Maniacal Exhaustion	1	...	...	...	1	2
Melancholic Exhaustion	1
Exhaustion of Dementia	1
Exhaustion of Idiocy	1	...	...
Meningitis	1	...
Meningo Encephalitis
Hydrocephalus	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
THORACIC DISEASE—												
Pneumonia...
Bronchitis
Phthisis	1	2	5	4
Cardiac Disease	1
ABDOMINAL DISEASE—												
Pyelitis
Peritonitis
Diseases of Liver...
Diarrhœa
Enteric Fever	4	1
Bright's Disease	1	...	...	...
Strangulation of Bowel
Cancer of Stomach
Jaundice with Cardiac Disease
Cancer in Groin
Cancer of Jaw
Cellulitis of Forearm
Influenza	1	...	...	...	...	...
General Debility and Decay of Old Age
Totals	1	...	2	...	4	4	18	13

Death during the year 1894, together with the Ages of the Decedents on the Orders of Admission.

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.
2	1	1	1	3	2	1	11	8	19
..	2	..	2
..	1	..	1	3	5	..	9	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	4	20	24
..	2	..	2
..	2	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	10	19
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
4	4	7	1	22	9	31
1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
2	..	2	8	2	10	3	6	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	11	27	38
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
6	..	7	..	4	..	7	..	4	2	..	..	1	..	..	31	2	33
1	2	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	7	19
..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
19	12	23	17	15	19	13	19	6	10	1	118	97	215

ASYLUM.																		
2	..	5	2	2	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	6	15
..	..	1	3	1	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	7	15
5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	2	12
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	6
..	1	1	3	6	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	10	18
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
3	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	7
1	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	5
..	6	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	14	21
1	1	2	1	4	6	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	11	18
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
3	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	2	11
..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	11	13	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	18	32
17	11	15	13	18	20	16	23	3	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	94	91	185

PART IV.—ANNUAL REPORTS, 1894.
LUNACY STATISTICS.—TABLE VII. (continued)—Showing the
calculated from the ages stated

												PARENTS											
												16		17		18		19		20 to 29		30 to 39	
CAUSES OF DEATH.												Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
CEREBRAL OR SPINAL DISEASES—																							
Apoplexy																						1	
Epilepsy															1					4	2		1
General Paralysis																							1
Paralysis with Dementia																				1			
Meningitis																							
THORACIC DISEASE—																							
Phthisis																				5	2	2	5
Bronchitis																				1			
Heart Disease															1								1
Pneumonia... ..																1							2
ABDOMINAL DISEASE—																							
Peritonitis																						1	
Muco Enteritis																					2		1
Disease of Kidney																					1		
Diseases of Liver																							
Purpura																				1			
Cancer of Uterus																							
Cancer of Pylorus																							1
Totals															2	1				12	7	4	12
												SUM											
CEREBRAL OR SPINAL DISEASES—																							
Apoplexy and Paralysis																						1	
Epilepsy													1		1		1	2		7	2	5	4
General Paresis																				2	4	9	5
Dementia and Paralysis																				1			
Exhaustion of Idiocy																					1	1	
Softening of Brain																1							
Maniacal Exhaustion																		1				1	2
Melancholic Exhaustion																							1
Exhaustion of Dementia																							1
Meningitis																				1		1	
Meningo Encephalitis																							
Hydrocephalus																1							
Carried forward													1		1	2	1	3		11	7	18	18

causes of Death during the year 1894, together with the Ages of the Decedents, on the orders of Admission.

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.
..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	4
3	4	4	8
..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	4
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	4
..	1	1
2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	7	17
..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	3	5
..	1	..	..	1	2	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	11	12
..	1	1	1	..	3	..	2	..	1	..	..	2	10	12
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
..	3	3
..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5
..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
..	1	..	1
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
..	1	1
5	2	1	7	2	10	1	9	2	4	..	1	..	..	28	54	82

MARY.

4	..	6	2	2	3	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	14	7	21
2	1	2	4	4	3	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	23	19	42
8	2	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	13	35
..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	4
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
..	..	1	3	..	5	2	9	..	3	..	..	..	..	4	20	24
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
1	1	1	3	6	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	10	18
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
17	5	13	15	13	18	3	13	1	5	..	..	..	..	81	79	160

PART IV.—ANNUAL REPORTS, 1894.
LUNACY STATISTICS.—TABLE VII. (continued)—Showing the
calculated from the ages stated

CAUSES OF DEATH.	SUMMARY											
	16		17		18		19		20 to 29		30 to 39	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Brought forward	1	...	1	2	1	3	...	11	7	18	13
THORACIC DISEASE—												
Enchondroma of Lung
Pulmonary Tuberculosis...	1	...	4	2	5	3
Phthisis	6	4	7	9
Pneumonia	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Bronchitis	1	...	...	...
Disease of the Heart	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
Cardiac Disease	1
Morbus Cordis and Chronic Bronchitis
ABDOMINAL DISEASE—												
Pyelitis
Muco Enteritis	2	...	1
Peritonitis	1	...
Diarrhoea
Bright's Disease
Cancer of Stomach	1	...
Cancer of Pancreas
Cancer of Perineum
Cancer of Groin
Cancer of Uterus
Cancer of Pylorus...	1
Diabetes Mellitus...
Enteric Fever	1	...	4	1
Strangulation of Bowel
Diseases of Kidney	1	...	...
Gangrene of Scrotum	1	...
Diseases of Liver
Strangulated Femoral Hernia
Intestinal Ateny
Cancer of Jaw...
General Debility and Decay of Old Age	2	...
Purpura	1	...	...	...
General Tuberculosis...	2	...	...	...	1	...	4	3	2	...
Shock
Acute Rheumatism and Pericarditis
Epilepsy and Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1	...	...
Epilepsy and General Tuberculosis	1	...	...
Jaundice with Cardiac Disease
Cellulitis of Forearm...
Influenza	1	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Totals	1	2	2	3	1	6	...	29	21	43	33

causes of Death during the year 1894, together with the Ages of the Decedents,
on the orders of Admission.

—Continued.

40 to 49		50 to 59		60 to 69		70 to 79		80 to 89		90 to 99		Ages not known.		TOTAL.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	TOTAL.
17	5	13	15	13	18	3	13	1	5	...	...	...	...	81	79	160
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
4	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	22	9	31
2	6	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	21	38
3	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	10	12	22
2	...	1	...	...	2	3	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	8	5	13
2	1	2	8	3	12	3	11	1	3	...	...	...	...	12	38	50
1	1	2	1	4	6	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	11	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
...	...	1	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	6
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
3	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	2	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
6	...	7	...	4	...	18	13	7	7	...	...	1	...	45	20	65
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
1	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	7	19
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
41	25	39	37	35	49	30	51	11	21	...	1	1	...	240	242	482

LUNACY STATISTICS.—TABLE VIII.—Showing the length of residence of

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE.								LEAVESDEN ASYLUM.					
								RECOVERED.			DIED.		
								M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Under 1 Month	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
From 1 to 3 Months	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	6
3 to 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	15
6 to 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	14
9 to 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3
1 to 2 Years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	14	38
2 to 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	11	25
3 to 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	19
5 to 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	12	20
7 to 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	10
10 to 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	8
12 to 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	7
14 to 16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
16 to 18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	9
18 to 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	7
20 and upwards...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	18	31
Totals	12	4	16	118	97	215

LUNACY STATISTICS.—TABLE IX.—Showing the Ages of Patients resident in the several Asylums on the Orders

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.															
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	151	
1887	20	13	24	22	26	2	38	14	28	17	185	162	
1888	23	17	27	25	28	2	41	14	29	16	184	162	
1889	26	20	28	28	31	6	44	15	30	16	191	168	
1890	1	2	5	2	7	8	7	6	4	7	126	76	
1891	4	1	4	4	11	5	10	8	9	8	123	75	
1892	6	2	16	2	9	9	10	5	9	11	120	89	
1893	5	3	9	4	18	3	11	14	14	8	132	100	
1894	6	5	11	10	22	6	11	17	14	12	139	106	
CATERHAM ASYLUM.															
1885	4	3	5	5	10	12	18	9	175	171	
1886	3	5	4	8	6	12	13	20	16	174	168	
1887	2	2	1	8	7	7	10	12	24	18	178	158	
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	158	
1890	...	1	...	4	2	2	3	4	5	2	8	5	148	118	
1891	...	1	1	3	3	3	4	5	6	4	7	6	145	115	
1892	5	2	4	6	5	8	8	12	9	11	147	110	
1893	1	3	6	8	7	9	10	13	12	14	140	114	
1894	4	3	10	12	10	13	16	18	14	16	142	118	
DARENTH ASYLUM.															
1885	8	4	4	14	19	15	5	3	...	44	140	97	
1886	...	1	1	10	6	5	4	11	2	1	...	...	166	156
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	146	
1889	27	8	42	32	33	29	30	25	27	14	153	151	
1890	6	3	16	8	25	21	26	17	25	20	158	130	
1891	3	6	8	6	16	9	27	22	26	19	178	140	
1892	7	9	9	18	15	11	15	14	26	24	189	145	
1893	...	1	...	13	16	13	15	22	19	14	17	17	208	146	
1894	1	8	8	20	17	18	13	17	21	26	199	152	
SUMMARY.															
1885	27	15	31	36	49	22	51	26	44	67	487	407	
1886	...	1	1	29	22	35	28	36	20	51	26	46	32	516	476
1887	...	3	1	31	33	34	54	56	27	64	43	73	55	479	469
1888	57	48	64	56	69	32	82	42	86	57	487	462	
1889	56	32	74	69	73	44	87	55	83	51	509	477	
1890	...	1	...	7	9	24	2	35	33	38	25	37	29	432	319
1891	1	8	10	15	13	31	19	43	34	42	33	446	330
1892	18	13	29	26	29	28	33	31	44	46	456	344
1893	...	1	...	19	22	28	25	40	34	40	41	43	39	480	460
1894	1	18	16	41	39	50	32	44	56	54	45	480	376

those discharged recovered, and of those who have died during the year 1894.

CATERHAM ASYLUM.						DARENTH ASYLUM.						SUMMARY.					
RECOVERED.			DIED.			RECOVERED.			DIED.			RECOVERED.			DIED.		
M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
1	...	1	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	1	5	6	5	11
2	...	2	5	1	6	...	...	...	...	1	1	5	1	6	15	7	22
...	...	...	4	5	9	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	12	12	24
...	1	1	3	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	6	2	8
3	2	5	9	14	23	...	...	...	...	1	1	5	3	8	33	29	62
...	...	...	11	9	20	...	...	...	...	1	4	5	3	3	26	24	50
...	1	1	10	10	20	...	...	...	12	16	28	...	1	1	34	33	67
...	...	...	4	2	6	...	...	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	12	24	36
...	...	...	7	6	13	...	...	...	4	2	6	...	...	...	16	13	29
...	...	...	2	3	5	...	...	...	3	6	9	...	...	...	8	14	22
...	...	...	5	11	16	...	...	...	3	8	11	...	...	...	12	22	34
...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	4	4	8
...	...	...	3	10	13	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	12	13	25
...	...	...	11	4	15	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	15	8	23
...	...	...	13	14	27	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	27	32	59
6	4	10	94	91	185	...	...	...	28	54	82	18	8	26	240	242	482

the 31st December in 1885, and on the same day in each subsequent year, calculated from the ages stated of Admission.

30 to 39		40 to 49		50 to 59		60 to 69		70 to 79		80 to 89		90 to 99		Above 100.		Ages not known.		TOTALS.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total
198	236	200	247	107	214	66	156	11	19	...	...	...	...	8	11	891	1,079	1,970	
202	237	194	259	103	216	66	158	5	6	...	...	...	...	8	10	885	1,100	1,985	
196	250	198	259	102	197	76	142	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	14	900	1,092	1,992	
190	247	195	260	104	202	55	131	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	13	883	1,089	1,972	
180	256	198	259	94	192	56	122	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	883	1,082	1,965	
178	195	175	240	174	212	102	178	46	114	7	32	1	5	...	...	841	1,093	1,934	
188	188	180	222	166	224	116	177	47	128	8	29	1	3	...	...	872	1,082	1,954	
184	197	194	212	156	207	124	207	50	120	6	23	1	2	...	...	889	1,098	1,987	
185	208	187	209	166	212	113	198	49	111	4	11	1	2	...	1	899	1,096	1,995		
177	206	183	211	162	212	114	187	50	104	1	5	...	2	...	1	895	1,096	1,991		
195	175	160	194	140	204	137	183	55	79	7	22	...	...	...	...	906	1,057	1,963	
190	184	165	190	151	216	139	181	60	70	9	17	...	...	...	...	933	1,069	2,002	
186	180	170	192	155	204	142	180	58	73	8	29	2	1	...	...	943	1,070	2,013	
180	182	165	189	150	190	149	184	60	74	7	28	...	...	...	...	930	1,052	1,982	
184	190	151	178	149	180	142	177	63	72	9	33	1	...	...	...	919	1,046	1,965	
210	220	187	201	152	191	138	183	51	89	11	36	...	1	1	...	2	919	1,058	1,977	
205	226	196	196	160	186	142	182	54	91	14	40	...	...	...	...	6	937	1,064	2,001
200	230	192	198	162	184	140	185	56	88	13	37	...	...	...	...	...	941	1,071	2,012
202	232	190	192	163	180	138	181	55	85	14	33	...	...	...	...	...	938	1,064	2,002
190	226	193	195	160	175	130	180	50	90	10	28	1	...	...	...	...	930	1,074	2,004
28	70	26	65	20	45	34	55	12	51	5	17	1	1	...	...	...	302	481	783
35	67	23	72	17	45	36	56	11	42	2	20	...	2	...	...	...	312	484	796
27	56	20	70	23	42	36	58	11	43	3	14	...	1	...	...	...	317	531	848
29	65	28	67	21	39	31	68	13	33	2	18	...	1	...	...	...	418	547	965
46	86	37	75	25	55	43	66	19	42	2	17	...	...	...	...	...	484	600	1,084
52	97	39	65	26	67	42	63	22	46	4	11	...	1	...	...	...	441	551	992
56	105	39	81	25	62	42	64	22	49	4	14	...	1	...	...	...	446	580	1,026
54	108	39	77	23	62	36	59	19	38	4	12	...	3	...	...	...	436	582	1,018
49	102	42	69	18	71	30	51	14	37	5	11	...	3	...	...	...	444	575	1,019
58	113	37	76	16	70	30	58	13	40	5	9	...	2	...	...	...	447	599	1,046
421	481	386	506	267	463	235	394	78	149	12	39	1	1	8	11	2,099	2,617	4,716
437	488	382	521	271	477	241	395	76	118	11	37	...	2	8	10	2,130	2,653	4,783
409	486	388	521	280	443	318	312	69	116	11	43	2	1	7	14	2,160	2,693	4,853
399	494	388	516	275	431	235	383	73	107	9	46	...	1	7	13	2,231	2,688	4,919
410	432	356	512	268	427	241	365	82	114	11	50	1	5	...	2,286	2,728	5,014
440	512	365	506	392	470	282	424	119	249	22	79	1	7	1	...	10	25	2,201	2,702	4,903
449	519	415	503	391	472	300	423	123	268	26	83	1	4	5	18	2,255	2,726	4,981
438	535	425	487	341	461	300	451	125	256	23	72	1	5	4	14	2,266	2,751	5,017
436	542	419	470	347	463	281	430	118	133	23	55	1	5	...	1	5	15	2,281	2,735	5,016
425	545	413	482	338	457	274	425	113	234	16	42	1	4	...	1	5	14	2,272	2,769	5,041

LUNACY STATISTICS.—TABLE X.—*Showing the Ages calculated from the ages stated*

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	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
„ 15 to 20	21	24	45	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	3	7	9	3	12
„ 20 to 30	32	19	51	...	...	...	1	...	1	11	4	15	13	9	22
„ 30 to 40	20	9	29	...	...	...	1	...	1	5	2	7	22	9	31
„ 40 to 50	29	18	47	...	...	...	5	2	7	5	1	6	23	13	36
„ 50 to 60	15	17	32	...	...	...	3	1	4	1	...	1	15	16	31
„ 60 to 70	20	8	28	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	17	19	36
„ 70 to 80	15	15	30	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	14	20	34
„ 80 to 90	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	8	12
„ 90 and upwards...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Ages unknown	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	154	112	266	...	...	...	12	4	16	28	11	39	118	97	215

DARENTH ASYLUM.

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	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 15 to 20	...	2	2	31	11	42	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	2	4
„ 20 to 30	...	8	8	7	2	9	...	...	...	5	...	5	12	8	20
„ 30 to 40	...	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	4	10	14
„ 40 to 50	...	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	8
„ 50 to 60	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	7
„ 60 to 70	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	9	11
„ 70 to 80	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	11
„ 80 to 90	1	4	5
„ 90 and upwards...	1	1
Ages unknown	1	1
Totals	...	66	66	38	13	51	...	...	...	7	1	8	28	54	82

*of the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the year 1894,
on the orders of Admission.*

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 „ ...	17	10	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	2
„ 20 to 30 „ ...	11	14	25	...	...	...	1	2	3	2	2	4	5	4	9
„ 30 to 40 „ ...	22	11	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5	17	13	30
„ 40 to 50 „ ...	8	10	18	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	4	17	12	29
„ 50 to 60 „ ...	13	20	33	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	1	1	15	13	28
„ 60 to 70 „ ...	21	26	47	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	1	3	20	19	39
„ 70 to 80 „ ...	9	19	28	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	15	23	38
„ 80 to 90 „ ...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	7	10
„ 90 and upwards... 1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ages unknown .. ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	102	113	215	...	...	...	6	4	10	10	8	18	94	91	185

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 „ ...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
„ 15 to 20 „ ...	38	36	74	31	11	42	1	...	1	6	3	9	13	5	18
„ 20 to 30 „ ..	43	41	84	7	2	9	2	2	4	18	6	24	20	21	51
„ 30 to 40 „ ...	42	32	74	...	...	...	1	...	1	9	5	14	43	32	75
„ 40 to 50 „ ...	37	40	77	...	...	...	5	3	8	7	3	10	45	28	73
„ 50 to 60 „ ...	28	47	75	...	...	...	5	2	7	1	1	2	31	35	66
„ 60 to 70 „ ...	41	45	86	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	1	4	39	47	86
„ 70 to 80 „ ...	24	44	68	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	1	30	53	83
„ 80 to 90 „ ...	1	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	19	27
„ 90 and upwards... 1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Ages unknown ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Grand Totals...	256	291	547	38	13	51	18	8	26	45	20	65	240	242	482

LUNACY STATISTICS.—TABLE XI.—*Showing the Departments*

DEPARTMENTS.	LEAVESDEN ASYLUM.	CATERHAM ASYLUM.	DARENTH ASYLUM.	SUMMARY. MALES.
MALES.				
Blocks	116	172	60	348
Centre and Hall	15	7	4	26
Coaling	8	6	1	15
Stores	4	3	4	11
Kitchen	30	13	...	43
Bakehouse	10	1	4	15
Mess Room... ..	3	7	1	11
Tailor's Shop	9	8	16	33
Shoemaker's Shop	4	8	14	26
Upholsterer's Shop	28	21	14	63
Painter's Shop ... ..	...	2	...	2
Grounds	80	45	60	185
Laundry	25	19	...	44
Farm... ..	...	...	30	30
Gas House	6	4	...	10
Engine House and Fitter's Shop	2	2	...	4
Attending to Earth Closets and Drains ... ..	...	3	3	6
Residences ... ..	...	2	...	2
Carpenters	2	...	...	2
Total	342	323	211	876
Total number of Patients in Asylum	895	930	447	2,272

where Patients were employed on 31st December, 1894.

DEPARTMENTS.	LEAVESDEN ASYLUM.	CATERHAM ASYLUM.	DARENTH ASYLUM.	SUMMARY. FEMALES.
FEMALES				
Laundry	40	37	30	107
Work Room	11	31	23	65
Helpers in Blocks	124	192	123	439
Needlework in Blocks	90	99	65	254
Centre	6	9	3	18
Mess Room	6	5	3	14
Kitchen ... ..	...	2	5	7
Medical Superintendent's Residence	...	2	1	3
Steward's Residence ... ..	...	...	1	1
Matron's Residence	1	1	1	3
Total	278	378	255	911
Total number of Patients in Asylum	1,096	1,074	599	2,769

LUNACY STATISTICS.—TABLE XII.—Showing the Occupations previous to

OCCUPATIONS.	LEAVESDEN ASYLUM.					CATERHAM ASYLUM.					DARENTH ASYLUM.					SUMMARY.				
	NUMBERS.					NUMBERS.					NUMBERS.					MALES.				
	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Unknown.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Unknown.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Unknown.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Unknown.	Total.
MALES.																				
Artists	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Bakers	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Blacksmith ... ..	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Bookbinder ... ..	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Builder ... ..	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Butcher ... ..	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Cabinet Makers	1	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
Carmen	1	1	1	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	4	...	7
Carpenters ... ..	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Clerks	1	1	...	3	5	...	1	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	5
Coachmen ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
Coal Porter ... ..	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Compositor	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Crossing-sweeper ... ..	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Currier	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Dentist ... ..	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Engineer ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fitters ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Floorcloth Maker ... ..	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Footman ... ..	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
French Polisher ... ..	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Gardener ... ..	...	...	1	2	3	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	...
Hairdresser ... ..	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Harness Maker ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Hatter ... ..	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hawkers	2	2	...	...	4	2	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	4	2	1	...	...	...
Horsekeeper	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
Journalist ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Labourers	10	2	4	14	30	13	5	5	5	28	...	...	...	...	23	7	9	19	...	58
Letter Carrier ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Lithographic Printer	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Locksmith ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Machinist ... ..	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mason ... ..	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Messengers	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2
No occupation	24	1	1	21	47	17	1	...	1	19	38	...	...	38	79	2	1	22	104	104
Organ Builder ... ..	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Packer ... ..	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Painters	1	1	...	1	3	1	3	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	2	...	8
Pianoforte Maker ... ..	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Pipe Makers ... ..	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Plumber ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Police Constable ... ..	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Porters	2	1	...	3	6	2	2	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	3	...	10
Potman ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sailor	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Scavenger ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Servants ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Shoeblocks ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Shoemakers ... ..	...	...	1	3	4	...	2	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	4
Soldiers ... ..	...	1	...	2	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3
Spinner ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Stone Mason ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tailors	2	...	...	1	3	1	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	2
Tobacco Merchant ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Carried forward ...	53	16	11	70	150	40	25	14	18	97	38	...	...	38	131	41	25	88	28	28

* From Darenth Schools.

admission, and condition as to Marriage of the Patients admitted during the year 1894.

OCCUPATIONS.	LEAVESDEN ASYLUM.					CATERHAM ASYLUM.					DARENTH ASYLUM.					SUMMARY.					
	NUMBERS.					NUMBERS.					NUMBERS.					MALES.					
	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Unknown.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Unknown.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Unknown.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Unknown.	Total.	
MALES—continued.																					
Brought forward ...	53	16	11	70	150	40	25	14	18	97	38	...	...	...	38	131	41	25	88	285
Travellers ...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2
Trimming Maker ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Waiters ...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2
Watchmaker ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Watchman ...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Wood Sawyer ...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
„ Polisher ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Total ...	53	18	11	72	154	42	27	14	19	102	38	...	...	...	38	133	45	25	91	294

LUNACY STATISTICS.—TABLE XII. (continued).—Showing the Occupations previous to admission, and condition as to Marriage of the Patients admitted during the year 1894.

OCCUPATIONS.	LEAVESDEN ASYLUM.					CATERHAM ASYLUM.					DARENTH ASYLUM.					SUMMARY.				
	NUMBERS.					NUMBERS.					NUMBERS.					FEMALES.				
	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Unknown.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Unknown.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Unknown.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Unknown.	Total.
FEMALES.																				
Artist ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Book Folder ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Bootfinisher...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Bonnet Maker ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Box Maker ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Braider ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Charwomen...	3	2	5	2	12	2	3	9	1	15	1	1	...	3	5	6	6	14	6	3
Cooks ...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	1	...
Dairywoman ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Dressmakers ...	...	...	...	1	1	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	1	4	...	1	1	1
Fieldworker...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
Flower Makers ...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...
Fur-sewer ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Hawker ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Housekeepers ...	1	1	...	3	5	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	4	...
Ironer ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Lady's Maid ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Laundresses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	3	...
Manglers ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	2	...	...	...
Mantle Makers ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Needlewomen ...	...	...	2	2	4	4	1	3	8	...	...	...	2	2	4	1	5	4	1	11
No occupation ...	21	3	6	28	58	20	13	15	10	58	*23	16	7	6	52	64	32	28	44	168
Nurses ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Polisher ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Schoolmistress ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Servants ...	11	...	1	7	19	11	...	...	2	13	4	...	1	5	26	...	1	10	33	...
Shop Assistant ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Shopkeepers ...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Straw Worker ...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Tailoresses ...	1	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
Weaver ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	39	6	17	50	112	41	20	31	21	113	35	18	13	13	79	115	44	61	84	304

No. 15.

REPORT OF DR. F. H. WALMSLEY, MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT
OF DARENTH SCHOOLS AND PAVILIONS.

(For Statistics, see pp. 187 to 195.)

DARENTH SCHOOLS AND PAVILIONS,

NEAR DARTFORD, KENT,

*January, 1895.**To the Committee of Management.*

MADAM AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you the following Report upon the condition and progress of the institution during the year 1894.

On the 1st of January, 1894, there were in the Schools and Pavilions 947 patients—viz., 590 males and 357 females.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted during the year... ..	77	51	128
Discharged	47	20	67
Died	25	20	45
Remaining 31st December, 1894	595	368	963
Highest number resident on any one day	595	368	963
Lowest ,, ,, ,,	580	348	928
Average during year	590·9	356·2	947·1

THE ADMISSIONS.

Of the patients presented for admission the number of helpless and incurable largely preponderates over the number of healthy and recoverable. The accumulation of these helpless and hopeless cases tends to increase at a greater rate than formerly. It is this class which causes the maximum of anxiety to those who have charge of them, and which demands as much nursing attention, and protective care as even acute and curable cases.

Modifications and re-arrangements of the existing blocks and wards are necessitated to meet the requirements of, and to make provision for, such cases.

The most potent causes of congenital Idiocy and Imbecility are hereditary transmission and alcoholic intemperance of parents—showing that at least 75 per cent. of the admissions had no right to exist at all.

Of all diseases insanity is one of the most preventable, and in the present state of medical science one of the most incurable; yet we are mainly engaged in endeavouring to discover “cures” instead of carrying out preventive measures.

We do not cure the insanities; for out of eleven cases of those who become insane, nine ultimately die insane, and of the remaining two but one entirely recovers.

The Lunacy Laws fill a big octavo volume, yet one clause forbidding the marriage of those in whom the taint exists, and another to prevent people driving themselves mad with drink, would be worth the whole volume. The question does not rest with this or that person's liberty; the next generation and the next—victims of a debased and tainted heredity—are stubborn elements in the argument. Few sights can be more sad than this mass of utter failures in procreation here accumulated—Idiots, Imbeciles, Epileptics, Helpless Paralytics; all, in greater or less degree, stunted and deformed in mind and body.

THE DISCHARGES.

During the year four patients have been discharged recovered, and one of them retained in the institution as Schoolmonitress. Thirty-eight males and 13 females have been transferred to the Adult Asylum.

THE DEATHS.

The death-rate has been low, viz.:—4·2 per cent. on the average number resident. The deaths were due mainly to epilepsy and tuberculosis.

GENERAL HISTORY.

During the month of January 52 patients and 15 Attendants were attacked by influenza, of a milder type than former epidemics.

During the earliest part of the year 13 boys and 5 girls were attacked by epidemic roseola.

There have been several cases of chickenpox, two cases of measles, and four cases of scarlet fever. All recovered.

The Schools have been maintained in a high state of efficiency throughout the year; the improvable cases derive evident benefit from the special methods of training.*

* Described in last year's Annual Report.

The individual characteristics of each child are carefully studied; the school staff, earnest and painstaking, have large sympathies with the children, and understand the higher possibilities of their nature. They are assisted to break through the barrier of hostile physical defects, to feel their way about the world in which they move, and to understand something of the things they meet with.

In the workshops, the manual and industrial training of the inmates has been carried on with success. Manual training is claimed as a subject of school instruction, because it serves to exercise conjointly and in harmony with one another the muscles and nerve-centres of the hand and eye which are concerned in perception, the muscle and the nerve being, in fact, but two parts of one machine; without exercise that brings into discriminative use the muscles of the hand, the brain itself must remain imperfectly developed.

In the shoemaker's shop 583 pairs of boots and 77 pairs of shoes have been made, and 2,355 boots and shoes have been repaired.

In the tailor's shop 201 jackets, 105 pairs of trousers, 36 vests, 26 pairs of gloves, 6 aprons, and 2 quilts have been made; and 2,481 jackets, 4,350 pairs of trousers, and 1,245 vests have been repaired.

The value of the work produced in the shoemaker's shop is £200 11s. 9½d., and of that in the tailor's shop £190 14s.

In the schoolroom 1,633, and in the needle-room 5,540, articles of clothing have been made during the year.

AMUSEMENTS.

Due attention is given to the amusements of the patients—regular weekly dances, concerts, theatricals, the summer fête, the Christmas festivities, visits to the local flower shows, magic lantern entertainments. Some 250 of the more intelligent patients are taken out for walks beyond the Asylum grounds, and 400 are taken daily beyond the airing courts. During the summer the majority of the children spend several hours daily in the extensive recreation ground attached to the Schools; they romp about freely or engage in the various outdoor sports, and thus obtain abundant physical exercise.

This free muscular activity conduces to brain development, partly by supplying it with more healthy blood, but partly also, by the cerebral activity involved.

STRUCTURAL ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS.

Satisfactory progress has been made with the extension of the laundry; also with the erection of the new staff block, which will provide suitable

recreation room for the female staff; a new and commodious needle-room with linen store attached; also 28 separate bedrooms for the female attendants.

The Commissioners in Lunacy at their annual visit recorded as follows:—

“The duration of service is good, only 20 out of 92 attendants having served less than a year, and they appeared to be respectable and generally efficient.

“We found all parts of the various buildings in excellent order and very bright and cheerful; there was every indication in the dress and appearance of the patients that they are well cared for and kindly treated.

“The record of employment where so many are crippled and helpless is satisfactory.”

I am indebted to my medical colleague, Dr. Sawell, and to 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.

I beg leave gratefully to acknowledge the consideration and valued support extended to me by the Committee of Management.

I have the honour to be,

Madam and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) FRANCIS H. WALMSLEY, M.D.,
Medical Superintendent.

IMBECILITY STATISTICS—DARENTH SCHOOLS AND PAVILIONS.

TABLE I.—*Showing the Admissions, Re-admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the Year 1894.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In the Asylum, 1st January, 1894	590	357	947
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted for the first time during the Year (direct from the several Parishes & Unions)	75	51	126
Re-admitted during the Year	2	—	2
Admitted from other Asylums of Board ...	—	—	—
	77	51	128
Total under care during the Year	667	408	1,075
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Discharged—			
Recovered	1	3	4
Improved	1	2	3
Not Improved	7	2	9
To other Asylums of Board	38	13	51
Died... ..	25	20	45
Total discharged (for various reasons) and died during the Year ...	72	40	112
Remaining in the Asylum, 31st December, 1894	595	368	963
Average numbers resident during the Year	590·9	356·2	947·1
Highest number resident on any one day	595	368	963
Lowest number resident on any one day	580	348	928

TABLE II.—*Showing the Admissions, Re-admissions, and Discharges from the opening of the Asylum to the present date, 31st December, 1894.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted during the period of 20 years (di- rect from the several Parishes & Unions)	1,451	965	2,416			
Re-admissions	52	40	92			
Admitted from other Asylums of Board ..	229	210	439			
Total of Cases Admitted	1,732	1,215	2,947			
	Males.	Females.	Total.			
Discharged—						
Recovered	34	40	74			
Improved	113	92	205			
Not Improved	146	72	218			
To other Asylums of Board	452	353	805			
Died	392	290	682			
Total Discharged and Died during the 20 years	1,137	847	1,984			
Remaining 31st December, 1894	595	368	963			
Average numbers resident during the 20 years	354·7	236·9	591·6			

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 1885, and for each subsequent year.

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.			Recovered.		Im-proved.		Not Im-proved.		To other Asylums of Board.		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.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.					
1885 ...	49	28	77	...	...	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	...	...	66	34	100	1	2	3	3	5	8	2	...	2	20	8	28	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	...	...	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	95	80	175	2	...	2	7	12	14	8	22	124	46	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	...	...	94	62	156	1	1	2	3	4	7	5	3	8	26	9	35	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	148	104	252	2	1	3	8	3	11	13	9	22	...	...	12	10	22	504	337	841	466.4	311.6	777.8	1.35	0.95	1.15	2.57	3.24	2.82
1891 ...	108	64	172	...	...	108	64	172	...	1	1	10	6	16	11	7	18	...	...	...	17	24	41	574	363	937	534.0	351.0	885.0	...	0.01	0.01	3.18	6.83	4.63
1892 ...	77	58	135	...	...	77	58	135	7	3	10	3	...	3	5	3	8	11	31	42	21	15	36	604	369	973	590.4	369.4	959.8	9.99	5.17	7.40	3.55	4.06	3.75
1893 ...	88	72	160	...	...	88	72	160	4	7	11	6	11	17	11	6	17	45	44	89	40	23	63	590	357	947	592.5	354.9	946.1	4.54	9.72	6.87	6.70	6.40	6.60
1894 ...	75	51	126	2	...	77	51	128	1	3	4	1	2	3	7	2	9	38	13	51	25	20	45	595	368	963	590.9	356.2	947.1	1.20	6.00	3.12	4.20	5.75	4.70

TABLE IV.—*Showing the probable causes of the Mental Condition of the Patients admitted during the Year 1894.*

CAUSES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
I. CONGENITAL—			
Fright of mother during pregnancy	10	5	15
Anxiety and worry of mother during pregnancy	2	3	5
Fright of mother during pregnancy, and difficult labour ...	6	4	10
Fright and anxiety of mother during pregnancy, and tedious labour	2	3	5
Tedious or difficult labour	4	3	7
Injury to mother during pregnancy	2	1	3
Excessive intemperance of parents	4	4	8
Unknown	1	—	1
Premature labour	1	—	1
II. ACQUIRED—			
Epilepsy	13	4	17
Convulsions	3	2	5
Measles	2	1	3
Severe injury to patient	8	4	12
Fright of patient	2	2	4
Illness of patient	5	2	7
Unknown	2	6	8
Not ascertained	10	7	17
Totals	77	51	128

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

In 30 cases there was a history of Insanity in the parents or near relatives.

In 11 cases there was a history of Imbecility in the parents.

In 35 cases there was a history of Consumption in the family.

In 12 cases there was a history of Epilepsy in the parents.

In 5 cases the parents were first cousins.

In 2 cases the parents were second cousins.

TABLE VI.—*Showing the Causes of Death during the year 1894, together with the Ages of the Decedents, calculated from the Ages stated on the Orders of Admission.*

CAUSES OF DEATH.	5 to 10.		10 to 15.		15 to 20.		20 to 25.		25 to 30.		50 to 60.		TOTAL.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
CEREBRAL OR SPINAL DISEASES—															
Hydrocephalus ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Epilepsy ...	1	4	7	6	2	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	13	11	24
Dementia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Progressive Paresis ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
THORACIC DISEASE—															
Tuberculosis ...	1	4	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	11
Pneumonia ...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
Influenza ...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
Shock from Scald ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Totals ...	4	8	10	8	8	3	1	...	2	...	...	1	25	20	45

TABLE VII.—*Showing the length of Residence in those Discharged Recovered, and in those who have Died during the year 1894.*

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE.	RECOVERED.			DIED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 Month...
From 1 to 3 Months
3 " 6 " "
6 " 9 " "
9 " 12 " "
1 " 2 Years	1	1	1	1	2
2 " 3 " "	6	2	8
3 " 5 " "	1	1	2	6	5	11
5 " 7 " "	4	6	10
7 " 10 " "	3	3	6
10 " 12 " "	1	1	2
12 " 14 " "	...	1	1	1	1	2
14 " 16 " "	1	...	1
16 " 18 " "
18 " 20 " "	2	1	3
Totals ...	1	3	4	25	20	45

TABLE VIII.—Showing the Ages of Patients resident in the Asylum on 31st December, 1893 and 1894; calculated from the Ages stated on the Orders of Admission.

Years ending December 31st.	Under 16.		16.		17.		18.		19.		20.		20 to 30.		30 to 40.		40 to 50.		50 to 60.		60 to 70.		70 to 80.		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.	Total.		
1893	365	217	47	39	46	17	27	13	35	7	30	20	40	25	15	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	590	357	947
1894	403	214	25	39	42	21	26	12	20	9	28	13	51	40	17	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	595	368	963

TABLE IX.—Showing the Ages of the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the Year 1894, calculated from the Ages stated on the Orders of Admission.

AGES.	THE ADMISSIONS. (Age from 5 years to 16 years.)						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 5 to 10 years	40	25	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	4	8	12
„ 10 „ 15 „	33	24	57	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	2	4	10	8	18
„ 15 „ 20 „	4	2	6	...	...	...	...	2	2	34	6	40	8	2	10
„ 20 „ 30 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	8	6	14	3	1	4
„ 30 „ 40 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...
„ 40 „ 50 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
„ 50 „ 60 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Total ...	77	51	128	...	...	...	1	3	4	46	17	63	25	20	45

TABLE X.—Showing the Departments where Patients were employed on the 31st December, 1894.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Departments.	Numbers Employed.	Departments.	Numbers Employed.
Blocks (B, C, D, E, F, G)	36	Laundry	10
Tailors' Shop	29	Work Room	10
Shoemakers' Shop	28	Helpers in Blocks—	
Mat Making	1	(A, I, K, L, M, N, O, J)	50
Dispensary	1	Needlework in Blocks	5
Pavilions (A, B, C, D, E, H)	38	Centre	1
Food Cart	1	Kitchen	2
		Corridor	1
		Pavilions (J, K)	12
Total No. of Males employed ...	134	Total No. of Females employed	91
Total No. of Patients in Asylum	595	Total No. of Patients in Asylum	368

TABLE XI.—Showing the occupations of Patients in the Tailors' and Shoemakers' Shops.

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

29 Tailors and 28 Shoemakers.

TABLE XII.—*Showing the progress of Children in the School during the year 1894.*

		CLASSES.							Total.
		1	2	3	4	*5	6	7	
SPEECH—									
1	Make no attempt ... ..	...	...	...	...	20	...	20	40
2	Make a few articulate sounds ... ..	...	...	...	4	4	3	12	23
3	Speak indistinctly	7	12	9	24	6	24	30	112
4	Speak fairly	20	24	20	11	...	15	8	98
5	Speak well... ..	14	8	7	2	...	3	...	34
*5th Class (Deaf and Dumb) taught to read and speak on fingers.									
READING—									
1	Know no words or letters ... ..	...	...	...	3	14	...	36	53
2	Know a few letters ... ..	...	...	...	14	3	9	24	50
3	Know a few words at sight ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	8
4	Know all the letters ... ..	...	3	12	20	13	20	6	74
5	Know easy words by spelling ... ..	...	6	20	4	...	12	...	42
6	Read fairly... ..	29	31	4	...	...	...	...	64
7	Read well	12	4	...	...	...	...	...	16
SPELLING—									
1	Spell words of one and two letters ... ..	...	...	12	24	10	30	14	90
2	Spell words of one syllable ... ..	...	4	20	10	...	4	...	38
3	Spell words of one and some of two syllables	21	19	4	...	...	...	...	44
4	All words of one, two, and some of three syllables	16	18	...	...	...	...	...	34
5	Words of one, two, and three syllables	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	7
WRITING—									
1	Do nothing but scribble ... ..	...	...	...	7	14	6	30	57
2	Form strokes on a slate ... ..	...	...	...	...	10	4	14	12
3	Form letters on a slate ... ..	...	12	25	24	10	25	20	116
4	Form letters in copy-books ... ..	...	10	3	...	2	...	...	15
5	Write easy words in copy-books	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	13
6	Write fairly	15	14	8	...	...	...	...	37
7	Write well, dictation, transcription, &c.	20	1	...	...	...	...	...	21
CLOCK LESSON—									
1	Know neither hours nor minutes ... ..	...	...	7	14	...	...	...	21
2	Know some of the hours ... ..	...	12	...	19	...	4	...	35
3	Know all the hours ... ..	...	6	17	6	...	...	...	29
4	Know the hours and quarters ... ..	...	17	4	8	1	...	...	32
5	Know the above and 5 minutes	9	19	6	...	...	...	...	34
6	Can tell time to a minute	15	7	...	1	...	...	...	23
COUNTING AND TABLES—									
1	Cannot count at all ... ..	...	...	9	20	3	30	...	62
2	Count to 10 ... ..	...	...	16	6	20	20	...	62
3	Count to 50, and repeat to 3 × 12 ... ..	...	2	13	14	4	18	20	71
4	Count to 100, to 6 × 12 and questions	7	24	21	2	...	4	...	58
5	Count to 1,000, to 12 × 12 and all questions	28	12	2	...	...	...	...	42
6	The above, and money tables	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	12

TABLE XII. (continued)—Showing the progress of Children in the School during the year 1894.

						CLASSES.							Total.	
						1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
ARITHMETIC—														
1	Recognise neither objects nor number ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	22	12	40	94	
2	Recognise objects and numbers to 5 ...	...	...	...	...	...	4	14	3	29	37	87	
3	Recognise objects and numbers to 20 ...	...	...	...	...	13	12	5	4	4	...	38	
4	Can work addition sums ...	...	...	...	...	...	14	18	2	1	...	35	
5	Work easy sums in simple rules ...	...	...	...	...	27	15	4	...	...	...	46	
6	Simple and compound money sums ...	...	...	...	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	9	
7	Beyond the above ...	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	7	
KINDERGARTEN DRAWING—														
1	No knowledge of drawing at all...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	26	20	10	...	57
2	Can make straight lines ...	...	...	...	...	...	6	7	4	2	5	...	24
3	Can form outlines...	...	...	...	...	10	22	14	9	6	20	...	80
4	Can draw objects ...	...	...	...	...	31	14	16	2	2	10	...	75
COLOUR LESSON—														
1	Recognise no colour ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	18	12	20	58	
2	Know the colour "red" ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	6	4	24	39
3	Know one or two simple colours ...	...	...	...	...	...	4	21	22	4	20	20	91
4	All simple and compound shades ...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	5	...	9	6	44
5	Know and match all shades ...	...	...	...	...	10	20	6	2	2	...	...	40
6	Simple, compound, and match them all ...	...	...	...	...	31	7	...	...	...	...	...	38
SHOP LESSON—														
1	Know no coins or weights ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	12
2	Know a few coins ...	...	...	...	...	...	14	24	10	...	4	...	52
3	Know a few coins and weights ...	...	...	...	...	...	9	2	2	...	...	...	13
4	Know all coins and some weights ...	...	...	...	...	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	24
5	Know all coins and weights ...	...	...	...	...	18	6	...	...	...	...	...	24
6	Coins, weights, and calculate fairly ...	...	...	...	...	11	3	...	...	...	...	...	14

PART V.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AMBULANCE COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 1894.

4th February, 1895.

*To the Managers of the
Metropolitan Asylum District.*

GENERALLY.

LESSENERED PREVALENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

In submitting our Report for the year 1894, we have the satisfaction of recording the fact that, with the exception of enteric fever, the diseases for which the Managers are called upon to provide hospital accommodation were much less prevalent during the past year than during 1893.

Had it not been for this marked diminution in the number of cases, combined with the diversion of many enteric patients to the General Hospitals, and the use of the Gore Farm Smallpox Hospital for convalescent scarlet fever patients, the Managers must have again experienced the mortification of finding their usefulness curtailed by want of beds. As it was, notwithstanding the best efforts of the Ambulance Department at the Chief Offices exerted from day to day during a great part of the year in finding beds for applicants, much delay has occurred in the removal of enteric and diphtheria patients.

In view of these facts, we anxiously await the opening, as an instalment of much-needed accommodation, of the Brook Hospital, now in course of erection, and we cannot but express our hope that no delay will interfere with the completion of the Park and Fountain Hospitals, and the acquisition of a site suitable for further convalescent accommodation south of the Thames.

INCREASE OF AMBULANCE WORK.

Owing to the fact that, in recent years as compared with the years prior to 1887, a far larger proportion of the persons attacked with infectious

disease have sought admission to the Managers' hospitals, the total number of removals to these hospitals effected by the ambulances during 1894, namely 17,759, was greater than in any former year, except 1893. For the past three years (1892-93-94), the number of such removals has averaged 18,356 per year, as compared with an average of 7,245 in the years 1889-90-91.

EXTENSION OF AMBULANCE SERVICE.

The enormous increase in the work of the Ambulance Service which the foregoing figures indicate, and the consequent strain upon its resources, have made it evident that additional Ambulance Stations must be provided to meet the demands of the future.

We therefore, after mature consideration, obtained the Managers' approval of proposals for the establishment of Stations adjoining the North-Western Hospital at Hampstead and the Brook Hospital at Woolwich. On the latter site the buildings are now in course of erection. Compulsory powers have been obtained, and the consequent negotiations are in progress for the acquisition of land which will form a site for a Station at Hampstead.

We have also arranged that plots of land adjoining the North-Eastern Hospital and the proposed Park and Fountain Hospitals shall be reserved as sites for Ambulance Stations.

REMOVALS FROM PLACES OUTSIDE METROPOLITAN AREA.

In three directions during 1894 the operations of the Ambulance Service have been extended beyond the Metropolitan (Poor Law) District, namely, to Tottenham, Penge, and West Ham.

TOTTENHAM.

As mentioned in the Statistical Committee's Report for 1893 (p. 12), one of the conditions upon which the Local Government Board sanctioned the permanent use of the North-Eastern Hospital was that the Managers should reserve 100 beds for the use of cases of fever arising within the district of the Tottenham Local Board; but, as the Managers and the Local Board failed to agree as to the terms upon which such patients should be received, the matter was submitted to the Local Government Board for determination; and their decision, dated the 4th May, 1894, was to the effect that the patients to be received into the North-Eastern Hospital, or some other of the Managers' hospitals, are not to exceed at any one time the number following, that is to say: 50 patients until the 31st December, 1896; 75 patients from that date until the 31st December, 1899; and 100 patients thereafter until such time as the arrangement shall by the Local Government Board's order or otherwise be lawfully determined. No provision was made for the conveyance of

the Tottenham patients to the Managers' hospitals, and the Managers, being of opinion that they were in a far more advantageous position than the Local Board to carry out that duty efficiently, have agreed to undertake the removal of the patients from their homes to the hospitals at a charge of 5s. for each removal.

PENGE.

In the beginning of the year the Board of Works for the Lewisham District asked the Managers to enter into a contract with them for the admission to the Managers' hospitals of non-pauper cases of infectious disease arising in the Hamlet of Penge. In support of their application the District Board pointed out that, whilst the Parish of Lewisham, of which the Hamlet of Penge formed part, was included in the Lewisham Union, and was therefore within the Metropolitan Asylum District, the Hamlet of Penge—although within the Metropolis and the County of London—was excluded from the Lewisham Union and the area under the control of the Managers, "and does not therefore participate in the advantages and privileges extended to the other portions of the Metropolis in that respect." Having regard to the exceptional circumstances in which the authorities of the Hamlet were placed, the Managers, with the sanction of the Local Government Board, have assented to the removal of patients from Penge into the Managers' hospitals by the Managers' Ambulances.

WEST HAM.

In the early part of the year a serious outbreak of smallpox occurred in West Ham, adjoining the eastern boundary of the Metropolis. As the West Ham Corporation did not possess suitable or sufficient hospital accommodation, and the Managers apprehended the spread of the disease into the Metropolis, they, in the interests of London, agreed to remove cases of smallpox arising in the West Ham District to the Hospital Ships at Long Reach.

LAND SERVICE.

REMOVALS TO THE MANAGERS' HOSPITALS.

On reference to Appendix A it will be seen that the total number of Fever patients removed to the Managers' hospitals during the year was 16,573, as compared with 18,496 in 1893, 16,118 in 1892, and 7,725 in 1891. The removals of smallpox patients numbered 1,186, as compared with 2,389 in 1893, 306 in 1892, and 64 in 1891.

The average daily removals of fever patients in the first six months of

the year were 44, and the last six months 46, as compared with 43 and 55 respectively in 1893.

The aggregate removals during the year, including the transfer of patients from one hospital to another, numbered 29,688. Of this number 9,780 were effected by the Eastern Station, 9,265 by the Western Station, and 10,643 by the South-Eastern Station (including the removals effected by the Fountain Ambulance Shelter).

Appendix B exhibits the number of journeys made and miles ran by the horses and vehicles during the year.

The following were the greatest numbers of patients removed to hospital in a day by the several stations:—Eastern Station, on 7th May, 47 patients; Western Station, on 25th July, 46 patients; South-Eastern Station, on 7th June, 91 patients; and Fountain Shelter on the 7th May, 20 patients.

The heaviest week's work was, for the Eastern Station, that ended on the 19th May, when 170 removals (including transfers, &c.) were effected and 1,657 miles were travelled; for the Western Station, that ended on the 28th July, when 287 removals were effected, and 2,860 miles were travelled; for the South-Eastern Station, that ended on the 13th October, when 245 removals were effected, and 1,891 miles were travelled; and for the Fountain Shelter, that ended on the 12th May, when 46 removals were effected, and 367 miles were travelled.

SMALLPOX PATIENTS.

Smallpox patients were admitted to the Managers' hospitals from every district in the Metropolis, and the total number (1,238), although not so great as in the preceding year, was larger than in any other year since 1885. The monthly admissions were as follow, including cases which, after observation, proved not to be smallpox, and cases which were conveyed to the Ships by the ambulances of certain extra-Metropolitan Authorities:—

January	...	...	56	July	...	...	215
February	...	...	59	August	...	...	146
March	...	...	52	September	...	...	71
April	...	...	157	October	...	...	37
May	...	...	274	November	...	...	28
June	...	...	128	December	...	...	15

Of the above there came from West Ham 43 in April, 77 in May, 16 in June, 12 in July, and 8 during the remaining months of the year, making a total of 156.

The maximum prevalence of smallpox has been commonly attained in May or June, and afterwards there has been usually a steady decline until

November or December; but in the past year, near the end of July, an unexpected rise in the number of admissions occurred owing to a sudden outbreak of the disease in the Parish of St. Marylebone.

OUTBREAK IN ST. MARYLEBONE.

During the week ended the 21st July only 10 smallpox patients were admitted, three of them being from West Ham. On the 23rd July four cases were admitted from St. Marylebone, and on the 24th the Medical Officer of Health of that Parish reported a serious local outbreak, 14 cases being admitted on that day, while on the following days the admissions were 37, 31, 16, 12, 11, 5, 1, and 1 respectively. In regard to this outbreak the Chairman of the Board made a statement at the Board Meeting, held on the 4th August, from which the following is extracted:—

“ Happily, the outbreak has been confined to a comparatively limited area; the isolated cases which have occurred simultaneously in other parts of London being little, if anything, above the average of such cases during the past few weeks.

“ An outbreak so sudden, and occurring at a period of the year when a diminution rather than an increase of this disease was expected, taxed the resources of the Ambulance Service somewhat severely.

“ But, happily, with the co-operation of the Medical Superintendent of the Western Hospital, sufficient nurses from that hospital were put on ambulance duty to enable the Western Ambulance Station alone to remove 21 cases from Marylebone to the South Wharf in one day, the remainder being removed by the Eastern and South-Eastern ambulances.

“ We have thus succeeded in removing from their homes to the Smallpox Hospitals every case which the local medical authorities have requested us to remove; but the magnitude of the work is scarcely realised until it is stated that each removal of a patient from Marylebone to the South Wharf involves a journey on the part of the ambulance of nearly 20 miles, and the operation of thoroughly cleansing and disinfecting the vehicle on its return to the station before starting for another case.

“ If it be admitted, as I believe it is, on all hands, that prompt removal and isolation of the earliest cases is of the utmost importance in an outbreak of smallpox, this recent outbreak shows most conclusively how essential it is that the Managers' preparations both on the Hospital Ships and in the Ambulance Service should always be somewhat in advance of the actual requirements of the moment.

“ This applies, of course, to all their arrangements, but especially so to the strength of the Nursing Staff, for, had nurses not been available at the hospital for more cases than those actually under treatment, or had there been no nurses available for ambulance duty beyond those who had been

“ required for smallpox removals during the few weeks immediately preceding
 “ this outbreak, the Managers would have experienced the greatest difficulty in
 “ dealing with more than a proportion of the applications received, and the
 “ consequence, not only to Marylebone, but to the whole of London, of having
 “ to leave patients in their own homes, might have been disastrous. As it was,
 “ the wisdom of the recent instructions of the Managers that the Nursing
 “ Staff at the several Hospitals should not be reduced beyond a defined limit
 “ was amply vindicated.”

SUPPLY OF AMBULANCE NURSES.

As the Committee charged with the responsibility of organising all arrangements for the transport of patients, we desire to express our unqualified concurrence with the observations of the Chairman of the Board as to the wisdom of maintaining the Nursing Staff at the several Hospitals in excess of the actual requirements of the moment.

The provision of surplus Nurses seems to us of the first importance if the Managers are to deal successfully with any sudden outbreak of smallpox. If a sufficient number of Nurses are not at hand to carry out the rapid removal of patients, it is manifestly impossible to reap the full benefit of the large expenditure involved in the maintenance of the Ambulance Service. We therefore think it essential that each hospital which adjoins an Ambulance Station, shall in future maintain such a number of Nurses as will meet without delay any call that may be made for the removal of smallpox patients.

TOTAL REMOVALS.

The total number of patients certified to be suffering from smallpox removed from their homes to the Wharves during the year was 1,263, but only 1,108 of that number were diagnosed as cases of that disease by the Medical Officers who inspected the patients at the Wharves.

NON-SMALLPOX CASES.

All of the 155 patients who were, in the opinion of those Officers, not suffering from smallpox, were returned to their homes, with the exception of three who died at South Wharf and of two who were admitted into the South-Eastern Fever Hospital.

SMALLPOX IN FEVER HOSPITALS.

In the course of the year, 8 patients under treatment in the Fever Hospitals were found to be suffering from smallpox, and were transferred to the Smallpox Hospitals.

FEVER PATIENTS.

At the commencement of the year there were 3,270 patients in the Managers' Fever Hospitals, distributed as follows :—

Hospital.	Scarlet.	Diphtheria.	Typhus.	Enteric.	Other Diseases.	Total.
Eastern Hospital ...	218	39	—	34	17	308
North-Eastern Hospital	419	1	—	2	3	425
North-Western Hospital	240	67	—	15	5	327
Western Hospital ...	256	34	—	12	5	307
South-Western Hospital	253	50	—	23	1	327
Fountain Hospital ...	349	—	—	—	—	349
South-Eastern Hospital	335	22	—	13	2	372
Northern Hospital ...	750	—	—	—	—	750
Gore Farm Hospital ...	105	—	—	—	—	105
Totals	2,925	213	—	99	33	3,270

This was a less number by 278 than at the beginning of the preceding year. The number under treatment fell to the minimum (2,455) for the year by the 7th April. After this date, with the exception of slight falls at the end of April and June, the number continued to rise until the maximum (2,950) was attained on the 31st October, and at about that figure it remained until the middle of November, when it began to steadily decline. The Gore Farm Convalescent Hospital which was in use for the reception of scarlet fever patients throughout the year was emptied by the 29th December.

ENTERIC FEVER PATIENTS.

216 enteric fever patients were, during the year, removed to general hospitals under the arrangements made with the authorities of those hospitals in 1892. Consequently the Managers were able to devote to the use of scarlet fever patients a considerable number of beds which had previously been set apart for the reception of enteric cases.

On the 17th of December last, however, it was found necessary, owing to the enteric fever accommodation at the general hospitals having become exhausted, to withdraw two wards from the scarlet fever accommodation at the South-Eastern Hospital, and to prepare them for the reception of enteric patients. Instructions to that effect being given on the 17th December, 50 convalescent scarlet fever patients were transferred to the Northern Hospital, and the two wards were disinfected, cleaned, and made ready for enteric patients by the 21st of that month.

DIPHTHERIA PATIENTS.

The total number of patients removed to the Managers' Hospitals certified at the time of removal to be suffering from diphtheria or from "diphtheritic membranous croup" was 4,144, as against 3,194 in 1893, 2,349 in 1892, 1,481 in 1891, 1,049 in 1890, and 770 in 1889. Of that number 43 per cent. were removed during the first half and 57 per cent. during the second half of the year.

The attention of the Managers is especially directed to the fact that, with regard to this disease, a most unsatisfactory deficiency of beds has existed during a considerable portion of the year and that for many weeks the Ambulance Department were very frequently compelled to defer the removal of some diphtheria cases.

PATIENTS CONVEYED TO OTHER PLACES THAN THE MANAGERS' HOSPITALS.

Under the powers conferred by Section 79 (3) of the "Public Health (London) Act, 1891," 269 persons suffering from dangerous infectious disorders were conveyed in the Managers' ambulances during the year 1894. Of these 30 were stated to have measles, 53 scarlet fever, 85 enteric fever, 37 diphtheria, 57 erysipelas, 3 smallpox, 3 puerperal fever, and 1 chickenpox.

The total sum received by the Managers under this Section of the Act during 1894 was £82 19s., of which £15 12s. 6d. was in respect of the services of Nurses. In five cases payment was remitted on account of the want of means of the patients.

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

At the Eastern Station it has been found necessary to increase the accommodation for Smallpox Ambulance Nurses and for vehicles, and plans are now under the consideration of the Local Government Board which provide for the erection of a building to contain sitting rooms and separate bedrooms for 10 Nurses, and of a coach-house capable of containing 10 ambulance carriages.

STAFF.

Discipline has been well maintained at the several stations. On the whole the Staff employed have suffered little from illness, the number off duty in the course of the year on that account being, at the Eastern Station,

14; at the Western Station, 2; and at the South-Eastern Station, 5. At the Eastern Station 11 of the 14 suffered from mild attacks of influenza, and one male attendant there and one at the Western Station, both of whom had been unsuccessfully revaccinated when appointed, contracted smallpox.

RIVER SERVICE.

STEAMERS.

The three Ambulance Steamers—"Red Cross," "Maltese Cross," and "Albert Victor,"—and the steam pinnace "Swallow" have been maintained in working order. The "Swallow" only has undergone the Board of Trade survey, that Board having subsequently declined to order their Inspectors to survey any of the Managers' vessels—after having permitted them to do so for some nine years—on the ground that such vessels are not passenger steamers requiring survey and certification under the Merchant Shipping Acts. We feel that the view taken by the Board of Trade cannot be successfully contested, and we are therefore considering what other arrangements should be made for securing periodical surveys of the steamers.

The "Swallow" was originally built for the Royal Navy in 1878, and when last surveyed it was found that the upper ends of her timbers were all more or less rotten, and the outside planking very defective. Therefore only such repairs were executed as would enable her to be worked for another twelve months, and we are considering the question of disposing of her and obtaining another vessel in her place.

NEW STEAMBOAT.

On the 21st April the new Ambulance Steamboat, to which reference was made in our Report for 1893, was christened the "Geneva Cross" by Miss Beatrice Scovell, and was safely launched; and on the 30th July it was delivered into the Managers' possession.

The principal dimensions of the vessel are as follow:—Length over all, 143 ft.; breadth, 22 ft.; draught of water, 5 ft.; displacement, 263 tons. The vessel is divided into five watertight compartments by four transverse bulkheads, and is constructed wholly of steel and to Board of Trade requirements. The whole of the hospital accommodation is at the after end of the ship, and provision is made for the carriage of 52 patients in a recumbent position. The Upper Hospital, which is fitted for 16 patients, is divided into two compartments, one for males and the other for females, and the Lower Hospital for 36 patients is similarly divided. There are also apartments for nurses with the necessary lavatory accommodation in each compartment of the Upper and Lower Hospitals, while the most complete provision has been

made throughout the vessel for heating, ventilation, drainage, &c. In the forepart of the vessel is an isolated cabin for the conveyance of visitors—friends of patients and others—and in times of extreme pressure this apartment might also be utilised for recumbent patients. The accommodation for the Captain and Medical Officer is on the upper deck, and ample accommodation is also provided in the fore part of the vessel for the crew. Over the machinery space is a bridge deck, capable of accommodating about a hundred persons. The vessel is supplied with the steam steering gear, also patent hand steering gear, in the event of the steam steering gear being disabled, and a complete electric light installation. The propelling machinery consists of a pair of compound diagonal surface-condensing engines, having cylinders 23 in. and 46 in. respectively, with 42 in. stroke, steam being supplied by two cylindrical multitubular boilers, constructed of steel, 9 ft. 6 in. in diameter and 10 ft. long.

The addition of this vessel rendered it necessary to alter the arrangements for mooring the Managers' vessels at South Wharf. For this purpose mooring dolphins have been erected which take the place of the hulk "Benmore."

The distance run collectively by the steamers was 21,785½ miles, and they conveyed 7,614 patients and other passengers, and 98 tons 5 cwt. of stores, &c., to and from the Hospital Ships at Long Reach (see Appendix C).

The Managers' steamers caused no damage to any vessel or craft during the year; but, as in former years, several barges and other craft have come into collision with the steamers while lying at their moorings. The damage sustained has been in every instance made thoroughly good, and the total amount recovered in respect thereof during the year was £89 7s. 8d., making a total of £1,723 1s. 6d. recovered since 1885, in which year the present system of insurance against damage of all kinds, without the usual restrictive clauses, was first adopted.

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.

The fence at the West Wharf has been repaired at a cost of £53.

Plans have been approved by the Local Government Board for the erection of new quarters for the medical and nursing staff at South Wharf, and tenders for erecting the buildings will shortly be obtained.

We have also under consideration the question of turning to the best advantage the property adjoining the North Wharf, the freehold of which was recently acquired by the Managers.

STAFF.

Two crews have been found sufficient to meet all requirements during the year. The cost of the Staff is considerably greater than it would be if it were not necessary to keep a boat alongside the South Wharf all night for the reception and accommodation of patients who arrive too late in the evening for transport to Long Reach. As mentioned in our Report for 1893, we think it would be more economical to construct for this purpose a small ward on shore, and we have had plans for such a ward prepared, but, although approved by the Managers, they have not yet received the sanction of the Local Government Board.

COST OF AMBULANCE SERVICES.

The total payments made during the year ended on the 31st December last were as under:—

	£	s.	d.
For the Eastern Station	5,120	9	10
„ South-Eastern Station	5,071	16	0
„ Western Station	4,630	8	0
	<u>£14,822</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>10</u>
Fountain (temporary) Station—			
On account of erection of Station	£1,495	0	5
River Service	£7,657	12	0
To which must be added—			
(1) Payments for overhauling machinery of and repairs of the Steamers	935	15	6
(2) Repairs to Brow at North Wharf	91	6	8
(3) Purchase of land and premises adjoining North Wharf	1,303	9	6
(4) New dolphins at South Wharf	655	15	6
(5) Re-metalling, &c., the roads at South Wharf	237	18	4
	<u>£10,881</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>6</u>
Expenditure out of Loan Account—			
Erection of Shelters at South Wharf	£279	13	1
On account of construction of new Ambulance Steamboat	£8,640	12	6

With regard to the Ambulance Nurses, who have, as in previous years, been drawn for fever purposes from the hospitals in proximity to the Ambulance Stations, it may be mentioned that, for purposes of account and comparison as between the different institutions of the Board, the cost of their services has been assumed to be fairly represented by a fixed charge of 2s. 6d. per journey, and in the aggregate these charges amount to no less a sum than £2,249 15s. for the past year.

The Nurses employed for smallpox purposes have, as a rule, been supplied from the Staff of the Hospital Ships.

(Signed) AUGUSTUS C. SCOVELL,

Chairman of the Committee.

APPENDIX A.—LAND AMBULANCE SERVICE.

Number of Patients removed by the Ambulances of the Board.

	From 1881 to 1890.	1891	1892	1893	1894	TOTALS.
FEVER:—						
From homes to Hospitals	35,123	7,725	16,118	18,496	16,573	94,035
Convalescents to Northern and other Hospitals	9,487	2,392	7,682	6,813	5,159	31,533
Recovered cases from Northern Hospital to Town Hospitals for discharge	8,254	2,206	4,572	5,670	4,090	24,792
Recovered cases discharged from Northern Hospital conveyed from Eastern and Western Hospitals to South-Eastern Hospital ... ..	...	...	100	60	221	381
Recovered cases from Gore Farm Hospital to Town Hospitals for discharge	309	137	2,205	1,536	1,375	5,562
Recovered cases from Gore Farm Hospital conveyed from the South- Eastern Hospital to the Western, South-Western, & Eastern Hospitals	..	..	183	126	112	421
Other transfers between Hospitals ...	..	..	..	..	7	7
From Hospitals to homes	*2,678	140	220	279	251	3,568
From general Hospitals to homes, owing to want of room in the Managers' Hospitals... ..	..	..	..	468	143	611
Enteric Fever cases from homes to general Hospitals ... ..	..	..	..	170	216	386
Total Fever Patients ...	55,851	12,600	31,080	33,618	28,147	161,296
SMALLPOX:—						
From homes to Hospitals and Wharves	14,006	64	306	2,389	1,186	17,951
From Hospitals to Wharves	4,890	63	200	331	8	5,492
Other transfers between Hospitals ...	..	..	5	1	1	7
From Hospitals and Wharves to homes	10,358	..	10	44	77	10,489
Total Smallpox Patients	29,254	127	521	2,765	1,272	33,939
Conveyance of Patients to other places than the Managers' Hospitals ...)	130	126	432	593	269	1,550
Grand Totals	85,235	12,853	32,033	36,976	29,688	196,785

* Includes some Smallpox cases.

N.B.—(1) The Eastern Ambulance Station first commenced work on the 14th July, 1881, at London Fields, and was removed to the present premises in Brooksby's Walk in June, 1885; the South-Eastern Station commenced work on the 1st October, 1883; and the Western Station on the 9th July, 1884.

(2) The use of the Managers' Ambulances for the general conveyance of the infectious sick was not authorised until the 30th November, 1889.

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

Return of Work for the Twelve Months ended 31st December, 1894.

PARTICULARS OF WORK.	Number of Journeys.	MILES RUN.					By Vehicles.
		By Horses.					
		1	2	3	4		
REMOVALS FROM HOME—							
To the Board's Hospitals—							
Fever Patients	15,454	139,592	1,935	...	...	141,527	
Smallpox Patients... ..	1	12	...	...	...	12	
To the Board's Wharves—							
Smallpox Patients... ..	1,074	15,651	137	...	...	15,788	
To General Hospitals—							
Enteric Patients	212	1,991	...	...	...	1,991	
OTHER REMOVALS—							
From general Hospitals to Homes owing to want of room in the Board's Hospitals	135	957	...	...	...	957	
Non-Smallpox Patients returned home	89	1,180	...	...	...	1,180	
Other Patients returned home	83	1,276	...	...	...	1,276	
Patients sent for, but for various causes, not removed	479	3,288	63	...	...	3,351	
Patients friend taken from Hospital to Home	1	8	...	...	...	8	
TRANSFERS BETWEEN HOSPITALS—							
Fever Patients to and from Northern Hospital... ..	726	914	16,525	72	...	17,511	
Fever Patients to and from Gore Farm Hospital	421	...	7,771	...	228	7,999	
Other Transfers between Hospitals	169	2,361	281	...	...	2,642	
From Darenth Asylum to South-Eastern Hospital	1	...	30	...	...	30	
Smallpox Patients from Board's Hospitals to Wharves	6	98	18	...	...	116	
RECOVERED PATIENTS TAKEN HOME—							
From Fever Hospitals	238	1,870	60	...	...	1,930	
From Wharves:—Smallpox	59	928	...	...	...	928	
Service Requirements	386	3,773	42	...	...	3,815	
Conveyance of Ambulance Committee	2	...	30	...	...	30	
Conveyance of Hospital Stores ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	19,536	173,899	26,892	72	228	201,091	
Conveyance of Patients to other Places than Managers' Hospitals (Private Removals)	260	2,703	26	...	...	2,729	
Totals for 1894	19,796	176,602	26,918	72	228	203,820	
Totals for 1893	24,017	214,884	30,186	...	241	245,311	
Totals for 1892	17,607	147,606	27,497	...	3,535	178,638	
Totals for 1891	8,254	66,129	12,958	...	791	79,873	
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	98,042	813,935	137,972	719	11,000	963,614	

APPENDIX C.—RIVER SERVICE.

Number of Patients, Visitors, Staff, &c., conveyed to and from the Hospital Ships during the year 1894.

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	46	62	77	304	489
February	48	44	34	301	427
March	47	48	157	353	605
April	149	55	203	354	761
May	258	146	286	336	1,026
June	108	199	261	362	930
July	202	106	169	433	910
August	127	148	340	349	964
September	56	100	182	367	705
October	30	62	35	264	391
November	20	28	1	167	216
December	10	11	17	152	190
Totals for the year 1894	1,101	1,009	1,762	3,742	7,614
Totals for 1893	2,364	2,053	2,195	4,040	10,652
Totals for 1892	298	235	121	735	1,389
Totals for 1891	63	53	155	503	774
Totals for 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... ..	15,163	13,708	5,421	14,687	48,979

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"	4,544	...	4,467	30	631	52	236	9	212	5,929
"Maltese Cross"	4,661	30	4,586	30	712	55	281	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	215	7,084 $\frac{1}{2}$
"Albert Victor"	4,096	15	4,036	...	592	12	224	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	182	5,620 $\frac{1}{2}$
"Geneva Cross"	1,302	...	1,296	...	181	47	134	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	54	1,777 $\frac{1}{2}$
"Swallow"	2,321	25	1,870	55	194	14	28	6	217	1,374
Totals	16,925	10	16,256	55	2,313	...	905	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	880	21,785 $\frac{1}{2}$

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

Number, 3,809. Weight, 98 tons 5 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.

† No figures were given in the Committee's Report for 1884 and 1885.

APPENDIX D.—AMBULANCE SERVICE.

Removal of Persons suffering from Infectious Diseases.

1. Apply on Week Days between 9 a.m. and 8 p.m.,
- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| } To the Chief Offices : | } Postal Address : Norfolk House, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C. |
| | |
| } Telephone Number, 2587 and 35354. | |

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 9 a.m., and on Sundays, Christmas Day, and Good Friday, | } To the Ambulance Stations : | } Eastern Ambulance Station, Brooksby's Walk, Homerton, N.E. |
| | | |
| } Fountain Ambulance Station, Grove Road, Tooting, S.W. | | |
| | } South-Eastern Ambulance Station, New Cross Road (near Old Kent Road Railway Station, S.E.) | |

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 of the nature of the disease 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 Disease may be conveyed by Ambulance to places other than the Board's Hospitals.

N.B.—Dangerous Infectious Diseases include the following: Smallpox, Cholera, Diphtheria, Membranous Croup, Erysipelas, Scarletina or Scarlet Fever, Typhus, Typhoid, Enteric, Relapsing, Continued and Puerperal Fevers. The Ambulance Committee have also authorised the use of their Ambulances for Measles and Chickenpox.

- (b) Every application for an Ambulance must contain:—
- (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. (Arrangements for the reception of the patient must be made before application for the Ambulance.)
- (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.

Dated 22nd November, 1894.

N.B.—PENALTY—By Section 70 of the "Public Health (London) Act, 1891," it is enacted that—"It shall not be lawful for any owner or driver of a public conveyance knowingly to convey, or for any other person knowingly to place in any public conveyance, a person suffering from any dangerous infectious disease, or for a person suffering from any such disease to enter any public conveyance, and if he does so he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £10"

PART VI.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1894 OF THE COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT OF THE TRAINING SHIP "EXMOUTH."

January, 1895.

*To the Managers of the
Metropolitan Asylum District.*

The "Exmouth" Committee beg to submit the 19th Annual Report (for 1894) of the Captain-Superintendent; and, in accordance with the custom which has obtained for several years, take this opportunity of briefly reviewing the more important matters with which they have had to deal in the course of the last twelve months.

On reference to the statistics, it will be seen that during the year 307 boys were admitted, and that 303 were discharged.

Of those discharged, 133 entered the Royal Navy, as against 102 in the year 1893; 87 entered the Mercantile Marine, as against 90; 26 entered the Army as musicians, as against 28; 1 was discharged to a situation; while 54 were returned to their respective Parishes and Unions; leaving 585 under training on the 31st December last. There were two deaths. The number of entries into the Royal Navy exceeded that of any of the previous ten years.

The net expenditure incurred during the twelve months ended at Michaelmas last, excluding "works of a special character," was £21,347 18s. 10d., as against £19,881 11s. 11d. for the previous twelve months. Nearly the whole of the increase was occasioned by a larger expenditure on the "Maintenance Account," due to the augmented number of boys under training. 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, 1894, respectively, was at the rate of 11d. and 11½d. per head per day, as against 10d. and 11¼d. for the corresponding periods of 1893.

The total daily 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. :—

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	Half-year ended Lady-day, 1894.	Half-year ended Michaelmas, 1894.
	s. d.	s. d.
Provisions, Necessaries, and Clothing	0 11	0 11 $\frac{8}{32}$
Warming, Cleansing, Lighting, and Water	0 1 $\frac{9}{32}$	0 1 $\frac{23}{32}$
Officers' Salaries, Rations, and Uniforms	0 6 $\frac{15}{32}$	0 6 $\frac{17}{32}$
Furniture and Repairs, Rates and Taxes, and Sundries	0 3 $\frac{21}{32}$	0 3 $\frac{17}{32}$
Total Daily Cost per Boy	1 10 $\frac{23}{32}$	1 11 $\frac{1}{32}$

In addition to the above, a sum of £1,166 15s. 8d. was expended in providing outfits for boys going to sea, including their travelling expenses, the daily cost being about 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per boy, as against 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. in the year 1893.

It is satisfactory to be able to record that the number of admissions has been well maintained, notwithstanding the largely increased number of discharges.

Outside testimony, from competent judges, as to the good management of the Ship is contained in the following statements :—

(i.) CAPTAIN BOSANQUET, R.N., THE INSPECTING CAPTAIN OF NAVAL TRAINING SHIPS.

“8th June, 1894.

“I visited the ‘Exmouth’ with much pleasure, and found this Training Ship for Boys in most excellent order. The Ship is very clean below and on deck, the boys very clean, well kept, and well dressed. The drills and instructions are exceedingly well taught, and the comfort and well-being of the boys is sedulously attended to. A model Training Ship!”

(ii.) SIR UGHTRED KAY SHUTTLEWORTH, THE PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY TO THE ADMIRALTY, WHO ACCOMPANIED CAPTAIN BOSANQUET.

“It has been a privilege and pleasure to accompany Captain Bosanquet on this visit, and to see what has been so deservedly commended by him. Captain Bouchier’s arrangements are admirable!”

(iii.) CAPTAIN SOMERSET, R.N., THE COMMANDER OF H.M.S. “IMPREGNABLE.”

“1st November, 1894.

“Having heard from Captain D. H. Bosanquet, Inspecting Captain of the Royal Naval Training Ships, of the high state of efficiency of the

‘Exmouth,’ I have to-day had the pleasure of visiting the Ship, and can fully endorse his statement. The Ship is in excellent order, very clean, and well kept; the boys very clean, well dressed, and drill with great precision. The drills and instructions are exceedingly well taught. The boys appear to be very comfortable.

“As Captain Bosanquet says, ‘She is a model Training Ship!’”

(iv.) CAPTAIN FANSHAWE, R.N., ASSISTANT TO THE ADMIRAL-SUPERINTENDENT OF NAVAL RESERVES.

“10th December, 1894.

“This Training Ship—her Hospital, Swimming Bath, Electric Light Station, and Recreation Ground on shore, &c.—is very complete and well found. Her condition in all respects I consider most creditable. There appears to be a very good and cheerful spirit amongst the boys, and good discipline. The punishments are few, and well regulated. I submit that another 7-pr. field gun may be supplied without delay. There is only one field gun, which is insufficient for so many boys. This drill is very popular amongst the boys, and first-rate exercise for them, especially in the winter time.”

(v.) DR. DOWNES, MEDICAL INSPECTOR OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.

“11th December, 1894.

“I have to-day inspected the Training Ship ‘Exmouth.’

“I found the Ship in clean and wholesome order throughout; the food in store appeared to be of fair quality; and I saw a good dinner, well cooked, served hot, and enjoyed by the lads.

“The clothing was good and serviceable for the exceptionally hard wear it receives.

“On a parade inspection, skin, eyes, heads, hands, and feet seemed to me generally sound and healthy, and I was especially struck by the hearty appearance and the smartness of the boys.

“At the Infirmary on shore I was glad to observe that some much-needed sanitary improvements had been carried out, and to note that some provision for isolation has been made. I understand that further re-construction of the drainage is under consideration, and I would suggest that the outdoor latrine should be removed to a position more convenient for supervision.”

The Annual Inspection was held on Saturday, the 30th June, and passed off in the usual very satisfactory manner. The prizes were distributed by the Hon. Maude Stanley, one of the highly esteemed lady members of the Board.

The Committee gratefully acknowledge the kindness of the following gentlemen in presenting prizes (consisting of five silver watches and a silver medal) for six of the boys :—

Mr. James Brown.

Sir E. H. Galsworthy, J.P., D.L.

Mr. W. G. Guerrier.

Mr. R. Strong, J.P.

„ Taylor.

„ W. H. Walkley.

Later in the year, Mr. Halsey (one of Captain Bouchier's friends) again sent six silver watches for distribution in commemoration of his daughter's birthday. This was the ninth gift of a similar nature which Mr. Halsey has made, and the Committee thank him most heartily for his kindness.

At the commencement of the year the old Brigantine was placed in dock to undergo repair; but after the vessel had been opened out and examined, it was discovered that defects of a serious nature existed. An expert was therefore called in, who unhesitatingly condemned the vessel.

Upon this being reported to the Managers, the Committee were empowered to obtain offers for the sale of another vessel to replace the "Steadfast." This was done, and resulted in the purchase, in April, of the "Adeona" (now re-named the "Steadfast"), at the price of £1,200.

The purchase has proved a most satisfactory one. (Other allusions to this vessel will be found on p. 223 of the Captain-Superintendent's Report.)

Included in the inventory of the "Adeona" was a mahogany steam launch, or cutter, 22 feet long; but as this was not required in connection with the "Exmouth," it has been transferred to the Hospital Ships Committee.

The lavatory and w.c. accommodation at the Infirmary which, for a long time had been somewhat inadequate, has been increased, at a cost of about £120. It will be noticed that Dr. Downes has commented satisfactorily upon this. (See p. 214.)

Other expenditure of a special character has been necessitated by the purchase of a new cooking apparatus on board, at a cost of £160, and the provision of new heating apparatus for the drying closets, at a cost of £97.

The outbreak of influenza amongst the boys in the spring taxed the resources available at the Infirmary very considerably, but, thanks to the exertions of the Nurse, Mrs. Catton, and to the prompt action on the part of the Officers in quickly removing the cases from the Ship, it lasted but a short time.

Shortly before the completion of Mr. Keen's twelve months' engagement as Dental Surgeon, the Committee had before them a report as to the amount of work that gentleman had accomplished, and also expressions of

opinion from the Captain-Superintendent as to the effect and value of such work.

Information was furnished clearly indicating that a boy's chances of entry into Royal Navy or Army were increased if his teeth had been regulated or otherwise attended to. The Captain-Superintendent in his report on the matter stated as follow:—

“I have no hesitation in saying that there has been a very marked diminution of toothache amongst the boys during the last year. Several boys have been enabled to enter the Royal Navy and the Army, who would most certainly have been rejected had their teeth not been attended to by the Dentist. In conclusion, I beg to state that a decided improvement in the boys' appearance and freedom from toothache has resulted from the services of the Dentist Surgeon.”

In view of these facts and opinions, the Committee unanimously recommended the Managers to authorise them to retain the services of the Dental Surgeon for another year, at a salary of £100. This recommendation was adopted, and Mr. Keen has therefore continued to act in that capacity.

The vacancy for a Chief Officer, caused by the resignation of Mr. P. Miller, was filled by the promotion of the then Chief Seaman Instructor, Mr. W. Wellman.

Mr. Miller and his wife were temporarily appointed to look after the Shipping Home at Limehouse, after the dismissal of the Shipping Officer and the Housekeeper.

For a long time the question of the advisability of maintaining a separate house as a Shipping Home was before the Committee; but no better way of carrying on this branch of the work having been manifested, it was decided to continue to maintain the Home as heretofore, and subsequently the appointments of Mr. and Mrs. Miller as Shipping Officer and Housekeeper respectively were extended without limitation of time.

The system of allowing the Shipping Officer a grant of £1 for each boy shipped by him has been abolished, and his salary augmented from £50 to £100 per annum.

In consequence of continued ill-health, Mr. William Hartwell was obliged to resign his position as Master Tailor, after 15 years' service. He has been awarded a superannuation allowance of £24 10s. per annum.

The following Managers were appointed Members of the Committee for the first time in March last:—

The Rev. A. Chandler.
Mr. Dowton.

Brig.-Surg. Lieut.-Col. Myers.
Mr. Willmott.

The vacancies which these gentlemen filled were occasioned by the retirement, during the previous few months, of Mr. Bolton, Dr. Dalton, the Rev. R. H. Hadden, and Mr. Scheib.

In conclusion, the Committee would again record their sincere appreciation of the praiseworthy manner in which the Captain-Superintendent and the Officers continue to carry out their various duties.

(Signed) JAMES BROWN,
Chairman.

P.S.—According to the Mercantile Navy List, published by the Registrar-General of Seamen, the number of boys entered into the Royal Navy from the “Exmouth” during 1894 was 133, whilst the aggregate number of similar entries from all the other Training Ships in the United Kingdom was 103.



TRAINING SHIP "EXMOUTH."

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CAPTAIN-SUPERINTENDENT FOR
THE YEAR 1894.

1st January, 1894.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit my Nineteenth Annual Report. The following table shows the number of admissions and discharges during 1894 as well as during the previous 18 years. A considerable increase in the number of entries into the Royal Navy will be noticed; this is a very satisfactory achievement.

I regret to have to record two deaths during the year.

BOYS ADMITTED AND DISCHARGED.																				
	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	Total.
Boys admitted ...	194	494	188	210	289	226	340	358	326	267	374	241	301	329	290	223	322	290	307	5,578
Boys discharged to Royal Navy ...	1	6	1	8	72	85	155	141	95	128	114	95	87	104	108	89	83	102	133	1,607
„ discharged to Mercantile Marine, of whom 40 were enrolled in the Royal Naval Reserve ...	53	19	126	115	105	107	109	96	106	91	107	93	141	171	134	75	69	90	87	1,895
„ discharged to Army as Musicians ...	9	11	9	31	17	27	46	74	61	43	55	36	18	56	48	42	66	28	26	703
„ discharged to situations, 3 of whom subsequently went to sea ...	1	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	10
„ 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	18	51	34	54	750
„ died ...	...	...	2	1	...	4	1	...	2	2	5	1	2	1	1	...	1	3	2	28
Boys discharged ...	85	59	187	185	258	266	338	344	318	303	330	269	293	376	327	225	270	257	303	4,993
Total number of boys discharged ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,993
Remaining under training 31st December, 1894 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	585
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,578

The number of boys discharged during the last 14 years averages 301 per year.

The following table shows the number of boys admitted from each of the Metropolitan Unions and Parishes and Country Unions during the year 1894, also during the whole time the Ship has been established, viz. :—

Year ending 31st December, 1894.	NAMES OF UNIONS AND PARISHES.	From 31st March, 1876, to 31st Dec., 1894.
11	City of London	102
24	Fulham	166
17	Greenwich	326
18	Hackney	150
7	Holborn	146
22	Lewisham	497
5	Mile End	140
18	Poplar	326
1	St. George's-in-the-East	86
22	St. George's Union	218
...	St. Giles, Bloomsbury	28
18	St. Giles, Camberwell... ..	289
2	St. John, Hampstead	25
...	St. Leonard, Shoreditch	130
1	St. Luke, Chelsea	125
7	St. Mary, Islington	177
8	St. Mary, Kensington	144
15	St. Mary, Lambeth	303
8	St. Marylebone	438
6	St. Mary, Paddington... ..	116
1	St. Matthew, Bethnal Green	125
7	St. Olave's	231
14	St. Pancras	290
18	St. Saviour's	285
1	Stepney	81
...	Strand	16
12	Wandsworth and Clapham	133
..	Westminster	36
3	Whitechapel	122
21	Woolwich	256
1	Bromley }	3
5	Bedford }	7
1	Strood }	6
7	Medway }	12
1	Kingston }	2
...	St Albans }	1
1	Martley }	3
3	Worcester }	5
6	Brentford }	7
2	Richmond }	3
	Country Unions	
	Chichester	1
	Croydon	2
	Dorking	1
	Ecclesall	1
	Epping	1
	Eton	1
	Horsham	3
	Tonbridge	1
	Wilton	1
	Total	5,578
	Total, 307	

Admissions from Country Unions commenced only in the latter part of 1894.

These boys were in the Establishment when the Metropolitan Asylum Board took it over from the Managers of the Forest Gate District School's.

Of the 3,502 boys discharged to sea service from the 31st March, 1876, to the 31st December, 1894—

1,607 entered the Royal Navy.

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

297 went into ships trading to North and South America.

103 went into ships in the West India Trade.

97 went into ships going to the East Indies, China, and Japan.

327 went into ships trading to the Australian Colonies.

112 went into ships trading to the Cape, Africa, and Mauritius.

Total 3,502

The positions the above 3,502 boys occupied on board the ships in which they first went to sea are as follows, viz. :—

1,607 entered the Royal Navy as boys.

380 shipped as ordinary seamen in the Mercantile Marine.

1,245 shipped as deck and cabin boys do.

108 shipped as apprentices do.

162 shipped as assistant cooks and stewards do.

Total 3,502

SHIPPING ESTABLISHMENT AT LIMEHOUSE.

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

YEAR	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	TOTAL
Number shipped ...	63	107	78	81	95	93	104	91	87	92	118	148	124	75	69	90	87	1,702

The Shipping Home is also a place of call for old boys to look up old chums, and get general news of merchant ships.

ARMY.

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

3 to the Dragoon Guards.	1 to the 19th Hussars.
1 „ 3rd Hussars.	9 „ 20th Hussars.
1 „ 4th Hussars.	2 „ 21st Hussars.
1 „ 11th Hussars.	2 „ 5th Lancers.
1 „ 13th Hussars.	19 „ Royal Artillery.

1 to the Royal Horse Artillery.	8 to the East Kent Regiment.
1 ,, Royal Engineers.	7 ,, Northumberland Fusiliers.
8 ,, Grenadier Guards.	3 ,, King's Liverpool Regiment.
4 ,, Coldstream Guards.	14 ,, Royal Warwickshire Regiment.
1 ,, Scots Guards.	16 ,, Royal Fusiliers, "City of London."
1 ,, Royal Marine Light Infantry.	3 ,, Lincolnshire Regiment.
8 ,, Yorkshire Regiment.	2 ,, Devonshire Regiment.
3 ,, Lancaster Fusiliers.	20 ,, Suffolk Regiment.
19 ,, Royal Scots Fusiliers.	19 ,, Somersetshire Light Infantry.
8 ,, Cheshire Regiment.	3 ,, West Yorkshire Regiment.
12 ,, South Wales Borderers.	12 ,, East Yorkshire Regiment.
5 ,, Scottish Rifles.	7 ,, Leicestershire Regiment.
7 ,, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.	8 ,, Shropshire Light Infantry.
2 ,, Gloucester Regiment.	8 ,, Middlesex Regiment.
9 ,, Worcestershire Regiment.	20 ,, King's Royal Rifles.
5 ,, East Lancashire Regiment.	2 ,, Wiltshire Regiment.
6 ,, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry	33 ,, Manchester Regiment.
5 ,, King's Own Scottish Borderers.	16 ,, York and Lancaster Regiment.
18 ,, Royal Sussex Regiment.	13 ,, Durham Light Infantry.
8 ,, Dorsetshire Regiment.	5 ,, Highland Light Infantry.
5 ,, South Lancashire Regiment.	2 ,, Seaforth Highlanders.
24 ,, Welsh Regiment.	12 ,, Gordon Highlanders.
3 ,, Royal Highlanders.	10 ,, Royal Irish Rifles.
10 ,, Oxfordshire Light Infantry.	7 ,, Royal Irish Fusiliers.
28 ,, Essex Regiment.	30 ,, Connaught Rangers.
4 ,, Leinster Regiment.	19 ,, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.
1 ,, Army Hospital Corps.	17 ,, Rifle Brigade.
21 ,, Derbyshire Regiment.	26 ,, Royal Dublin Fusiliers.
5 ,, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment.	11 ,, South Staffordshire Regiment.
11 ,, Northamptonshire Regiment.	1 ,, North Staffordshire Regiment.
4 ,, Berkshire Regiment.	6 ,, Border Regiment.
9 ,, Yorkshire Light Infantry.	5 ,, Royal Welsh Fusiliers.
37 ,, Royal Scots, "Lothian Regiment."	
5 ,, Royal West Surrey Regiment.	<hr/> 703 Total. <hr/>

SEAMANSHIP.

The greatest attention has been paid to this subject, with most satisfactory results.

The practical work aloft, such as bending, loosing, making sail, bracing up, reefing, furling, and sending up and down top-gallant masts and yards, has been performed with commendable smartness and accuracy.

All the boys have had constant practice in both boat-pulling and boat-sailing whenever the weather proved favourable. A great feature was made of the boat-signalling instruction whilst they were under sail.

One important branch of the training—viz., the repair of rigging, sails, &c.—has principally kept the highest class in Seamanship, viz., the "Riggers' Class," well employed throughout the year. In addition to repairing defects, the reeving of running gear and boats-falls, stropping

blocks, &c., the old summer awning, which became unfit for further service as an awning, was utilized in many ways, such as aprons for the boys while cleaning mess gear, and floor covers for the Infirmary, &c. In repairing defective sails and running gear, supplying new foot-ropes, &c., 830 yards of new canvas and 73 fathoms of new rope have been expended.

There is always a class employed in learning Signalling, which is of such great service to those boys who join the Royal Navy; several of the lads now occupying good positions in the Service in virtue of the instructions received while on board.

The number of promotions from one class to another will be seen below:—

From 5th Class to 4th Class	...	...	...	...	360
„ 4th „ 3rd „	...	...	...	...	282
„ 3rd „ 2nd „	...	...	...	...	173
„ 2nd „ 1st „	...	...	...	...	184
„ 1st „ Riggers (fit for sea)			...	...	150
					<hr/>
					1,149
					<hr/>

BRIGANTINE.

The Brigantine “Steadfast,” which, during many years, did good service in training boys for a sea life, was condemned in February last as being unfit for further service. This was a matter of regret, as the vessel was especially well adapted for the work by being a good sea boat and remarkably handy. The Schooner “Adeona” was soon after purchased at Gosport, and a crew of boys sent there to assist in fitting out the vessel and bringing her to the Thames. This was done in the month of May, and the regular cruising commenced a few days later.

In July the vessel was sent to Portland and Devonport with a crew of 40 boys for H.M. ships “Boscawen” and “Impregnable;” the result being that 38 of the lads were entered as bluejackets, and are engaged to serve in the Royal Navy as such for 12 years after they attain the age of 18. This was an unprecedented success, and shows the desirability of our keeping in touch with the Naval Authorities at the Western Ports.

As in previous years, the cruising of the Tender and such trips down Channel induces a strong feeling of emulation amongst the boys; while, by leaving a favourable impression upon the Inspecting Captain and Officers of H.M. Training Ships, it facilitates the entry of others of our lads with the Naval Service at less than the ordinary standard of admission.

After return from Devonport, the vessel continued her weekly cruising at the estuaries of the Thames. Her name has been changed from

"Adeona," of Cowes, to "Steadfast," of London; while the rig is being altered from Schooner to Brigantine, which will afford greater scope for instruction in practical seamanship. The present Brigantine is a bold, handsome vessel, with roomy decks, and more accommodation for boys than her predecessor, whose success I hope and believe will be fully equalled by the new "Steadfast."

GUNNERY.

Out of the large number of boys discharged during the year, 225 were drawn from the following gunnery classes:—

Leading Gunners...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85
1st Class	„	...	...	...	...	...	78
2nd	„	„	...	...	...	...	30
3rd	„	„	...	...	...	...	32
						Total	225

They all had a good knowledge of rifle, cutlass, and gun drill; the leading gunners, in addition to the above, were well up in field gun drill.

Captain Fanshawe, R.N., on his inspection, strongly recommended that the Ship should be supplied without delay with another 7-pr. field gun. An application to my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty was at once made, and I hope the gun will soon be granted.

AMBULANCE CLASS.

A certain number of the leading boys and those likely to go away soon have been formed into an Ambulance Class to afford "first aid to injured" persons. This class has received five weekly lectures from Dr. Osborn, J.P., during April and May. The examiner appointed by the St. John Ambulance Association was Dr. Matthew Coates, Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets (R.N.), who says in his Report that "... the examination was held 18th May; 33 candidates were presented for the certificate of the St. John Ambulance Association, and five for re-examination.

"26 of the new candidates passed; 5 re-examinations also passed.

"It is with much pleasure I find the Committee recognise the value of this instruction, often the means of saving life, and now offer prizes to the best lads among the candidates; and I beg to recommend the following boys:—

"Examined first time for certificate	John Rowe ...	1st Prize, 10s. 0d.
	Wm. Brown ...	2nd ,, 7s. 6d.
	Alex. Mullinger	3rd ,, 5s. 0d.
	Bertie Wilson...	4th ,, 2s. 6d.
	James Barber...	5th ,, 1s. 0d.
"Re-examined ...	Peter Richards ...	10s. 0d.

“During my period of active service in the Royal Navy I had opportunities of seeing how useful this knowledge was, and it is a regular practice now to train men stationed in different parts of the ship in ambulance details.”

GYMNASTICS.

The following figures will show the proficiency at the 1st January, 1894, and the number trained and remaining at the 31st December, 1894:—

	January 1st, 1894.			December 31st, 1894.		
Special Class	42	...	...	49
1st „	126	...	...	121
2nd „	124	...	...	226
3rd „	225	...	...	116
4th „	64	...	...	73
Total	<u>581</u>	...	...	<u>585</u>

Certificates issued during 1894:—

From 4th Class to 3rd Class ... ..	...	...	...	...	278
„ 3rd „ 2nd „ ... ..	...	...	...	...	229
„ 2nd „ 1st „ ... ..	...	...	...	...	270
„ 1st „ Special „ ... ..	...	...	...	...	225
Total ... ..	...	...	...	...	<u>1,002</u>

The following is the result of the Gymnastic Competition which took place in June, 1894:—

No. on Ship's Books.	NAME.	No. on Watch Bill.	UNION OR PARISH.	No. of marks obtained.	PRIZES.	DESTINATION
5269	G. Sayers	47	St. George's...	80	Special Prize, 10s. ...	Royal Navy.
4522	W. Alder	230	Paddington ...	71	Silver Watch ...	M. Marine.
4646	J. Maltwood ...	247	Greenwich ...	69	15s.	M. Marine.
5073	J. Walsh	429	Camberwell ...	68	10s.	Still on board
4413	A. Mullingar ...	372	St. George's...	67	7s. 6d.	Friends.
4527	H. Berkley	402	Fulham... ..	66	5s.	Still on board
4881	G. Lilly	91	Poplar	62	2s. 6d.	Still on board
4859	H. Shadwell ...	55	Lewisham ...	62	... ..	Still on board
4603	T. Banks	94	Mile End	62	... ..	M. Marine.
4552	B. Wilson	242	St. George's...	61	.. ..	M. Marine.
5077	J. White	83	Lambeth	61	... ..	Still on board
5031	G. Joyce	457	„	57	... ..	Still on board
4740	A. Rossiter ...	357	St. Marylebone	54	... ..	Still on board
4491	R. Dunn	548	City of London	51	... ..	M. Marine.
4767	A. Page	314	Fulham... ..	50	... ..	Still on board
5043	F. Hales	311	St. Saviour's	49	... ..	Still on board
4744	H. Russell	445	Lewisham ...	48	... ..	Still on board
4807	W. Turner	9	Poplar	47	... ..	Still on board
4876	H. Smith	481	„	47	... ..	Still on board
4540	J. Parker	229	Holborn	46	... ..	Still on board
4650	W. Robins	406	Bethnal Green	45	... ..	Royal Navy.
4938	G. Cornell	570	St. Pancras ...	43	... ..	Still on board
4711	A. Sales	552	Lewisham ...	40	... ..	Still on board
4598	R. Tame	285	Camberwell ...	40	... ..	M. Marine.

This year the prizes were awarded to the boys who swam the longest distance in one hour, and the following is the list of prize winners:—

D. Giles	...	...	1st Prize, Silver Watch, presented by Ship Committee.	
A. Mullinger	...	2nd	,, Silver Medal, presented by Mr. Taylor, Medallist.	
J. R. Wale...	...	3rd	,, 12s. 6d.)	} Tie
G. Sayers	...	4th	,, 12s. 6d.)	
F. Turley	...	5th	,, 7s. 6d.	} Allowed by Committee.
E. West	...	6th	,, 5s. 0d.	
G. Manson	...	7th	,, 2s. 6d.	

SCHOOL.

The following quotations, taken from the Annual Report of H.M. Inspector Wyndham Holgate, Esq., will explain the position of the School:—
 “Tone and order very good;” “Reading is improved;” “Handwriting sound and good;” “Singing is good, that of the Choir especially;” “The School Staff is very small in number for so large an average attendance.”

Mr. Hawthorne, Assistant Schoolmaster, resigned his appointment, having obtained his Privy Council Certificate after two successful examinations on board. He has obtained an engagement at York; and his place is filled by the appointment of Mr. Holmes.

Our second Annual Drawing Examination resulted in the “Excellent” Merit Grant being again awarded for the work done.

Every encouragement is given to the boys to take the fullest advantage of all instruction; the prizes kindly allowed by the Committee being highly appreciated.

Facilities for letter-writing and quiet reading are given through the medium of the Main Deck Reading Room, which is always under the direction of a Schoolmaster.

Each Teacher instructs his class in Singing. The Head Schoolmaster conducts the singing of the whole Ship’s Company on Friday evenings from the “Exmouth Boys’ Own Song Book.”

Once a fortnight the instruction takes the form of a Lantern Lecture, given in as interesting a manner as possible by the Head Schoolmaster; the selected subjects being voyages to some part of the world.

BAND.

No fewer than 27 boys joined the Royal Navy, and 26 went to the Army, as Band Boys during the year.

The various classes in the Band were put through a very stiff examination at the end of March by the Bandmaster of the Royal Naval Hospital School, Greenwich, Mr. Harding, who says that—“I have very great pleasure in

stating everything was most satisfactory. The First Class Band played perfectly a piece of music at sight, the same piece being very difficult to read. The Second Class Band answered extremely well all the questions on their paper. The Third Class Band made some very fair papers for beginners. The Bugle Band was excellent. The kind assistance from the Bandmaster, and the good conduct of the boys, made my task very easy indeed."

Every suitable opportunity is taken advantage of to utilize the services of the Band, not only at the drill exercises, but also during recreation time on Wednesday and Saturday evenings, when the boys get a good deal of exercise in the way of dancing.

CARPENTERING.

Every year brings the time nearer when some extensive repairs to the Ship, and particularly the decks, must be taken in hand.

From the constant use of the Boats in all weathers it is necessary to have a certain number of them in frequent repair, and, the staff of Carpenters only consisting of two men, it is indispensable to hire an additional man frequently.

A certain small number of boys who have passed out of school are told off to assist the Carpenters by painting the Ship and Boats, and otherwise performing light carpenter's work.

TAILORING.

The following is a list of work done in the tailor's shop during the year :—

586 Serge Frocks looped and buttoned.	4 Harmonium Covers repaired.
531 Gold Chevrons made.	4,025 Soap Bags made.
9 Masthead Pennants made.	150 Pairs Trousers repaired.
86 Flags repaired.	102 Pairs Trousers altered.
60 Flags made for boys' use when Signalling.	187 Serge Frocks striped.
5 Boxing Gloves repaired.	130 Seamanship Stripes made.
45 Haversacks repaired.	1,450 Eyelet Holes made in Towels.
172 Oilskins repaired.	24 Straw Hats repaired and ribboned.
120 Sou'westers repaired.	1 Harmonium Cover (new).
5 Pilot Jackets repaired.	8 Life Belts covered.
10 Shoulder Belts made for Quartermaster and Signal Boys.	1 Church Screen made.
	1 Hatchway Cover made.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER, 1894.

During the year the number of boys on board the "Exmouth" was 868.

DISEASES.	No. of Sick admitted into the Infirmary during 1894.	Percentage of Sick.	Deaths.
General Diseases—			
Febrile	80	9·21	2
Constitutional	20	2·3	
Local—			
Diseases of the Eye	10	1·15	
" " Ear	10	1·15	
" " Respiratory System	4	0·46	
" " Circulatory "	2	0·23	
" " Nervous "	2	0·23	
" " Digestive "	120	13·82	
" " Cutaneous "	20	2·3	
Accidental Injuries	130	14·97	
Total	398	45·82	2

Influenza was the cause of nine-tenths of the admissions for febrile complaints, and also of the two deaths which occurred during the year.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

The Chaplain has sent me the following letter as to the spiritual welfare of the boys:—

Training Ship "Exmouth,"

Grays, Essex,

January, 1895.

To Captain Bouchier, R.N.

DEAR SIR,

I find another year has silently passed away, and the time has again arrived when you and the Committee will expect some brief record of our work in the Religious Instruction of the boys during the past year. The work done is of the same nature and character as in previous years, and has maintained such a quiet, even tone, that one hardly knows how to write about it. Certainly one of the plans suggested by yourself, and carried out strictly—viz., that the boys who have committed any serious offence should report themselves to me in person each time I go on board—has worked well, and been beneficial not only to the individual boy, but also to the other boys.

The Sunday services have been regularly conducted, and maintain

their high character for reverence, brightness, and attention. Officers and boys always seem interested, and enter into the service with great heartiness. The instruction on Tuesdays and Fridays has been regularly and systematically carried out in accordance with the syllabus laid down by the Ship Committee, and approved by the Inspector. And here I feel I cannot write in too high praise of the Head Schoolmaster and his Assistant Masters. We have in them a staff of earnest, excellent teachers, who do try to develop the whole boy—body, soul, and intellect.

On October 31st the Lord Bishop of St. Albans, accompanied by his Chaplain, made his annual visit to the Ship, when 185 boys who had previously been carefully prepared by myself, assisted by the Masters, were presented for the sacred rite of Confirmation. (The numbers in 1894 were 279.) The Bishop was very highly pleased with the quiet, reverent behaviour of all the boys, but especially those confirmed. A few days afterwards the whole of the 185 boys confirmed made their first Communion at All Saints' Church, accompanied by a Staff of Officers. Nothing could excel their conduct, devotion, and reverence.

We have not been able to have so many administrations of Holy Communion on board during the past year as in former years, simply because we have no room, there being now 400 boys on board who have been confirmed; but four times during the year the boys (about 280 or 300 in number) have attended All Saints' Church for this purpose.

The Infirmary has been regularly visited, and a kindly, cheering word of encouragement and hope addressed to each of the boys found there from time to time.

In concluding, I may add my deepest gratitude to yourself and Miss Bouchier for another year's experience of kindness to myself. And I am at all times greatly encouraged and deeply touched by the support and ever ready sympathy so kindly rendered by yourself and every Officer on board, and to the whole Committee I cannot but express my sincerest and heartfelt thanks.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours very faithfully,

FREDERICK HASLOCK,

Chaplain of the Training Ship "Exmouth."

GENERAL REMARKS.

You will be gratified to know that the conduct of the boys has been generally good since my last Annual Report.

On the 8th of June we had a visit from Captain Bosanquet, R.N.,

Inspecting Captain of the Royal Naval Training Ships, whose opinion respecting the work done is especially valuable. I therefore quote the following from the record he made, being, in fact, a summing up of the whole of his remarks:—"A model Training Ship!"

The School and Band Prizes were distributed to the most successful lads in these branches of instruction by your esteemed Chairman, Mr. Brown. In a few well-chosen and eminently practical sentences, he exhorted the boys to look forward and upward in all their duties, regarding their work on board as especially suitable for any position in life they might eventually occupy.

The Government Inspection, for the Admiral Superintendent of the Royal Naval Reserves, was conducted by Captain Fanshawe, R.N., on the 10th of December, 1894. His inspection was most thorough, nothing apparently escaping his notice. At the close of the inspection, he pointed out to the boys the great advantage the Ship has in training them for service in the Royal Navy, which goal, he trusted, they were all aiming for. He finished his remarks by appealing to them to keep their certificates as clean throughout their career as they were on the day when first received.

Doctor Downes, H.M. Local Government Board Inspector, made a searching Medical Examination of the lads on the 11th of December, and subsequently wrote a most satisfactory Report of his visit.

In proof of the successful training the boys receive on board, I may mention here that no fewer than 133 boys were sent into the Royal Navy this year.

Our Annual Prize and Inspection Day, on the 30th June, brought together numerous friends and well-wishers of both Officers and boys. The Hon. Maude Stanley very graciously distributed the prizes to the lads. (The Prize List, marked A, is appended.) Everything passed off most satisfactorily in every way. The boys were smart and active at their various drills and exercises, and won the hearty applause of the onlookers.

Mr. Brown, whose sympathy with all our work is especially noticeable, particularly when addressing the lads, had a further opportunity of displaying his interest in them when presenting the six "Halsey" Watches to the fortunate recipients. In referring to the generous donor and his daughter, for whom Mr. Brown naturally wished long life, he said that if anything should cause the boys to be proud of their Ship, it certainly should be the sight of these watches, presented by a comparative stranger.

Those boys who had been specially prepared by the Chaplain and Head Schoolmaster for the important rite, were confirmed by the Lord Bishop of St. Albans on the 31st October; their behaviour showing that they fully appreciated the importance of the step they were taking.

It is my pleasing duty to offer the best thanks of myself and all on board to those kind friends who, by their continued generosity, have enabled me to secure the services of competent entertainers, in order that the boys might have occasional performances during the year; thus affording a pleasant break in the almost ceaseless round of instruction and drill.

The list (B) of old boys who have either been seen or heard of is appended.

One of the most pleasant features on board is the sight of those old boys, who occasionally revisit the Ship, perhaps after many years of absence in various parts of the world, in order that they may keep in touch with the scenes of their early training.

It will, of course, occur to you that the continued success of the "Exmouth" requires the unremitting care and anxiety, not only of myself, but also of the whole staff of Officers whom you have placed under my directions; and I have the greatest pleasure in testifying to the staunch support and cheerful attention to duty that I have received from each one.

And now, gentlemen, it only remains for me to thank you for your continued sympathy in my work and unvarying appreciation of all my efforts.

I beg to remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) W. S. BOURCHIER,

Captain-Superintendent.

(The Appendices A and B, above referred to, are not included in this Volume.)

The first thing to do is to get the best of the material and all the things that have to do with the general condition of the material. The first thing to do is to get the best of the material and all the things that have to do with the general condition of the material. The first thing to do is to get the best of the material and all the things that have to do with the general condition of the material.

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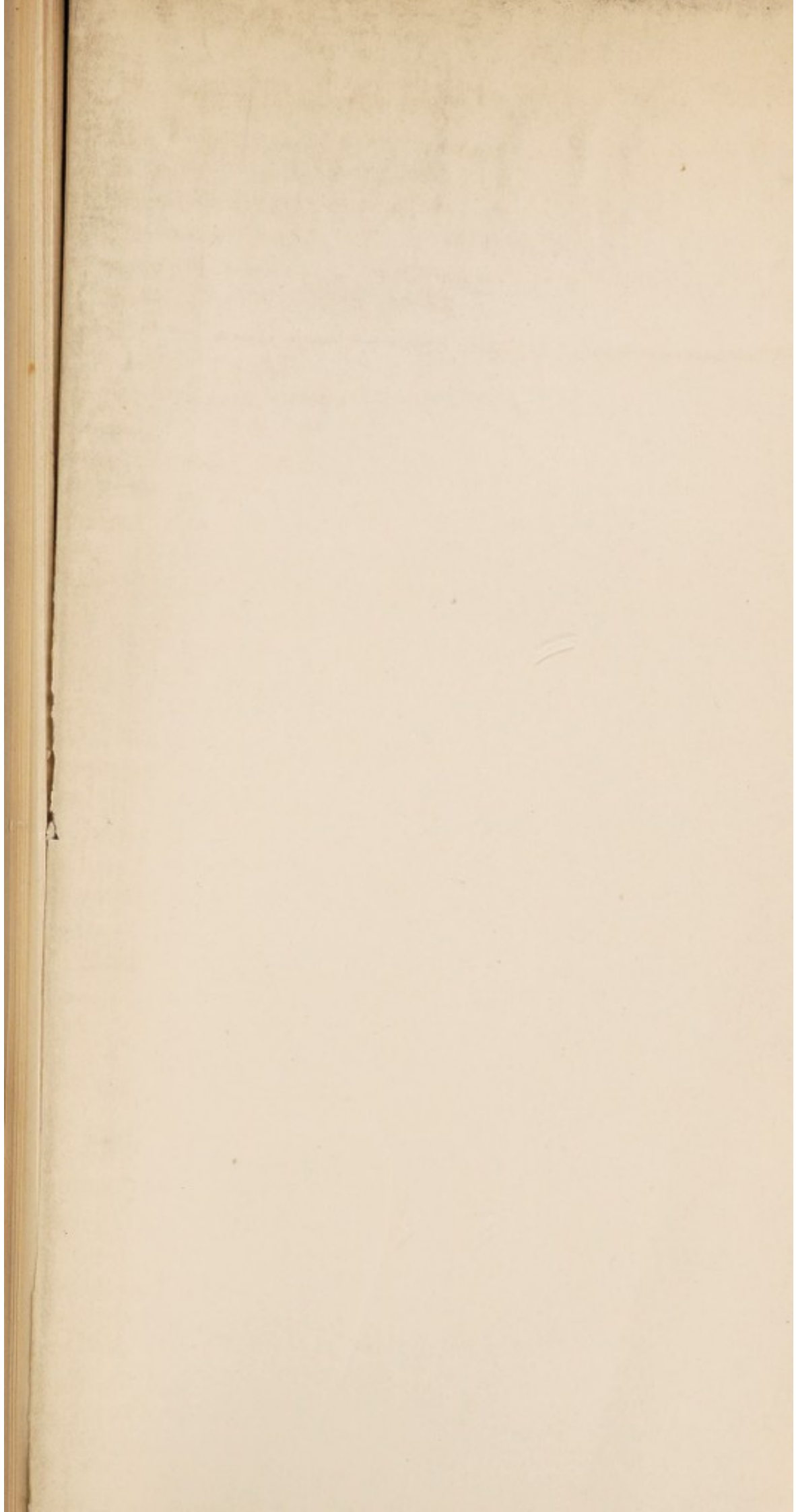
I hope to see you again soon.

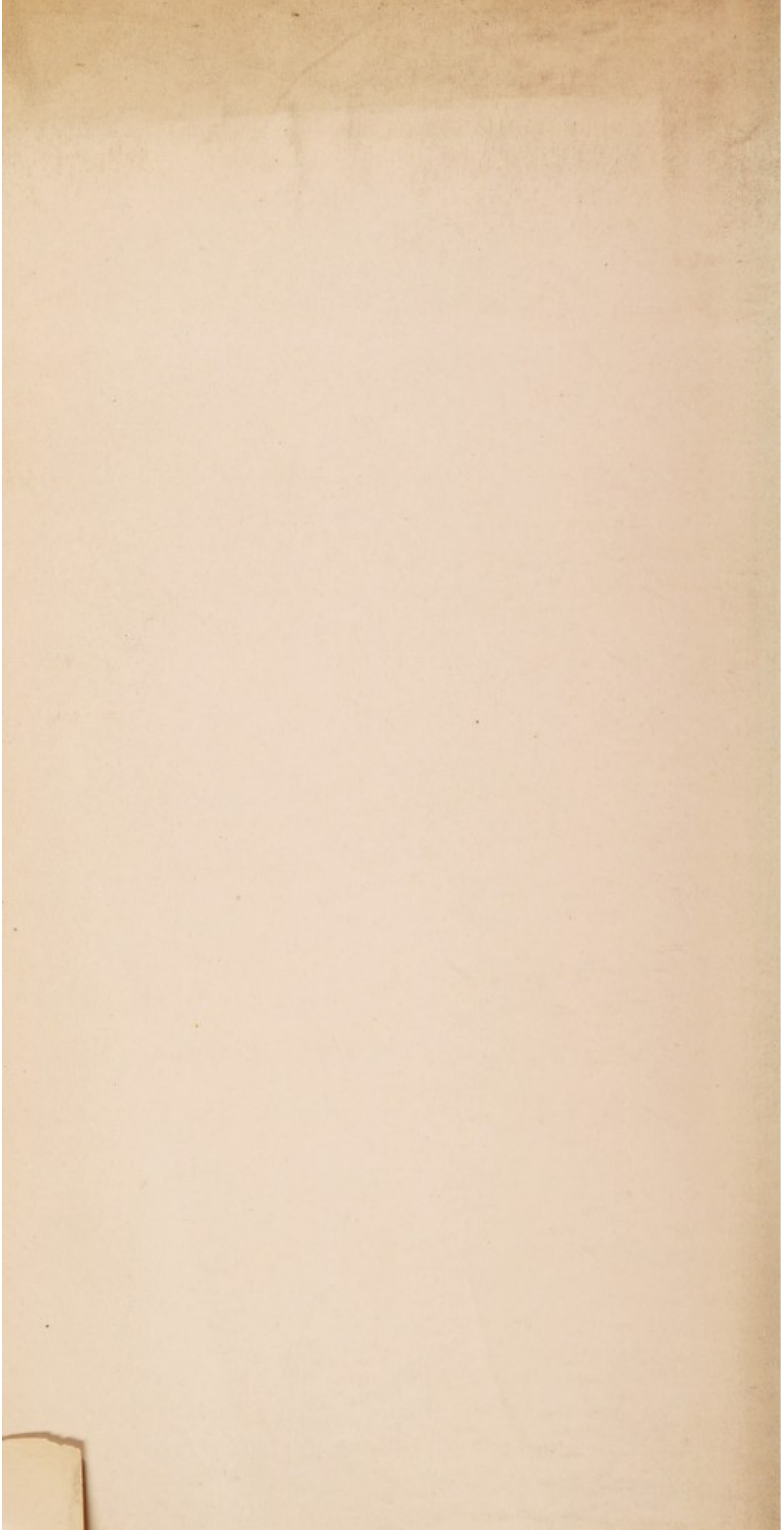
Very truly yours,

W. B. BOYD

W. B. BOYD, JR., 1000 ...

The Appendix A and B are ...







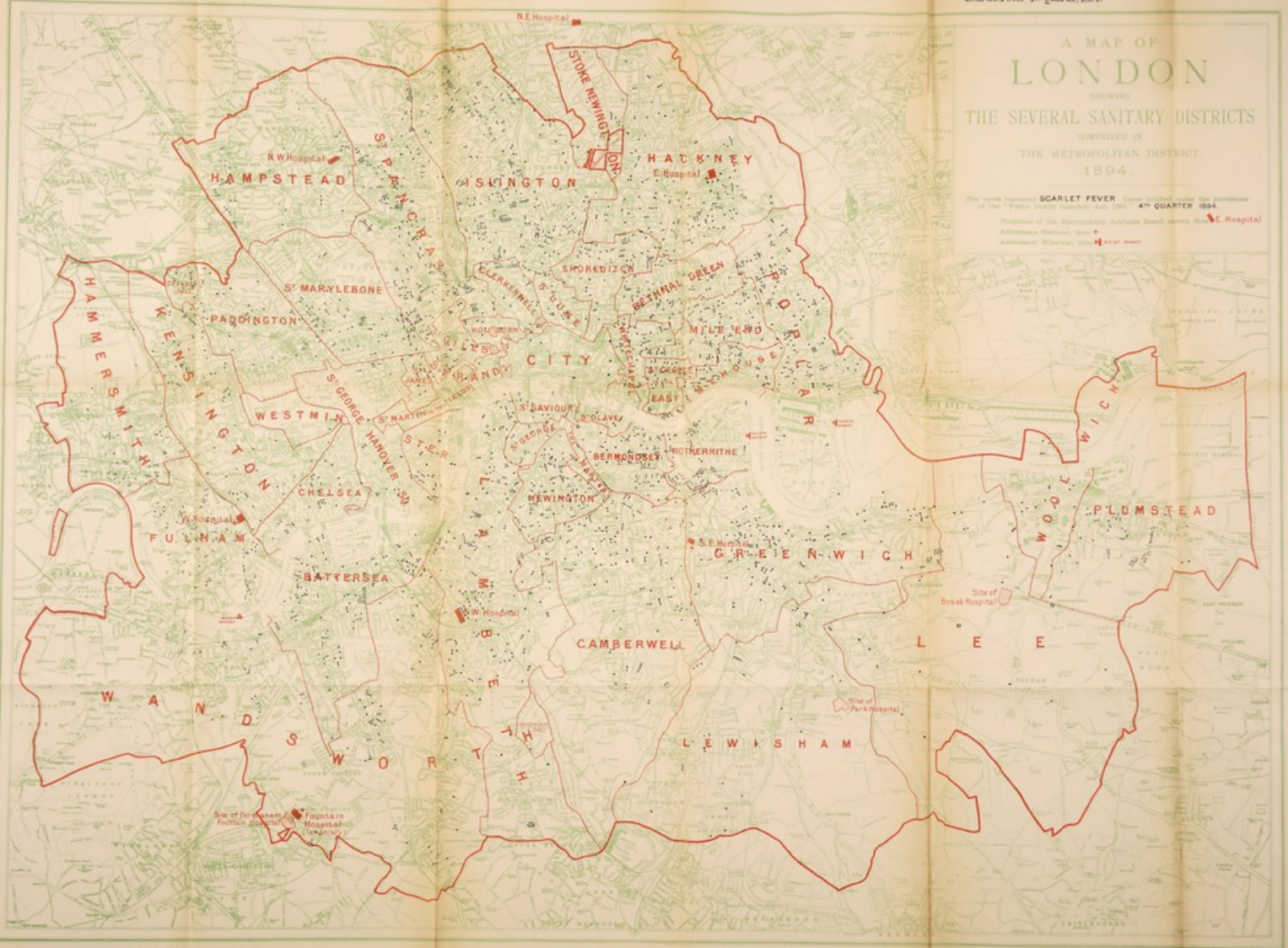
A MAP OF
LONDON
SHOWING
THE SEVERAL SANITARY DISTRICTS
COMPRISED IN
THE METROPOLITAN DISTRICT
1894.

SCARLET FEVER 3rd QUARTER 1894.
The red squares represent the sites of the "Public Health" (General) Hospital.
The red circles represent the sites of the Metropolitan Asylums Board (M.A.B.) Hospitals.
The red crosses represent the sites of the Metropolitan Asylums Board (M.A.B.) Ambulance Stations.
The red squares with crosses represent the sites of the Metropolitan Asylums Board (M.A.B.) Ambulance Wharves.

Scarlet Fever 4th Quarter, 1894.

A MAP OF
LONDON
SHOWING
THE SEVERAL SANITARY DISTRICTS
COMPRISED IN
THE METROPOLITAN DISTRICT
1894.

The map represents SCARLET FEVER Cases notified under the provisions of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891. 4th QUARTER 1894.
Hospital of the Metropolitan Asylums Board shown in **NE** Hospital.
Asylum Hospital, near **E** Hospital.
Asylum Hospital, near **E** Hospital.




A MAP OF
LONDON
SHOWING
THE SEVERAL SANITARY DISTRICTS
COMPRISED IN
THE METROPOLITAN DISTRICT
1894.

The dots represent **SCARLET FEVER** cases notified under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1887, in the 1st QUARTER 1894.
The position of the Metropolitan Sanitary Board shows the **St. E. Hospital** and Ambulance Stations, also of Ambulance Wharves, near **St. E. Hospital**.



SCALE 1:50,000




A MAP OF
LONDON
SHOWING
THE SEVERAL SANITARY DISTRICTS
COMPRISED IN
THE METROPOLITAN DISTRICT
1894.

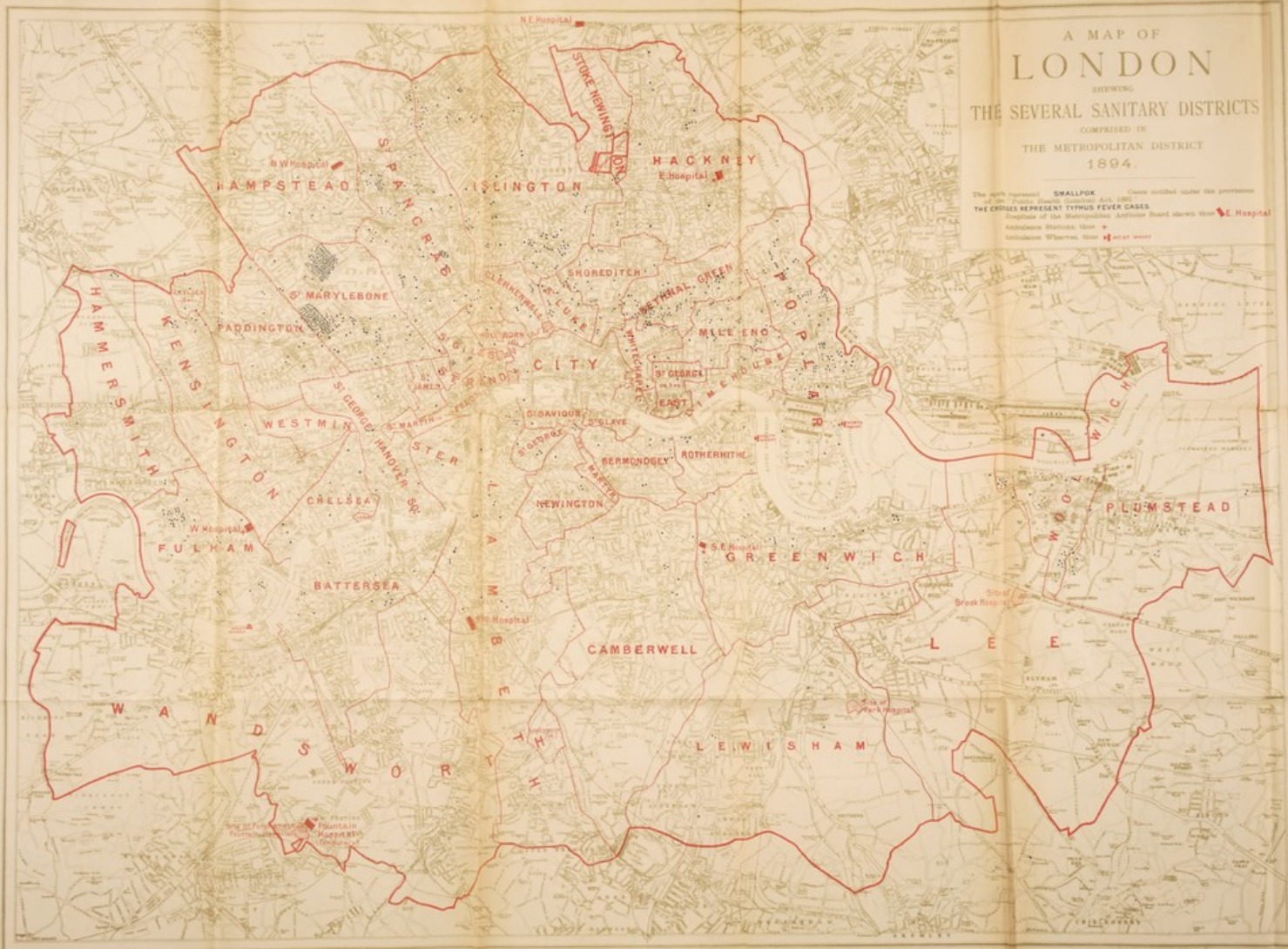
The scale represents **SCARLET FEVER** Cases notified under the provisions
of the "Public Health (London) Act 1891" 2^d QUARTER 1894.
Hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board shown with  Hospital
Ambulance Stations, with  Ambulance Wharves, with  Water





A MAP OF
LONDON
 SHOWING
 THE SEVERAL SANITARY DISTRICTS
 COMPRISED IN
 THE METROPOLITAN DISTRICT
 1894.

The dots represent SMALLPOX Cases notified under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1875.
 THE CROSSES REPRESENT TYPHUS FEVER CASES
 Hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board shown thus  E. Hospital
 Asylums shown thus  and
 Hospitals shown thus  and



SCALE

A MAP OF LONDON

SHOWING
THE SEVERAL SANITARY DISTRICTS
COMPRISED IN
THE METROPOLITAN DISTRICT
1894.

The spots represent **TYPHOID FEVER** Cases notified under the provisions of the "Public Health (London) Act 1891."
Hospital of the Metropolitan Asylums Board shown thus  Hospital
Ambulance Station, thus  Ambulance Station
Ardians Wharves, thus  Wharves



SCALE

A MAP OF
LONDON
SHOWING
THE SEVERAL SANITARY DISTRICTS
COMPRISED IN
THE METROPOLITAN DISTRICT
1894.

The solid red lines represent SMALLPOX cases notified under the provisions of the Act of 1875.
The crosses represent TYPHUS FEVER CASES notified to the Metropolitan Asylums Board since the 1st of January 1894.
The red dots represent the sites of the Metropolitan Asylums Board's Hospitals.



Enteric Fever—1894.

A MAP OF
LONDON
SHOWING
THE SEVERAL SANITARY DISTRICTS
COMPRISED IN
THE METROPOLITAN DISTRICT
1894.

The areas marked **ENTERIC FEVER** (cases notified under the provisions of the "Public Health Act 1891")
Hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board shown thus **E. Hospital**
Asiaticum Cholera, thus **+**
Asiaticum Cholera, thus **+** (near 2000)



**FOLDOUT
PLACE
HOLDER**

L

E SEV



